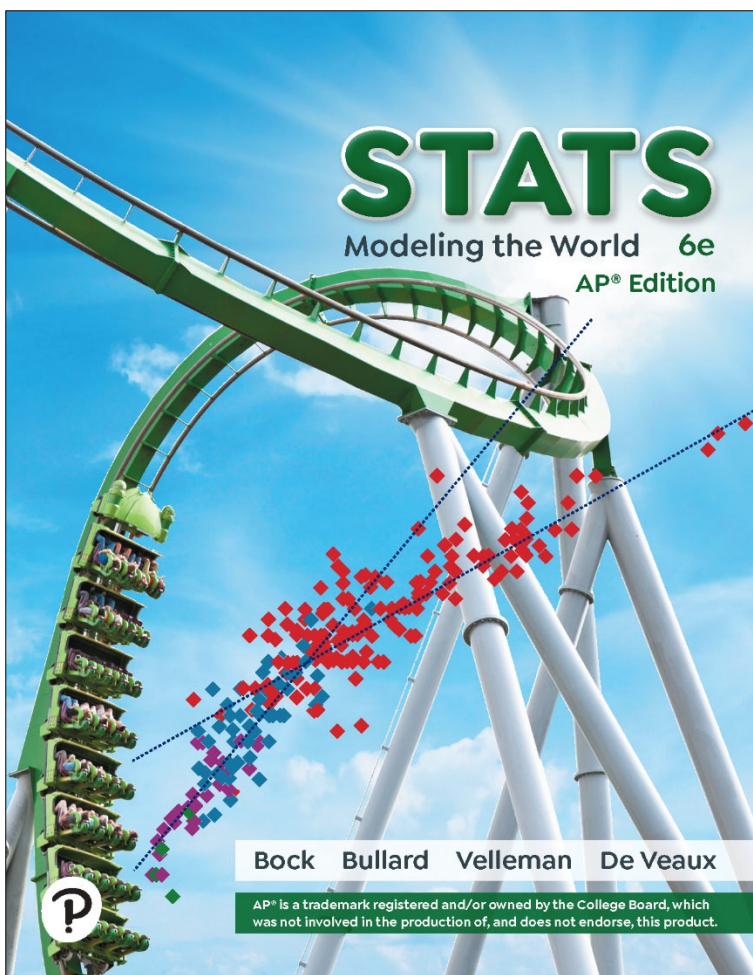


A Correlation of
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to the

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AP® Statistics		Stats: Modeling the World 6th Edition, ©2023
Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
UNIT 1 Exploring One-Variable Data		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	1.1 Introducing Statistics: What Can We Learn from Data?	
	VAR-1.A Identify questions to be answered, based on variation in one-variable data.	SE/TE: 3-4, 7, 10-12
	1.2 The Language of Variation: Variables	
	VAR-1.B Identify variables in a set of data.	SE/TE: 4, 6, 7, 11-12, 22
	VAR-1.C Classify types of variables.	SE/TE: 5-7, 11-12
UNC-1 Graphical representations and statistics allow us to identify and represent key features of data.	1.3 Representing a Categorical Variable with Tables	
	UNC-1.A Represent categorical data using frequency or relative frequency tables.	SE/TE: 15-17, 35 (#3)
	UNC-1.B Describe categorical data represented in frequency or relative tables.	SE/TE: 17, 36 (#11-14)
	1.4 Representing a Categorical Variable with Graphs	
	UNC-1.C Represent categorical data graphically.	SE/TE: 17-19, 35-37
	UNC-1.D Describe categorical data represented graphically.	SE/TE: 17-19, 33-42
	UNC-1.E Compare multiple sets of categorical data.	SE/TE: 19-23, 33-42
	1.5 Representing a Quantitative Variable with Graphs	
	UNC-1.F Classify types of quantitative variables.	SE/TE: 44-45, 47-49, 51, 75-84
	UNC-1.G Represent quantitative data graphically.	SE/TE: 45-53, 77 (#13-14)
1.6 Describing the Distribution of a Quantitative Variable		
UNC-1.H Describe the characteristics of quantitative data distributions.	SE/TE: 52-54, 62-65, 67-68, 75-84	

