

2014-2015 AP Statistics Assignments

(see web site for reading guides, glossaries of important terms, notes, HW answers, and other goodies)

Chapter	Day	Topics	Objectives: Students will be able to...	Homework	Reading	5/60	1/2B
<p style="text-align: center;">This Chapter is vocabulary intensive.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It is important you understand the vocabulary in the ready and come to class prepared to ask questions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I highly recommend you do the Guided Notes, refer to the Glossary of important terms, and even make flashcards.</p>							
4	0 (post test)	4.1 Introduction, Sampling and Surveys, How to Sample Badly, How to Sample Well: Random Samples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the population and sample in a sample survey. Identify voluntary response samples and convenience samples. Explain how these bad sampling methods can lead to bias. Describe how to use Table D to select a simple random sample (SRS). 	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13	Section 4.1	7-Oct	8-Oct
Columbus Weekend - OFF OCT10 and OCT13							
4	1	4.1 Other Sampling Methods; Inference for Sampling, Sample Surveys: What Can Go Wrong? <u>Activity 1: Review Key Concepts of Survey Design & Choosing SRS using Table D</u> <u>Activity 2: Frappy's 2001q3, 2003q4</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish a simple random sample from a stratified random sample or cluster sample. Give advantages and disadvantages of each sampling method. Explain how undercoverage, nonresponse, and question wording can lead to bias in a sample survey. 	17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 31, 33, 35 Optional: 37-42	Study for 4.1 Quiz	9-Oct	14-Oct ½ day PSAT's
4	2	4.2 Observational Studies vs. Experiments, The Language of Experiments, How to Experiment Badly <u>Activity 1: The Jelly Blubber Sampling Design Activity</u> <u>Activity 2: Q/A for 4.1 Quiz - U bring?'s</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish between an observational study and an experiment. Explain how a lurking/extraneous variable in an observational study can lead to confounding. Identify the experimental units or subjects, explanatory variables (factors), treatments, and response variables in an experiment. 	45, 47, 51 ½ Test next class	pgs. 231-236	15-Oct	16-Oct
4	3	Quiz 4.1 (1/2 test grade)					17-Oct 20-Oct
4	3	4.2 Experiments: How to Experiment Well, 3 Principles of Experimental Design What Can Go Wrong? Inference for Experiments Activity: Frappy's 1998q3, 1999q3, and 2004Bq2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe a completely randomized design for an experiment. Explain why random assignment is an important experimental design principle. Describe how to avoid the placebo effect in an experiment. Explain the meaning and the purpose of blinding in an experiment. Explain in context what “statistically significant” means. 	53, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65	Finish Section 4.2	17-Oct	20-Oct

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4	4	4.2 Experiments: Blocking, Matched Pairs Design <i>Activity: 4.2 Practice Examples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distinguish between a completely randomized design and a randomized block design.• Know when a matched pairs experimental design is appropriate and how to implement such a design.	62, 67, 79, 85, 91-98, 103, 105, 106	Section 4.3	21-Oct	22-Oct	
4	5	4.3 Scope of Inference, the Challenges of Establishing Causation <i>Activity 1: Frappy's 2000q5, 2004q2, 2006Bq5</i> <i>Activity 2: Q/A for 4.2 Quiz - U bring ?'s</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine the scope of inference for a statistical study.• Evaluate whether a statistical study has been carried out in an ethical manner.	Chapter 4 AP Practice Test <i>½ Test next class</i>		23-Oct	24-Oct	
4	6	Quiz 4.2 and 4.3 (1/2 test grade)					27-Oct	28-Oct
4	6	Chapter 4 Review	Cumulative MC practice Test and Review FRAPPY's	Cumulative AP Practice Test #1		27-Oct	28-Oct	
4	6	Cumulative Test #1 (Chapters 1-4)					29-Oct	30-Oct
Quarter 1 ends October 31st								