

**7th Grade Math**

Date	Lesson	Learning Goals	Assignment
Monday, March 16	<b>Teacher Professional Development</b>		
Tuesday, March 17	Unit 8, Lesson 5: More Estimating Probabilities	<p>I can calculate the probability of an event when the outcomes in the sample space are not equally likely.</p> <p>I can explain why results from repeating an experiment may not exactly match the expected probability for an event.</p>	<p>For each lesson:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review Lesson Summary</li> <li>2. Complete Lesson Activities</li> <li>3. Complete Practice Problems</li> </ol>
Wednesday, March 18	Unit 8, Lesson 6: Estimating Probabilities Using Simulation	I can simulate a real-world situation using a simple experiment that reflects the probability of the actual event.	
Thursday, March 19	Unit 8, Lesson 7: Simulating Multi-step Experiments	I can use a simulation to estimate the probability of a multi-step event.	
Friday, March 20	Unit 8, Lesson 8: Keeping Track of All Possible Outcomes	I can write out the sample space for a multi-step experiment, using a list, table, or tree diagram.	
Monday, March 23	Unit 8, Lesson 9: Multi-step Experiments	I can use the sample space to calculate the probability of an event in a multi-step experiment.	
Tuesday, March 24	Unit 8, Lesson 10: Designing Simulations	I can design a simulation to estimate the probability of a multi-step real-world situation.	
Wednesday, March 25	Unit 8, Lesson 11: Comparing Groups	<p>I can calculate the difference between two means as a multiple of the mean absolute deviation.</p> <p>When looking at a pair of dot plots, I can determine whether the distributions are very different or have a lot of overlap.</p>	
Thursday, March	Unit 8, Lesson 12: Larger Populations	I can explain why it may be useful to gather data on a sample of a	

26		<p>population.</p> <p>When I read or hear a statistical question, I can name the population of interest and give an example of a sample for that population.</p>	
Friday, March 27	<p>Unit 8, Lesson 13: What Makes a Good Sample?</p>	<p>I can determine whether a sample is representative of a population by considering the shape, center, and spread of each of them.</p> <p>I know that some samples may represent the population better than others.</p> <p>I remember that when a distribution is not symmetric, the median is a better estimate of a typical value than the mean.</p>	