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
(Continued) UNC-1 Graphical representations and statistics allow us to identify and represent key features of data.	1.7 Summary Statistics for a Quantitative Variable	
	UNC-1.I Calculate measures of center and position for quantitative data.	SE/TE: 55-56, 58-64, 75-84
	UNC-1.J Calculate measures of variability for quantitative data.	SE/TE: 56-58, 65-66, 75-84
	UNC-1.K Explain the selection of a particular measure of center and/or variability for describing a set of quantitative data.	SE/TE: 63-65, 71 (#17-19)
	1.8 Graphical Representations of Summary Statistics	
	UNC-1.L Represent summary statistics for quantitative data graphically.	SE/TE: 67-68, 77 (#13-14), 80 (#38-39), 81 (#40, 44-46), 82 (#48-50)
	UNC-1.M Describe summary statistics of quantitative data represented graphically.	SE/TE: 55-60, 62-64, 65-66, 67-68, 76-84
	1.9 Comparing Distributions of a Quantitative Variable	
	UNC-1.N Compare graphical representations for multiple sets of quantitative data.	SE/TE: 87-92, 93-94, 99-107, 109
	UNC-1.O Compare summary statistics for multiple sets of quantitative data.	SE/TE: 89, 90-91, 100-101, 104-105
VAR-2 The normal distribution can be used to represent some population distributions.	1.10 The Normal Distribution	
	VAR-2.A Compare a data distribution to the normal distribution model.	SE/TE: 117-119, 120-121, 129-131, 136-141
	VAR-2.B Determine proportions and percentiles from a normal distribution.	SE/TE: 118-119, 120-121, 122-124, 136-141
	VAR-2.C Compare measures of relative position in data sets.	SE/TE: 113-115, 120-128, 137-141

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
UNIT 2 Exploring Two-Variable Data		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	2.1 Introducing Statistics: Are Variables Related?	
	VAR-1.D Identify questions to be answered about possible relationships in data.	SE/TE: 156, 158-159
UNC-1 Graphical representations and statistics allow us to identify and represent key features of data.	2.2 Representing Two Categorical Variables	
	UNC-1.P Compare numerical and graphical representations for two categorical variables.	SE/TE: 157-158, 160
	2.3 Statistics for Two Categorical Variables	
	UNC-1.Q Calculate statistics for two categorical variables.	SE/TE: 161-165, 176-178
	UNC-1.R Compare statistics for two categorical variables.	SE/TE: 161-165, 176-178
UNC-1 Graphical representations and statistics allow us to identify and represent key features of data.	2.4 Representing the Relationship Between Two Quantitative Variables	
	UNC-1.S Represent bivariate quantitative data using scatterplots.	SE/TE: 159-160, 176 (#40), 177 (#41,42, 45)
DAT-1 Regression models may allow us to predict responses to changes in an explanatory variable.	DAT-1.A Describe the characteristics of a scatter plot.	SE/TE: 156-158, 172-177
	2.5 Correlation	
	DAT-1.B Determine the correlation for a linear relationship.	SE/TE: 160-164, 174 (#19), 176-178
	DAT-1.C Interpret the correlation for a linear relationship.	SE/TE: 164-166, 176-177
	2.6 Linear Regression Models	
	DAT-1.D Calculate a predicted response value using a linear regression model.	SE/TE: 180, 183-184, 188-189, 204 (#16), 205 (#21), 206 (#31,32,33)
	2.7 Residuals	
	DAT-1.E Represent differences between measured and predicted responses using residual plots.	SE/TE: 180-181, 188-189, 207 (#39, 40)
DAT-1.F Describe the form of association of bivariate data using residual plots.	SE/TE: 173, 181, 189, 193, 195-196, 199, 204 (#11,12), 206 (#25), 210 (#54)	

