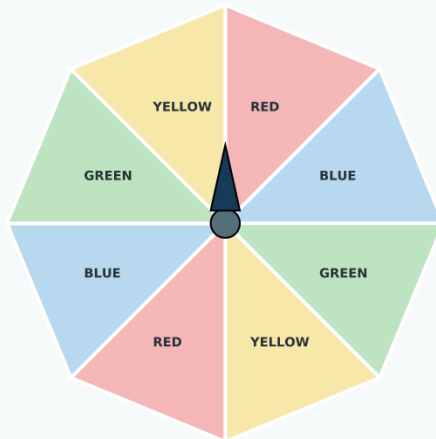


# PROBABILITY SPINNER

SEE IT • SPIN IT • COUNT IT

## WORKING PROBABILITY SPINNER



### WHAT HAPPENS?

1 spin → one colour

8 equal sections

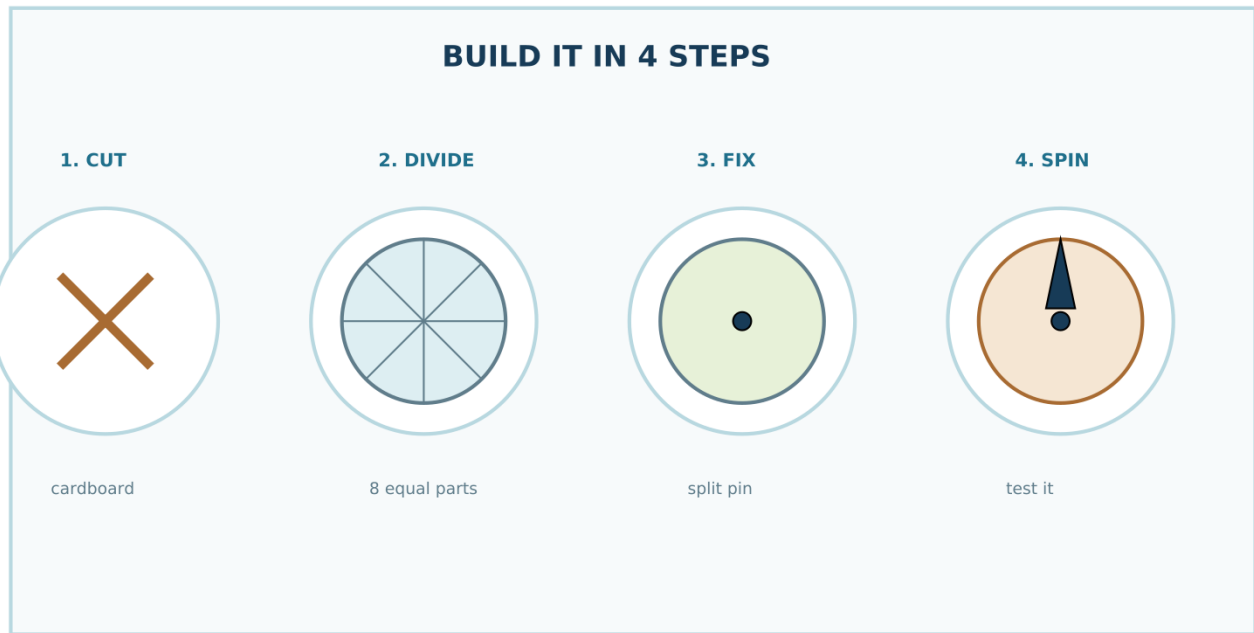
RED sections = 2

$$P(\text{RED}) = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

