# Assessment Blueprint - Unit 3 Two-Variable Statistics

## Unit 3 Overview and Readiness (prerequisite skill assessment)

| Item | TEKS |
|---|---|
| 1 | Math 8.11(C) contrast bivariate sets of data that suggest a linear relationship with bivariate sets of data that do not suggest a linear relationship from a graphical representation |
| 2 | Math 8.11(D) construct a scatterplot and describe the observed data to address questions of association such as linear, non-linear, and no association between bivariate data |
| 3 | Math 8.4(C) use data from a table or graph to determine the rate of change or slope and $y$-intercept in mathematical and real-world problems *(given the equation)*<br><br>A3(C) graph linear functions on the coordinate plane and identify key features, including $x$-intercept, $y$-intercept, zeros, and slope, in mathematical and real-world problems *(from Unit 1)* |

## Unit 3 Section A

| Item | TEKS |
|---|---|
| 1 | A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems |
| 2 | A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems |
| 3 | A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems |
| 4 | A3(C) graph linear functions on the coordinate plane and identify key features, including $x$-intercept, $y$-intercept, zeros, and slope, in mathematical and real-world problems |
| 5 | A3(C) graph linear functions on the coordinate plane and identify key features, including $x$-intercept, $y$-intercept, zeros, and slope, in mathematical and real-world problems |

## Unit 3 Section B

| Item | TEKS |
|---|---|
| 1 | A4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the |

| | linear association |
|---|---|
| 2 | A4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the linear association |
| 3 | A4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the linear association |
| 4 | A4(B) compare and contrast association and causation in real-world problems |
| 5 | A4(B) compare and contrast association and causation in real-world problems |

## Unit 3 Quiz

| Item | TEKS |
|---|---|
| 1 | A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems |
| 2 | A4(B) compare and contrast association and causation in real-world problems |
| 3 | A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems |
| 4 | A4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the linear association |
| 5 | A4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the linear association |
| 6 | A4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the linear association |
| 7 | A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems |

## Unit 3 STAAR Review

| Item | TEKS |
|---|---|
| 1 | A4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the linear association |
| 2 | A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems |

| 3 | A4(B) compare and contrast association and causation in real-world problems |
| --- | --- |
| 4 | A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems |
| 5 | A4(B) compare and contrast association and causation in real-world problems |
| 6 | A5(B) solve linear inequalities in one variable, including those for which the application of the distributive property is necessary and for which variables are included on both sides |
| 7 | A3(H) graph the solution set of systems of two linear inequalities in two variables on the coordinate plane |
| 8 | A2(I) write systems of two linear equations given a table of values, a graph, and a verbal description |
| 9 | A5(A) solve linear equations in one variable, including those for which the application of the distributive property is necessary and for which variables are included on both sides |
| 10 | A3(C) graph linear functions on the coordinate plane and identify key features, including $x$-intercept, $y$-intercept, and slope, in mathematical and real-world problems |

## Unit 3 Project

| TEKS |
| --- |
| A4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the linear association. |
| A4(B) compare and contrast association and causation in real-world problems. |
| A4(C) write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems. |