

# Standards Matrix: The Price is Right, But Are You?

TASK: The Price is Right Grades 6 – 8	H = S = U = C =	H = S = U = C =	H = S = U = C =	H = S = U = C =	H = S = U = C =	H = S = U = C =
<b>Student's Holistic or Analytical Score:</b>						
<b>STRAND: Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability</b>						
<b>FOURTH GRADE</b>						
<b>Explains</b> outcomes of probability experiments verbally and numerically (e.g., 3 out of 4, 3/4) using appropriate probability terms.						
<b>FIFTH GRADE</b>						
<b>Analyzes</b> and <b>communicates</b> a single data set in more than one way for both quantitative (numerical) and qualitative (categorical) data sets.						
<b>Performs</b> simple probability experiments and <b>organizes</b> data in a useful way: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>identifies</b> patterns,</li> <li><b>predicts</b> outcomes, and</li> <li><b>explains</b> effects on outcomes when a probability experiment is conducted several times.</li> </ul>						
<b>Explains</b> the fairness of games and outcomes of events using knowledge of probability concepts.						

<p><b>Explains</b> that the measure of the likelihood of an event can be represented by a number from 0 to 1 (e.g., if you flip a coin, you have <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> chance of getting either heads or tails.).</p>																	
<p><b>SIXTH GRADE</b></p>																	
<p><b>Draws</b> conclusions from data using measures of central tendency (e.g., mode, median, mean).</p>																	
<p><b>Selects</b> and <b>develops</b> appropriate display(s) of data (e.g., T-charts, graphs).</p>																	
<p><b>Develops</b> and <b>evaluates</b> inferences, predictions, and arguments that are based on data.</p>																	
<p><b>SEVENTH GRADE</b></p>																	
<p><b>Applies</b> counting principles to determine sample space (e.g., tree diagrams, fundamental counting principle, combinations, and permutations)</p>																	
<p><b>Determines</b> simple probability in experimental and theoretical situations.</p>																	
<p><b>Determines</b> probability of dependent and independent events in experimental and theoretical situations.</p>																	

<p><b>Explains</b> and <b>uses</b> appropriate terminology to describe complementary and mutually exclusive events.</p>										
<p><b>EIGHTH GRADE</b></p> <p><b>Conducts</b> a more complex data analysis project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>identifies</b> a question,</li> <li>• <b>develops</b> a hypothesis,</li> <li>• <b>collects</b> and <b>records</b> data,</li> <li>• <b>represents</b> data using appropriate grade level statistical tools, and</li> <li>• <b>describes</b> and <b>analyzes</b> data.</li> </ul> <p><b>Analyzes</b> data using measures of central tendency (e.g. mean, median, mode).</p> <p><b>Interprets</b> data and <b>makes</b> conclusions from data.</p>										
<p><b>STRAND: Number Sense and Operations</b></p>										
<p><b>SEVENTH GRADE</b></p> <p><b>Explains</b> the relationship that can be expressed as ratios of part-to-whole (e.g., 5 red apples out of a total of 8 apples, expressed as 5/8).</p> <p><b>Explains</b> the relationship that can be expressed as part-to-part (e.g., 5 red apples, 3 green apples, expressed as 5/3).</p>										

<b>Explains</b> relationships that can be expressed as proportions or percents (e.g., $\frac{1}{2} = 50\%$ ).										
<b>Develops</b> meaning for percents greater than 100 and less than 1 (e.g., it is possible to have 120% or $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ ).										
<b>Develops</b> more than one strategy to solve real-life problem situations involving ratios, proportions, and percents.										
<b>EIGHTH GRADE</b>										
<b>Manipulates</b> all real numbers, their properties, and operations.										
<b>Develops</b> and <b>evaluates</b> arguments involving real numbers, their patterns and operations.										
<b>Develops</b> and <b>uses</b> strategies to estimate the results of rational-number computations and <b>judges</b> the reasonableness of the results.										