Year 11 Statistics Learning Journey

Unit 6 – Probability

Core knowledge	Reference number	
The meaning of probability – 'What is the difference between very unlikely and unlikely?'		
Experimental Probability - 'Why might you need many trials before determining bias?'		
Using probability to assess risk – 'Why do insurance companies use relative risk instead of absolute risk to determine policy prices?'		
Sample Space Diagrams - 'How does this help us to visualise all possible outcomes?'		
Venn Diagrams –'Draw a Venn diagram for 3 overlapping variables, A,B and C'		
Mutually Exclusive and Exhaustive Events – 'Why do we say 'or' when describing mutually exclusive events?'		
The General Addition Law –'Describe the difference between the intersection and the union'		
Independent Events -'Write the multiplication law for independent events'		
Tree Diagrams -'How does this differ from a sample space diagram?'		
Conditional Probability -'What is meant by the probability of B given A?'		
The Formula for Conditional Probability –'Write the formula for the conditional probability of B given A'		
LC Title	**Completed**	**Dirt**
Unit 6 LC – Probability		

Key Vocabulary

Probability scale – Consists of the following categories – Impossible, very unlikely, unlikely, evens, likely, very likely and certain.
Trial – Each experiment (or response to a survey) is called a trial.
Estimated Probability – Number of trials with successful outcome/Total number of trials.
Relative Risk – This is how many times more likely an event is to happen for one group compared to another group.
Absolute Risk – This is the probability of an event happening.
Sample Space – A diagram to represent all the different outcomes possible for up to three events.
Venn Diagram – A Venn diagram uses overlapping circles to represent data, each region explains a different set of data.
Mutually Exclusive – Events are mutually exclusive if they cannot occur at the same time.
Exhaustive – A set of events is exhaustive if the set contains all possible outcomes.
Independent – Two events are independent if the outcome of one event doesn't affect the outcome of another.
Conditional – Two events are conditional if the outcome of one event does affect the outcome of another.