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
DAT-1 Regression models may allow us to predict responses to changes in an explanatory variable.	2.8 Least Squares Regression	
	DAT-1.G Estimate parameters for the least-squares regression line model.	SE/TE: 180-182, 191-195, 208 (#43,44)
	DAT-1.H Interpret coefficients for the least-squares regression line model.	SE/TE: 184-185, 187-188, 197-198
	2.9 Analyzing Departures from Linearity	
	DAT-1.I Identify influential points in regression.	SE/TE: 220-222, 232 (#17,18,19)
	DAT-1.J Calculate a predicted response using a least squares regression line for a transformed data set.	SE/TE: 240-241, 247-249, 255-262
UNIT 3 Collecting Data		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	3.1 Introducing Statistics: Do the Data We Collected Tell the Truth?	
	VAR-1.E Identify questions to be answered about data collection methods.	SE/TE: 4-5, 291, 302-303, 311 (#23), 312 (#25,26)
DAT-2 The way we collect data influences what we can and cannot say about a population.	3.2 Introduction to Planning a Study	
	DAT-2.A Identify the type of a study.	SE/TE: 278, 290-291, 302-303, 315-317
	DAT-2.B Identify appropriate generalizations and determinations based on observational studies.	SE/TE: 315-316
	3.3 Random Sampling and Data Collection	
	DAT-2.C Identify a sampling method, given a description of a study.	SE/TE: 292-302
	DAT-2.D Explain why a particular sampling method is or is not appropriate for a given situation.	SE/TE: 304-306
	3.4 Potential Problems with Sampling	
	DAT-2.E Identify potential sources of bias in sampling methods.	SE/TE: 291, 306

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
VAR-3 Well-designed experiments can establish evidence of causal relationships.	3.5 Introduction to Experimental Design	
	VAR-3.A Identify the components of an experiment.	SE/TE: 316-322
	VAR-3.B Describe elements of a well-designed experiment.	SE/TE: 316-322
	VAR-3.C Compare experimental designs and methods.	SE/TE: 324-331
	3.6 Selecting an Experimental Design	
	VAR-3.D Explain why a particular experimental design is appropriate.	SE/TE: 324-331
	3.7 Inference and Experiments	
VAR-3.E Interpret the results of a well-designed experiment.	SE/TE: 320-322, 341 (#47), 342 (#50)	
UNIT 4 Probability, Random Variables, and Probability Distributions		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	4.1 Introducing Statistics: Random and Non-Random Patterns?	
	VAR-1.F Identify questions suggested by patterns in data.	SE/TE: 278-281
UNC-2 Simulation allows us to anticipate patterns in data.	4.2 Estimating Probabilities Using Simulation	
	UNC-2.A Estimate probabilities using simulation.	SE/TE: 365-366, 369, 371 (#39, 40), 387
VAR-4 The likelihood of a random event can be quantified.	4.3 Introduction to Probability	
	VAR-4.A Calculate probabilities for events and their complements.	SE/TE: 356, 358, 360-361, 369 (#11-14), 370 (#23-26)
	VAR-4.B Interpret probabilities for events.	SE/TE: 360-361, 36 (#11,12,13,14), 370 (#23, 24, 25, 26)
	4.4 Mutually Exclusive Events	
	VAR-4.C Explain why two events are (or are not) mutually exclusive.	SE/TE: 361, 397(#30, 31), 398 (#38)
	4.5 Conditional Probability	
	VAR-4.D Calculate conditional probabilities.	SE/TE: 379-380, 382, 386
	4.6 Independent Events and Unions of Events	
VAR-4.E Calculate probabilities for independent events and for the union of two events.	SE/TE: 356, 361-362, 375-378, 380-382	

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
VAR-5 Probability distributions may be used to model variation in populations.	4.7 Introduction to Random Variables and Probability Distributions	
	VAR-5.A Represent the probability distribution for a discrete random variable.	SE/TE: 403-404
	VAR-5.B Interpret a probability distribution.	SE/TE: 404, 422-423
	4.8 Mean and Standard Deviation of Random Variables	
	VAR-5.C Calculate parameters for a discrete random variable.	SE/TE: 405-411
	VAR-5.D Interpret parameters for a discrete random variable.	SE/TE: 406-411
	4.9 Combining Random Variables	
	VAR-5.E Calculate parameters for linear combinations of random variables.	SE/TE: 411-420
VAR-5.F Describe the effects of linear transformations of parameters of random variables.	SE/TE: 417-420	
UNC-3 Probabilistic reasoning allows us to anticipate patterns in data.	4.10 Introduction to the Binomial Distribution	
	UNC-3.A Estimate probabilities of binomial random variables using data from a simulation.	SE/TE: 434-437, 445-446 (#3-6)
	UNC-3.B Calculate probabilities for a binomial distribution.	SE/TE: 436-437, 445-447
	4.11 Parameters for a Binomial Distribution	
	UNC-3.C Calculate parameters for a binomial distribution.	SE/TE: 436-437, 445-447
	UNC-3.D Interpret probabilities and parameters for a binomial distribution.	SE/TE: 436-437, 445-447
	4.12 The Geometric Distribution	
	UNC-3.E Calculate probabilities for geometric random variables.	SE/TE: 431-433
UNC-3.F Calculate parameters of a geometric distribution.	SE/TE: 431-433	
UNC-3.G Interpret probabilities and parameters for a geometric distribution.	SE/TE: 431-433, 445-447	

