Data Handling: rolling dice

When you roll a dice (die) you would expect each score to come up an equal number of times if the dice (die) was 'fair'. A dice that was 'biassed' might show a lot of one particular score.

Roll 1 dice (die) 30 times and record results

Make a tally chart of scores

Score	Tallies	Frequency
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Compare with what you expected

Score	1	2	3	4	5	6
Observed						
Expected						

Collate your results with all the other groups using the spreadsheet on the projector.

What do you notice about your observed frequencies and the collated frequencies for the whole class?

Roll two dice 18 times and collect results

Roll the two differently coloured dice.

Give them a really good shake in the plastic cups to ensure randomisation.

Add the scores on the dice for each roll and record the results here...

Make a tally chart of the scores

Score	Tallies	Frequency
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Compare with expected score

How many ways can you make each score using the two dice.

For example, you can make 2 only one way, red dice has 1 and yellow dice has 1.

How many ways can you make a score of 5 (say)?

Score	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Obs											
Exp											

As before, collate the scores for the whole class on the spreadsheet on the projector computer