

REPEATED TRIALS, VARIATION IN RESULTS.

INVESTIGATIONS OVERVIEW PAGE

THIS PAGE IS A SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS THAT STUDENTS MAY ENGAGE IN TO DEEPEN THEIR RELATIONAL UNDERSTANDING. INVESTIGATIONS WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS FOLLOW ON SUBSEQUENT PAGES.

- In pairs, children make dice or spinners where numbers / colours / symbols are recorded an equal number of times. Children predict the outcomes, then conduct a chance experiment, recording the outcomes in a table and in a column graph. They predict the outcomes again, then repeat the experiment. They compare the outcomes, and the data representations. [Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?](#)
- In pairs, children make dice where numbers / colours / symbols are recorded an unequal number of times, for example, a die with 6 faces with three 1s, two 2s and one 3, or a 10 sided die with three 1s, two 2s, two 3s, one 4, one 5 and one 6 etc. [Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?](#)
- Children predict the outcomes, then conduct a chance experiment, recording the outcomes in a table and in a column graph. They predict the outcomes again, then repeat the experiment. They compare the outcomes, and the data representations. [Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?](#)
- In pairs, children predict the outcomes, then conduct a chance experiment, involving rolling 2 dice a number of times. They record the outcomes in a table and in a column graph. They predict the outcomes, then repeat the experiment. They compare the outcomes, and the data representations. [Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?](#)
- In pairs, children predict the outcomes, then conduct a chance experiment, involving flipping a coin. They record the outcomes in a table and in a column graph. They predict the outcomes, then repeat the experiment. They compare the outcomes, and the data representations. [Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?](#)

Repeated Trials, Variation in Results

Make dice or spinner where numbers / colours / symbols are recorded **an equal number** of times.

Identify the possible outcomes.

Predict the number of times you think a number / colour / symbol will occur.

Conduct a chance experiment.

Record the results in a table.

Compare your predicted results with the actual results.

Compare your results with the results of another group.

Explain the variation in results.

Record the results in a column graph.

Predict the results again and then repeat the experiment.

Compare your predicted results with the actual results.

Compare your results with the results of another group.

Record the results in a column graph.

Explain the variation in results.

Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?

Repeated Trials, Variation in Results

Make dice or spinner where numbers / colours / symbols are recorded **an unequal number of times**, for example, a die with 6 faces with three 1s, two 2s and one 3, or a 10 sided die with three 1s, two 2s, two 3s, one 4, one 5 and one 6 etc.

Identify the possible outcomes.

Predict the number of times you think a number / colour / symbol will occur.

Conduct a chance experiment.

Record the results in a table.

Compare your predicted results with the actual results.

Compare your results with the results of another group.

Explain the variation in results.

Record the results in a column graph.

Predict the results again and then repeat the experiment.

Compare your predicted results with the actual results.

Compare your results with the results of another group.

Record the results in a column graph.

Explain the variation in results.

Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?

Repeated Trials, Variation in Results

Have 2 standard dice.

Identify the possible outcomes as the total number displayed on both dice.

Predict the number of times you think an outcome will occur if you roll the dice a number of times.

Conduct a chance experiment rolling the 2 dice a number of times.

Record the results in a table.

Compare your predicted results with the actual results.

Compare your results with the results of another group.

Explain the variation in results.

Record the results in a column graph.

Predict the results again and then repeat the experiment.

Compare your predicted results with the actual results.

Compare your results with the results of another group.

Record the results in a column graph.

Explain the variation in results.

Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?

Repeated Trials, Variation in Results

Have a coin.

Identify the possible outcome if the coin is tossed.

Predict the number of times you think an outcome will occur in a number of tosses.

Conduct a chance experiment.

Record the results in a table.

Compare your predicted results with the actual results.

Compare your results with the results of another group.

Explain the variation in results.

Record the results in a column graph.

Predict the results again and then repeat the experiment.

Compare your predicted results with the actual results.

Compare your results with the results of another group.

Record the results in a column graph.

Explain the variation in results.

Reflection: How can we conduct repeated chance experiments, explaining variations in results?