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
UNIT 5 Sampling Distributions		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	5.1 Introducing Statistics: Why Is My Sample Not Like Yours?	
	VAR-1.G Identify questions suggested by variation in statistics for samples collected from the same population.	SE/TE: 461-463
VAR-6 The normal distribution may be used to model variation.	5.2 The Normal Distribution, Revisited	
	VAR-6.A Calculate the probability that a particular value lies in a given interval of a normal distribution.	SE/TE: 129-131, 140, 461-468
	VAR-6.B Determine the interval associated with a given area in a normal distribution.	SE/TE: 466-468
	VAR-6.C Determine the appropriateness of using the normal distribution to approximate probabilities for unknown distributions.	SE/TE: 463-464
UNC-3 Probabilistic reasoning allows us to anticipate patterns in data.	5.3 The Central Limit Theorem	
	UNC-3.H Estimate sampling distributions using simulation.	SE/TE: 468-473, 479-486
	5.4 Biased and Unbiased Point Estimates	
	UNC-3.I Explain why an estimator is or is not unbiased.	SE/TE: 471-474
	UNC-3.J Calculate estimates for a population parameter.	SE/TE: 471-474, 479-486
	5.5 Sampling Distributions for Sample Proportions	
	UNC-3.K Determine parameters of a sampling distribution for sample proportions.	SE/TE: 464-467, 479-486
	UNC-3.L Determine whether a sampling distribution for a sample proportion can be described as approximately normal.	SE/TE: 467-468, 479-486
	UNC-3.M Interpret probabilities and parameters for a sampling distribution for a sample proportion.	SE/TE: 464-467, 479-486

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
(Continued) UNC-3 Probabilistic reasoning allows us to anticipate patterns in data.	5.6 Sampling Distributions for Differences in Sample Proportions	
	UNC-3.N Determine parameters of a sampling distribution for a difference in sample proportions.	SE/TE: 563-564, 568-573, 577-581
	UNC-3.O Determine whether a sampling distribution for a difference of sample proportions can be described as approximately normal.	SE/TE: 565-568, 571-573, 577-581
	UNC-3.P Interpret probabilities and parameters for a sampling distribution for a difference in proportions.	SE/TE: 566-568, 570-573, 577-581
	5.7 Sampling Distributions for Sample Means	
	UNC-3.Q Determine parameters for a sampling distribution for sample means.	SE/TE: 467-473, 479-486
	UNC-3.R Determine whether a sampling distribution of a sample mean can be described as approximately normal.	SE/TE: 467-473, 479-486
	UNC-3.S Interpret probabilities and parameters for a sampling distribution for a sample mean.	SE/TE: 472-473, 482 (#21,28), 485 (#43-47), 486 (#54)
	5.8 Sampling Distributions for Differences in Sample Means	
	UNC-3.T Determine parameters of a sampling distribution for a difference in sample means.	SE/TE: 625-627, 632-637
	UNC-3.U Determine whether a sampling distribution of a difference in sample means can be described as approximately normal.	SE/TE: 627-637
	UNC-3.V Interpret probabilities and parameters for a sampling distribution for a difference in sample means.	SE/TE: 633-637