8 equal sections • 2 RED sections

$$P(\text{RED}) = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

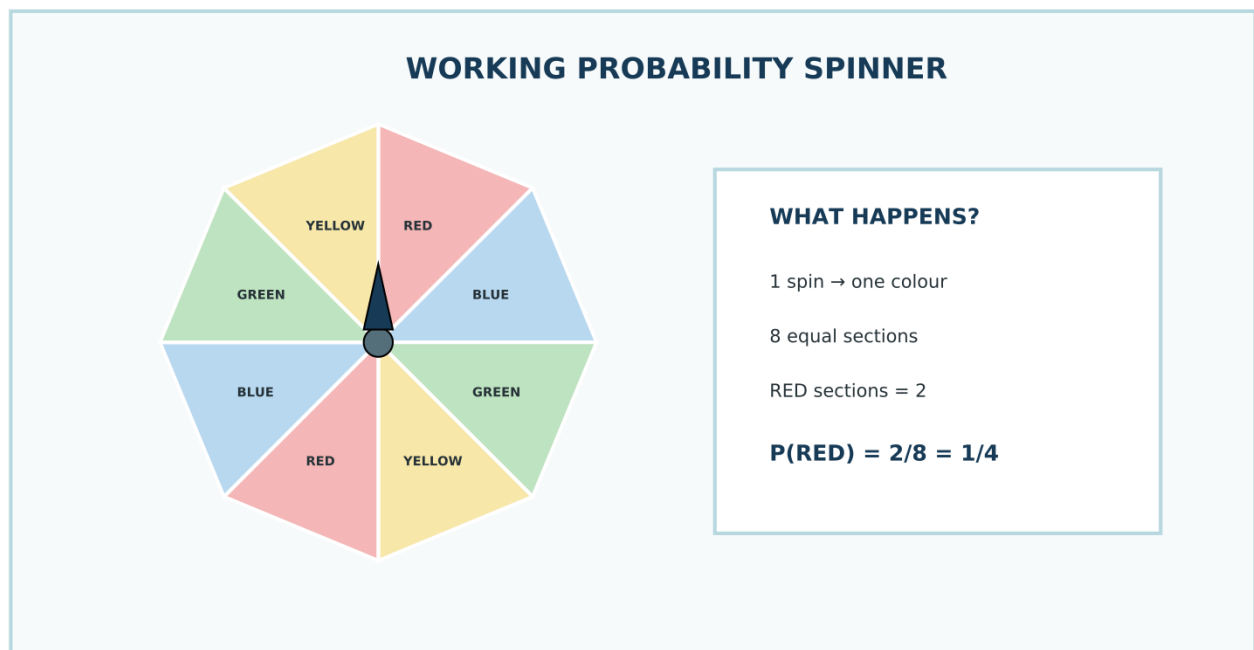
# 1. MAKE THE MODEL



Cut → divide → fix → spin

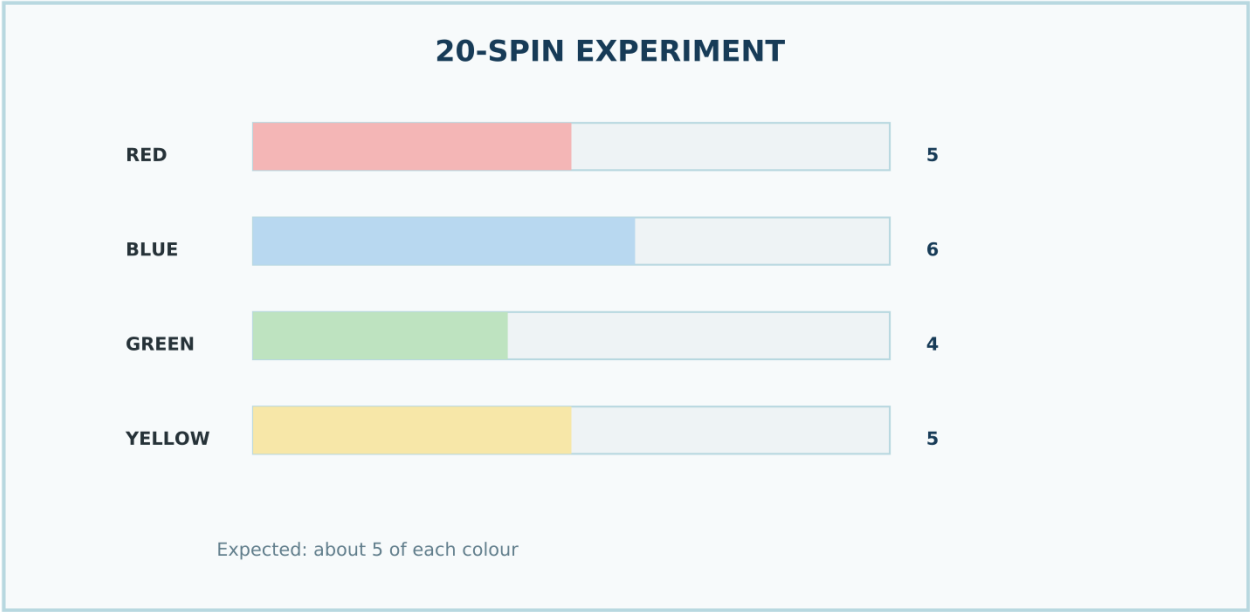
Materials: cardboard • colours • ruler • split pin • pointer

