

Assessment Schedule – 2005**Mathematics: Determine probabilities (90194)****Evidence Statement****SCHOOL PROBABILITY**

	Achievement Criteria	Q	Evidence	Code	Judgement	Sufficiency
Achievement	Determine probabilities.	1(a)	$\frac{260}{970}$ or 0.268041 or 260 in 970 or 260 out of 970 or 260:710	A	Allow equivalent fractions, decimals, percentages or ratio.	Achievement: 3 × Code A.
		1(b)	$\frac{125}{460}$ or $\frac{25}{92}$ or 0.271739	A	Any rounding / truncating; doesn't need to be stated.	Repeated incorrect use of ratio notation not repeatedly penalised at A – first use is "N" thereafter "con".
		2(a)	$\frac{1}{25}$ $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{25}$ or 0.04	A	Accept calculator notation for a fraction anywhere (eg 2 ÷ 3)	
		2(b)	$\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{20}{25}$ or 0.8	A		
Achievement with Merit	Solve probability problems using theoretical methods.	2(c)	$P(V.V') = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{25} = 0.16$ $P(V'V) = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{25}$ $2 \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{25} \text{ or } 0.32$	Either of these = A M	Allow equivalent fractions, decimals, or percentages. Any rounding / truncating	Achievement with Merit EITHER As for Achievement plus 2 × Code M.
		3(a)	<p>0.45 Feb 0.3 PP 0.55 Mar 0.5 PP</p> <p>$0.45 \times 0.3 = 0.135$ $0.55 \times 0.5 = 0.275$ $0.135 + 0.275 = 0.41$</p>	A/M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feb only, ie 0.135 = "A" (not 0.275 because both branches = unless it is clear that the correct branch is being used) The $0.45 \times 0.3 + 0.55 \times 0.5$ working, without actual calculation, is "A". 	OR 3 × Code M.
		3(b)	<p>$0.45 \times 0.3 \times 0.25 = 0.03375$ $0.55 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.165$ $0.03375 + 0.165 = 0.19875$</p>	A/M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.03375 or 0.165 = "A" $0.45 \times 0.3 \times 0.25 + 0.55 \times 0.5 \times 0.6$ working, without actual calculation, is "A". 	Consistent with part (a)

	Achievement Criteria	Q	Evidence	Code	Judgement	Sufficiency
Achievement with Excellence	Explore probability situations to solve problems.	4	<p>Choose an appropriate tool and briefly describe how to use it: eg use calculator rand# generator to produce 5 digits.</p> <p>Assign outcomes: eg 0 = V, 1 = I, 2 = D, 3 = E, 4 = O</p> <p>Define one trial: eg produce digits and note outcomes until a complete set is obtained.</p> <p>Record data: eg number of “cards” needed to get one complete set.</p> <p>Repeat eg 30 times.</p> <p>Answer the question: eg average the 30 results, to give an estimate of how many items need to be bought on average, to obtain a free video rental.</p>	E	<p>Accept 5-sided dice, 5 cards, 5 counters / beads, etc.</p> <p>Example of the minimum information (stated or clearly implied) required: “Count the number of rolls of a die needed, to get at least 1 each of 1– 5. This represents one set of the cards (ie it is one trial)”.</p> <p>Average the numbers of rolls obtained from several trials (ie clearly not an average of the dice / card values); mean, median and mode are all acceptable averages.</p>	<p>Achievement with Excellence:</p> <p>As for Merit plus code E.</p>

Judgement Statement

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p>Determine probabilities.</p> <p>3 × A</p>	<p>Solve probability problems using theoretical methods.</p> <p>Achievement plus</p> <p>2 × M</p> <p>or</p> <p>3 × M</p>	<p>Explore probability situations to solve problems.</p> <p>Merit plus</p> <p>1 × E</p>