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
UNIT 6 Inference for Categorical Data: Proportions		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	6-1 Introducing Statistics: Why Be Normal?	
	VAR-1.H Identify questions suggested by variation in the shapes of distributions of samples taken from the same population. [Skill 1.A]	SE/TE: 474-475
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	6.2 Constructing a Confidence Interval for a Population Proportion	
	UNC-4.A Identify an appropriate confidence interval procedure for a population proportion. [Skill 1.D]	SE/TE: 496-498
	UNC-4.B Verify the conditions for calculating confidence intervals for a population proportion. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 489-493, 495-496, 498-500
	UNC-4.C Determine the margin of error for a given sample size and an estimate for the sample size that will result in a given margin of error for a population proportion. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 493-495, 506 (#13, 21)
	UNC-4.D Calculate an appropriate confidence interval for a population proportion. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 507-509
	UNC-4.E Calculate an interval estimate based on a confidence interval for a population proportion. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 509(#37,38)
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	6.3 Justifying a Claim Based on a Confidence Interval for a Population Proportion	
	UNC-4.F Interpret a confidence interval for a population proportion. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 496-497, 506-509
	UNC-4.G Justify a claim based on a confidence interval for a population proportion. [Skill 4.D]	SE/TE: 507 (#22, 23, 24), 508-509
	UNC-4.H Identify the relationships between sample size, width of a confidence interval, confidence level, and margin of error for a population proportion. [Skill 4.A]	SE/TE: 498-500, 505-507

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
VAR-6 The normal distribution may be used to model variation.	6.4 Setting Up a Test for a Population Proportion	
	VAR-6.D Identify the null and alternative hypotheses for a population proportion. [Skill 1.F]	SE/TE: 512-513, 515-516
	VAR-6.E Identify an appropriate testing method for a population proportion. [Skill 1.E]	SE/TE: 513-519
	VAR-6.F Verify the conditions for making statistical inferences when testing a population proportion. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 517-521
VAR-6 The normal distribution may be used to model variation.	6.5 Interpreting <i>p</i> -Values	
	VAR-6.G Calculate an appropriate test statistic and <i>p</i> -value for a population proportion. [Skill 3.E]	SE/TE: 518-521
DAT-3 Significance testing allows us to make decisions about hypotheses within a particular context.	DAT-3.A Interpret the <i>p</i> -value of a significance test for a population proportion. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 520-526, 531-533
DAT-3 Significance testing allows us to make decisions about hypotheses within a particular context.	6.6 Concluding a Test for a Population Proportion	
	DAT-3.B Justify a claim about the population based on the results of a significance test for a population proportion. [Skill 4.E]	SE/TE: 524-526, 531-533
UNC-5 Probabilities of Type I and Type II errors influence inference.	6.7 Potential Errors When Performing Tests	
	UNC-5.A Identify Type I and Type II errors. [Skill 1.B]	SE/TE: 545-547, 555
	UNC-5.B Calculate the probability of a Type I and Type II errors. [Skill 3.A]	SE/TE: 558(#31-34)
	UNC-5.C Identify factors that affect the probability of errors in significance testing. [Skill 4.A]	SE/TE: 548-551, 558
	UNC-5.D Interpret Type I and Type II errors. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 558-559

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	6.8 Confidence Intervals for the Difference of Two Proportions	
	UNC-4.I Identify an appropriate confidence interval procedure for a comparison of population proportions. [Skill 1.D]	SE/TE: 565-568, 578
	UNC-4.J Verify the conditions for calculating confidence intervals for a difference between population proportions. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 565-568, 578 (#19), 579 (#20)
	UNC-4.K Calculate an appropriate confidence interval for a comparison of population proportions. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 578 (#19), 579 (#20), 580 (#31,32)
	UNC-4.L Calculate an interval estimate based on a confidence interval for a difference of proportions. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 578-579
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	6.9 Justifying a Claim Based on a Confidence Interval for a Difference of Population Proportions	
	UNC-4.M Interpret a confidence interval for a difference of proportions. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 566-568, 578-579
	UNC-4.N Justify a claim based on a confidence interval for a difference of proportions. [Skill 4.D]	SE/TE: 566-568, 578-579
VAR-6 The normal distribution may be used to model variation.	6.10 Setting Up a Test for the Difference of Two Population Proportion	
	VAR-6.H Identify the null and alternative hypotheses for a difference of two population proportions. [Skill 1.F]	SE/TE: 569, 571-573, 579-580
	VAR-6.I Identify an appropriate testing method for the difference of two population proportions. [Skill 1.E]	SE/TE: 576,579-580
	VAR-6.J Verify the conditions for making statistical inferences when testing a difference of two population proportions. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 571-573, 579-580

