

B.E.S.T. Standards for Mathematics Appendices Correlation

Probability and Statistics Honors, Triola, Elementary Statistics, 14e, Grade 9-12

[Please see Florida's B.E.S.T. Standards for Mathematics here.](#)

Situations Involving Operations with Numbers	Operation of Focus	Connecting Benchmark(s)	Integrated Operations within Student and Teacher Materials
			NA for grades 9-12

Fluency and Automaticity	Arithmetic Operation of Focus	Connecting Benchmark(s)	Integrated Basic Arithmetic Facts within Student and Teacher Materials
			NA for grades 9-12

K-12 Mathematics Glossary	Term of Focus	Connecting Benchmark(s)	Integrated Terms within Student and Teacher Materials
Chapter 2: Exploring Data with Tables and Graphs	bar graph	MA.912.DP.1.1 MA.912.DP.3.3 MA.912.DP.3.4 MA.912.DP.3.AP.3 MA.912.DP.5.AP.11	A bar graph uses bars of equal width to show frequencies of categories of categorical (or qualitative) data. The bars may or may not be separated by small gaps. (64)
Chapter 2: Exploring Data with Tables and Graphs	frequency table	MA.912.DP.3.1 MA.912.DP.3.AP.1 MA.912.DP.3.2 MA.912.DP.3.3 MA.912.DP.3.4 MA.912.DP.3.5	Key Concept : When working with large data sets, a frequency distribution (or frequency table) is often helpful in organizing and summarizing data. A frequency distribution helps us to understand the nature of the distribution of a data set. Also, construction of a frequency distribution is often the first step in constructing a histogram, which is a graph used to help visualize the distribution of data. (45)

Chapter 10: Correlation and Regression	bivariate data	MA.912.DP.3.2 MA.912.DP.3.3 MA.912.DP.3.AP.3 MA.912.DP.1.AP.2	Key Concept In Part 1 we introduce the linear correlation coefficient r , which is a number that measures how well paired sample data fit a straight-line pattern when graphed. We use the sample of paired data (sometimes called bivariate data) to find the value of r (usually using technology), and then we use that value to decide whether there is a linear correlation between the two variables. (508)
Chapter 3: Describing, Exploring, and Comparing Data	mean	MA.912.DP.1.AP.4 MA.912.DP.2.AP.1 MA.912.DP.1.4 MA.912.DP.1.5 MA.912.DP.2.1	DEFINITION The mean (or arithmetic mean) of a set of data is the measure of center found by adding all of the data values and dividing the total by the number of data values. (89)
Properties of Operations, Equality and Inequality	Property of Focus	Connecting Benchmark(s)	Integrated Properties within Student and Teacher Materials
Equality	NA	NA	The properties given on pages 210-212 of Florida's B.E.S.T STANDARDS - MATHEMATICS are not covered in this Statistics book.
Inequality	NA	NA	The properties given on pages 210-212 of Florida's B.E.S.T STANDARDS - MATHEMATICS are not covered in this Statistics book.
Operations	NA	NA	The properties given on pages 210-212 of Florida's B.E.S.T STANDARDS - MATHEMATICS are not covered in this Statistics book.
K-12 Formulas	Formula of Focus	Connecting Benchmark(s)	Integrated Formulas within Student and Teacher Materials
Laws of Exponents	NA	NA	The formulae given on pages 214-215 of Florida's B.E.S.T STANDARDS - MATHEMATICS are not covered in this Statistics book.