## ммса $=$ Primary Mathematics Curriculum

## Chance

| Stage 1 <br> (Junior \& Senior Infants) | Stage 2 <br> (1st \& 2nd Class) | Stage 3 <br> (3rd \& 4th Class) | Stage 4 (5th \& 6th Class) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Through appropriately playful and engaging learning experiences, children should be able to |  |  |  |
|  |  | describe and test predictability and (un)certainty in events. | use probability to make informed decisions and predictions. represent and express probability in different forms. |
|  |  | Events in everyday life involve chance. Some events are more likely to happen than others. | Probability can be represented on a scale between 0-1. |
|  |  | If an event is unlikely to happen, it has a low probability. If something is likely to happen, it has a high probability. | The experimental probability of an event occurring may not always match the theoretical probability. |
|  |  | Expected or predicted outcomes of an event can differ from actual outcomes. | The probability that a specific outcome will occur can be represented as a fraction, decimal or percentage. |
|  |  | Investigating chance allows decision-making and predictions about everyday events and occurrences. | A sample space contains all possible outcomes of an experiment. |
|  |  |  | Probability can be described in proportional terms and is calculated by dividing the number of ways the identified outcome can happen over the total number of possible outcomes. |
|  |  |  | As you repeat a trial independently a large number of times, the average result becomes increasingly closer to the expected value. |