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
VAR-6 The normal distribution may be used to model variation.	6.11 Carrying Out a Test for the Difference of Two Population Proportions	SE/TE: 571-573, 579-580
	VAR-6.K Calculate an appropriate test statistic for the difference of two population proportions. [Skill 3.E]	
	DAT-3 Significance testing allows us to make decisions about hypotheses within a particular context.	
	DAT-3.C Interpret the p-value of a significance test for a difference of population proportions. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 566-568, 571-574
	DAT-3.D Justify a claim about the population based on the results of a significance test for a difference of population proportions. [Skill 4.E]	SE/TE: 566-568, 571-574
UNIT 7 Inference for Quantitative Data: Means		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	7.1 Introducing Statistics: Why Should I Worry About Error?	SE/TE: 625-626
	VAR-1.I Identify questions suggested by probabilities of errors in statistical inference. [Skill 1.A]	
VAR-7 The t-distribution may be used to model variation.	7.2 Constructing a Confidence Interval for a Population Mean	SE/TE: 626-627, 632-635, 655-659
	VAR-7.A Describe t-distributions. [Skill 3.C]	
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	UNC-4.O Identify an appropriate confidence interval procedure for a population mean, including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 1.D]	SE/TE: 605-631, 660-662
	UNC-4.P Verify the conditions for calculating confidence intervals for a population mean, including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 601-604, 654-659
	UNC-4.Q Determine the margin of error for a given sample size for a one-sample t-interval. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 598-599, 611-612, 617(#12), 662-663
	UNC-4.R Calculate an appropriate confidence interval for a population mean, including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 598-599, 603-604, 660-662

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	7.3 Justifying a Claim About a Population Mean Based on a Confidence Interval	
	UNC-4.S Interpret a confidence interval for a population mean, including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 606-609, 660-662
	UNC-4.T Justify a claim based on a confidence interval for a population mean, including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 4.D]	SE/TE: 608-609, 661-662
	UNC-4.U Identify the relationships between sample size, width of a confidence interval, confidence level, and margin of error for a population mean. [Skill 4.A]	SE/TE: 610-612, 662-664
VAR-7 The t-distribution may be used to model variation.	7.4 Setting Up a Test for a Population Mean	
	VAR-7.B Identify an appropriate testing method for a population mean with unknown σ , including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 1.E]	SE/TE: 594-599, 654-655
	VAR-7.C Identify the null and alternative hypotheses for a population mean with unknown σ , including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 1.F]	SE/TE: 598-599, 656-659
	VAR-7.D Verify the conditions for the test for a population mean, including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 601-604, 607-609, 654-658, 672 (#33)
VAR-7 The t-distribution may be used to model variation.	7.5 Carrying Out a Test for a Population Mean	
	VAR-7.E Calculate an appropriate test statistic for a population mean, including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 3.E]	SE/TE: 606-609, 655-659, 667-668

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
DAT-3 Significance testing allows us to make decisions about hypotheses within a particular context.	DAT-3.E Interpret the p-value of a significance test for a population mean, including the mean difference between values in matched pairs. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 606-609, 655-659
	DAT-3.F Justify a claim about the population based on the results of a significance test for a population mean. [Skill 4.E]	SE/TE: 606-609, 619 (#33-36), 620 (#41,42)
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	7.6 Confidence Intervals for the Difference of Two Means	
	UNC-4.V Identify an appropriate confidence interval procedure for a difference of two population means. [Skill 1.D]	SE/TE: 626-631, 633-637
	UNC-4.W Verify the conditions to calculate confidence intervals for the difference of two population means. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 627-631, 633-637
	UNC-4.X Determine the margin of error for the difference of two population means. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 626, 629-630, 643-644 (#7,8)
	UNC-4.Y Calculate an appropriate confidence interval for a difference of two population means. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 628-631, 644-650
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	7.7 Justifying a Claim About the Difference of Two Means Based on a Confidence Interval	
	UNC-4.Z Interpret a confidence interval for a difference of population means. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 628-631, 643-644 (#8,15), 646 (#22,23)
	UNC-4.AA Justify a claim based on a confidence interval for a difference of population means. [Skill 4.D]	SE/TE: 643 (#5,6), 644 (#15)
	UNC-4.AB Identify the effects of sample size on the width of a confidence interval for the difference of two means. [Skill 4.A]	SE/TE: 662-663

