Plan for Grade 8 Unit 6: Associations in Data

Relevant Unit(s) to review: Grade 6 Unit 8: Data Sets and Distributions
Grade 7 Unit 8: Probability and Sampling

Essential prior concepts to engage with this unit	• Interpreting dot plots, histograms, and box plots • Identifying independent and dependent variables • Analyzing positive and negative slopes
Brief narrative of approach	This unit remains largely intact, aligned to the learning goals for bivariate data. Although some review is incorporated into the unit, students may need additional familiarity with statistical concepts from univariate data such as data displays, understanding variability, and measures of center. Based on the Check Your Readiness assessment, plan to incorporate concepts from grade 6 unit 8 for the first section of the unit.

Lessons to Add	Lessons to Remove or Modify
	1. Move to outside of class 8.6.11, culminating lesson incorporating work from the unit
Lessons added: 0	Lessons removed: 1

Modified Plan for Grade 8 Unit 6

Day	IM lesson	Notes
	assess	8.6 Check Your Readiness assessment. Note that the Check Your Readiness assessment includes item-by-item guidance to inform just-in-time adjustments to instruction within the lessons in 8.6
1	8.6.1	Comprehend that a "scatter plot" represents data with two variables and does not represent a function.
2	8.6.2	Create a scatter plot from a table of data, and describe (orally and in writing) the trend of the data.
3	8.6.3	Coordinate (orally and in writing) data in a table and points on a scatter plot.
4	8.6.4	Comprehend that a model of data, such as a line of fit, can be used to predict values that are not given in the data.
5	8.6.5	Draw a linear model to fit data in a scatter plot, and describe (in writing) features of a line that fits data well.
6	8.6.6	Describe (orally and in writing) the relationship between two variables using a line fit to data on a scatter plot.
7	8.6.7	Categorize data sets, and describe (orally) the properties used to create categories.
8	8.6.8	Create a scatter plot and draw a line to fit bivariate data, and identify (orally and in writing) outliers that appear in the data.
9	8.6.9	Calculate relative frequencies, and describe (orally and in writing) associations between variables using a relative frequency table.
10	8.6.10	Create a two-way table and a segmented bar graph that represent relative frequencies, and interpret (orally) the frequencies in context.
11	8.6.11	Compare and contrast (orally) representations of bivariate data, including scatter plots, two-way tables, segmented bar graphs, and relative frequency tables.
12	assess	8.6 End of unit assessment

Priority and Category List for Lessons

High priority (+), Medium priority (0), Low priority (-)

E: Explore, Play, and Discuss, D: Deep Dive, A: Synthesize and Apply

Lesson	Priority (+, 0, -)	Category (E, D, A)	Notes
8.6.1	+	E	Describe (orally and in writing) patterns in representations of data in scatter plots and tables and use these representations to make predictions.
8.6.2	+	E	Create a representation of single-variable data using a box plot, histogram, or dot plot, and compare and contrast (orally) these representations with a scatter plot.
8.6.3	+	D	Coordinate (orally and in writing) data in a table and points on a scatter plot.
8.6.4	+	D	Compare and contrast (orally) values in a data set with predictions made using a given line.
8.6.5	+	D	Draw a linear model to fit data in a scatter plot, and describe (in writing) features of a line that fits data well.
8.6.6	+	D	Describe (orally and in writing) the relationship between two variables using a line fit to data on a scatter plot.
8.6.7	0	D	Describe (orally) features of data on scatter plots, including “linear” and “nonlinear association” and “clustering” using informal language.
8.6.8	+	A	Interpret (orally and in writing) features of a scatter plot with a line of fit, including outliers, slope of the line, and clustering.
8.6.9	0	E	Coordinate (orally and in writing) two-way tables, bar graphs, and segmented bar graphs representing the same data
8.6.10	0	D	Determine (in writing) whether categorical data has a positive, negative, or no association

			using a relative frequency table or segmented bar graph, and justify (orally) the reasoning.
8.6.11	-	A	Compare and contrast (orally) representations of bivariate data, including scatter plots, two-way tables, segmented bar graphs, and relative frequency tables.