### Data Management

## **Activity 2 Assessment**

**Exploring Relative Frequency** 

#### Investigating Relative Frequency through Experiments

Lists all possible outcomes for an experiment with equally likely outcomes. These counters are in a bag.	Determines expected likelihood of an event.	Uses the possible outcomes of an experiment to predict the likelihood of an event. "There are 12 counters and 7 are red. 12 × 4 = 48, which is close to 50. So, in 50 trials I think I will get a red counter about 7 × 4, or 28 times."	Conducts experiment and organizes collected data. "I conducted the experiment. In 50 trials, I got a red counter 35 times."
<b>Observations/Documentatio</b>	n	•	

### Data Management

# **Activity 2 Assessment**

**Exploring Relative Frequency** 

Investigating Relative Frequency through Experiments (cont'd)				
Uses outcomes of experiment to determine relative frequencies. "I got a red counter 35 times in 50 trials. So, the relative frequency of getting red is $\frac{35}{50}$ , or $\frac{70}{100}$ , or 0.7, or 70%."	Realizes that relative frequencies vary among sets of collected data. "The relative frequency of getting red was different for other pairs of students. I got $\frac{35}{50}$ , but others got $\frac{29}{50}$ , $\frac{33}{50}$ , and $\frac{37}{50}$ ."	Understands that with more trials of an experiment, the closer the actual results may be to expected likelihoods. "When I conducted more trials, I noticed that the results got closer to the expected likelihoods, but they still didn't match exactly."	Flexibly performs experiments, analyzes results, and compares and justifies predictions.	
<b>Observations/Documentation</b>	on			