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
VAR-7 The t-distribution may be used to model variation.	7.8 Setting Up a Test for the Difference of Two Population Means	
	VAR-7.F Identify an appropriate selection of a testing method for a difference of two population means. [Skill 1.E]	SE/TE: 632-637
	VAR-7.G Identify the null and alternative hypotheses for a difference of two population means. [Skill 1.F]	SE/TE: 633-635, 644 (#9), 645 (#20), 648 (#33, 37), 649 (#38), 650 (#48)
	VAR-7.H Verify the conditions for the significance test for the difference of two population means. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 633-637, 645 (#20), 648 (#33)
VAR-7 The t-distribution may be used to model variation.	7.9 Carrying Out a Test for the Difference of Two Population Means	
	VAR-7.I Calculate an appropriate test statistic for a difference of two means. [Skill 3.E]	SE/TE: 632-640, 643-651
	DAT-3 Significance testing allows us to make decisions about hypotheses within a particular context.	
	DAT-3.G Interpret the p-value of a significance test for a difference of population means. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 633-637, 644 (#9), 647 (#27)
	DAT-3.H Justify a claim about the population based on the results of a significance test for a difference of two population means in context. [Skill 4.E]	SE/TE: 644-651
	7.10 Skills Focus: Selecting, Implementing, and Communicating Inference Procedures (This topic is intended to focus on the skill of selecting an appropriate inference procedure, now that students have a range of options. Students should be given opportunities to practice when and how to apply all learning objectives relating to inference involving proportions or means.)	Opportunities to address this standard can be found on the following pages SE/TE: 505-509, 530-534, 555-560, 577-581, 616-623, 643-651, 667-683
UNIT 8 Inference for Categorical Data: Chi-Square		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	8.1 Introducing Statistics: Are My Results Unexpected?	
	VAR-1.J Identify questions suggested by variation between observed and expected counts in categorical data. [Skill 1.A]	SE/TE: 689-691

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
VAR-8 The chi-square distribution may be used to model variation.	8.2 Setting Up a Chi-Square Goodness of Fit Test	
	VAR-8.A Describe chi-square distributions. [Skill 3.C]	SE/TE: 689-690, 692
	VAR-8.B Identify the null and alternative hypotheses in a test for a distribution of proportions in a set of categorical data. [Skill 1.F]	SE/TE: 692-695, 698, 711-713
	VAR-8.C Identify an appropriate testing method for a distribution of proportions in a set of categorical data. [Skill 1.E]	SE/TE: 693-696
	VAR-8.D Calculate expected counts for the chi-square test for goodness of fit. [Skill 3.A]	SE/TE: 690, 693-695, 711-712
	VAR-8.E Verify the conditions for making statistical inferences when testing goodness of fit for a chi-square distribution. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 691-695, 712, 714(#28)
VAR-8 The chi-square distribution may be used to model variation.	8.3 Carrying Out a Chi-Square Test for Goodness of Fit	
	VAR-8.F Calculate the appropriate statistic for the chi-square test for goodness of fit. [Skill 3.E]	SE/TE: 693-695, 697, 711 (#1-6), 712-718
	VAR-8.G Determine the p-value for chi-square test for goodness of fit significance test. [Skill 3.E]	SE/TE: 693-695, 711(#1-6), 712, 713 (#23), 714 (#24), 715-716 (#36, 41)
DAT-3 Significance testing allows us to make decisions about hypotheses within a particular context.	DAT-3.I Interpret the p-value for the chi-square test for goodness of fit. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 693-695, 711 (#1-6), 712, 713 (#23), 715-716 (#36, 37)
	DAT-3.J Justify a claim about the population based on the results of a chi-square test for goodness of fit. [Skill 4.E]	SE/TE: 693-695, 711-718
VAR-8 The chi-square distribution may be used to model variation.	8.4 Expected Counts in Two-Way Tables	
	VAR-8.H Calculate expected counts for two-way tables of categorical data. [Skill 3.A]	SE/TE: 697-701, 714

