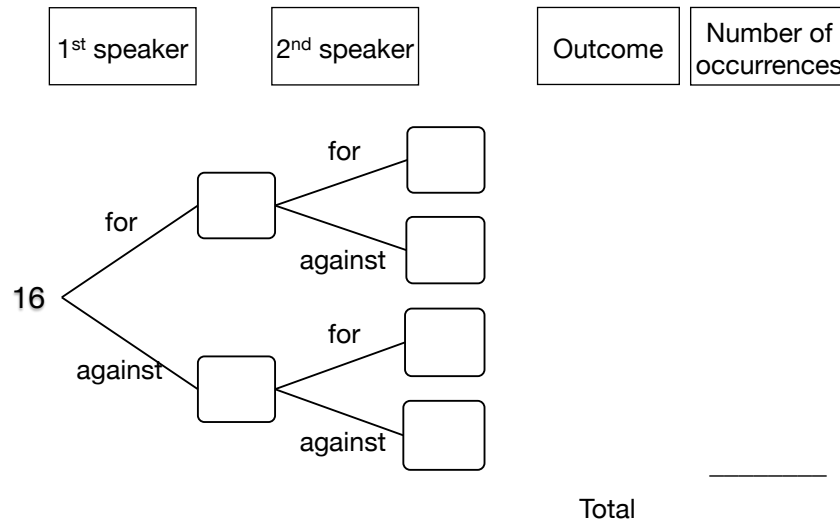
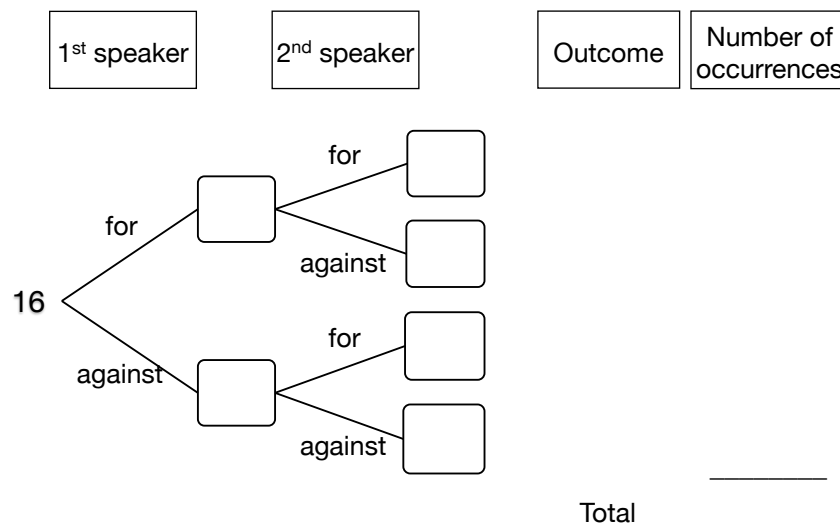


Your experimental results (1) - with replacement



Your experimental results (2) - without replacement



With replacement

When it comes to choosing the 2nd speaker, have the numbers of potential speakers, either 'for' or 'against' changed at all?

.....

Without replacement

When it comes to choosing the 2nd speaker, have the numbers of potential speakers, either 'for' or 'against' changed at all?

.....

If the 1st speaker is 'for' how many potential speakers do you still have:

a) for?

.....

b) against?

.....

c) in total?

.....

If the 1st speaker is 'against' how many potential speakers do you still have:

a) for?

.....

b) against?

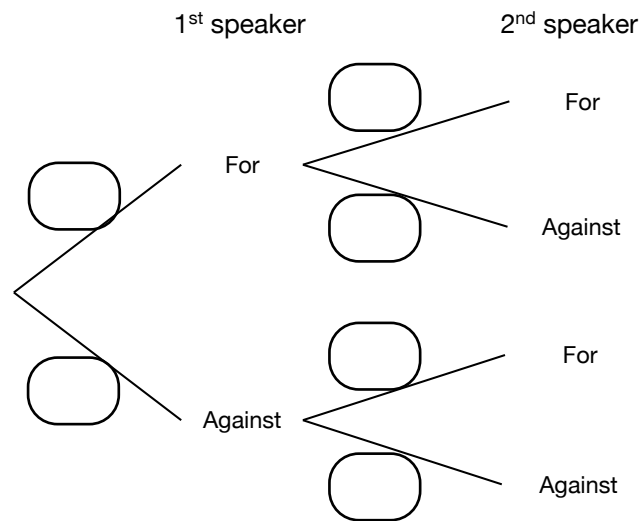
.....

c) in total?

.....

You will need to use this information to complete probability trees so you can calculate the probability of selecting one speaker for and one against in both cases.

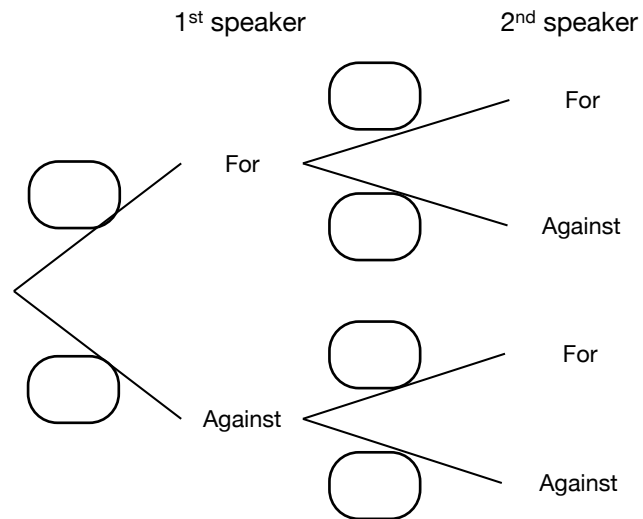
Probability tree (1) - with replacement



| Outcome | Calculation for outcome | Probability of outcome |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|

Remember to check your probabilities sum to 1 on both trees - for the 1st speaker branches, for the 2nd speaker branches, and for the total for all the outcomes.

Probability tree (2) - without replacement



| Outcome | Calculation for outcome | Probability of outcome |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|

On the tree diagram, using fractions out of 16 for the first speaker, then out of 15 for the second, will help you to keep track of things.