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
VAR-8 The chi-square distribution may be used to model variation.	8.5 Setting Up a Chi-Square Test for Homogeneity or Independence	
	VAR-8.I Identify the null and alternative hypotheses for a chi-square test for homogeneity or independence. [Skill 1.F]	SE/TE: 697-706
	VAR-8.J Identify an appropriate testing method for comparing distributions in two-way tables of categorical data. [Skill 1.E]	SE/TE: 698, 700-703, 705-707
	VAR-8.K Verify the conditions for making statistical inferences when testing a chi-square distribution for independence or homogeneity. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 698-705
VAR-8 The chi-square distribution may be used to model variation.	8.6 Carrying Out a Chi-Square Test for Homogeneity or Independence	
	VAR-8.L Calculate the appropriate statistic for a chi-square test for homogeneity or independence. [Skill 3.E]	SE/TE: 700-701, 704-706, 714-718
DAT-3 Significance testing allows us to make decisions about hypotheses within a particular context.	DAT-3.K Interpret the p-value for the chi-square test for homogeneity or independence. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 700-701, 704-706, 714-718
	DAT-3.L Justify a claim about the population based on the results of a chi-square test for homogeneity or independence. [Skill 4.E]	SE/TE: 700-701, 704-706, 714-718
	8.7 Skills Focus: Selecting an Appropriate Inference Procedure for Categorical Data (This topic is intended to focus on the skill of selecting an appropriate inference procedure now that students have a range of options. Students should be given opportunities to practice when and how to apply all learning objectives relating to inference for categorical data.)	SE/TE: 711-718

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
UNIT 9 Inference for Quantitative Data: Slopes		
VAR-1 Given that variation may be random or not, conclusions are uncertain.	9.1 Introducing Statistics: Do Those Points Align?	
	VAR-1.K Identify questions suggested by variation in scatter plots. [Skill 1.A]	SE/TE: 720-721
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	9.2 Confidence Intervals for the Slope of a Regression Model	
	UNC-4.AC Identify an appropriate confidence interval procedure for a slope of a regression model. [Skill 1.D]	SE/TE: 730
	UNC-4.AD Verify the conditions to calculate confidence intervals for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 722-727, 741
	UNC-4.AE Determine the given margin of error for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 729-730
	UNC-4.AF Calculate an appropriate confidence interval for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 3.D]	SE/TE: 732-734, 742-751
UNC-4 An interval of values should be used to estimate parameters, in order to account for uncertainty.	9.3 Justifying a Claim About the Slope of a Regression Model Based on a Confidence Interval	
	UNC-4.AG Interpret a confidence interval for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 732-734, 742-751
	UNC-4.AH Justify a claim based on a confidence interval for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 4.D]	SE/TE: 732-734, 742-751
	UNC-4.AI Identify the effects of sample size on the width of a confidence interval for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 4.A]	SE/TE: 736-738

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Enduring Understanding	Topic/Learning Objective	
VAR-7 The t-distribution may be used to model variation.	9.4 Setting Up a Test for the Slope of a Regression Model	
	VAR-7.J Identify the appropriate selection of a testing method for a slope of a regression model. [Skill 1.E]	SE/TE: 721-722, 727-730
	VAR-7.K Identify appropriate null and alternative hypotheses for a slope of a regression model. [Skill 1.F]	SE/TE: 730, 732-734, 742-751
	VAR-7.L Verify the conditions for the significance test for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 4.C]	SE/TE: 732-734, 742-751
VAR-7 The t-distribution may be used to model variation.	9.5 Carrying Out a Test for the Slope of a Regression Model	
	VAR-7.M Calculate an appropriate test statistic for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 3.E]	SE/TE: 732-734, 742-751
DAT-3 Significance testing allows us to make decisions about hypotheses within a particular context.	DAT-3.M Interpret the p-value of a significance test for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 4.B]	SE/TE: 732-734, 742-751
	DAT-3.N Justify a claim about the population based on the results of a significance test for the slope of a regression model. [Skill 4.E]	SE/TE: 732-734, 742-751
	9.6 Skills Focus: Selecting an Appropriate Inference Procedure (This topic is intended to focus on the skill of selecting an appropriate inference procedure now that students have a range of options. Students should be given opportunities to practice when and how to apply all learning objectives relating to inference.)	SE/TE: 742-751