# 2. THE WORKING



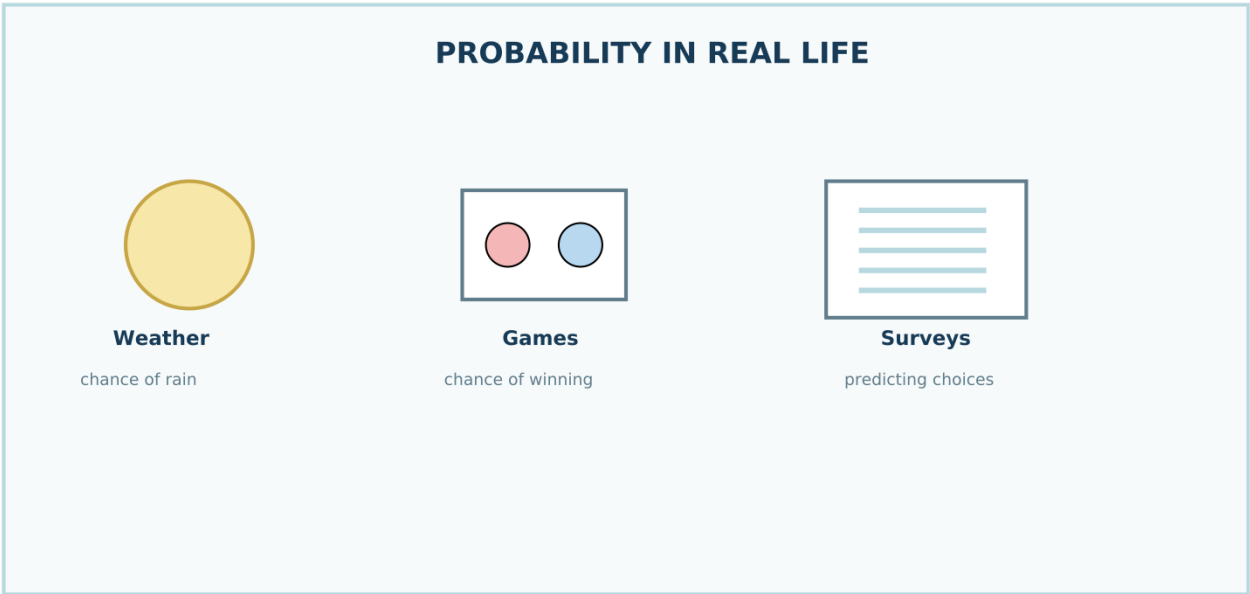
Spin the pointer. It stops on one colour.

### 3. DO THE EXPERIMENT



Spin 20 times → tally → compare.  
Expected: about 5 of each colour.

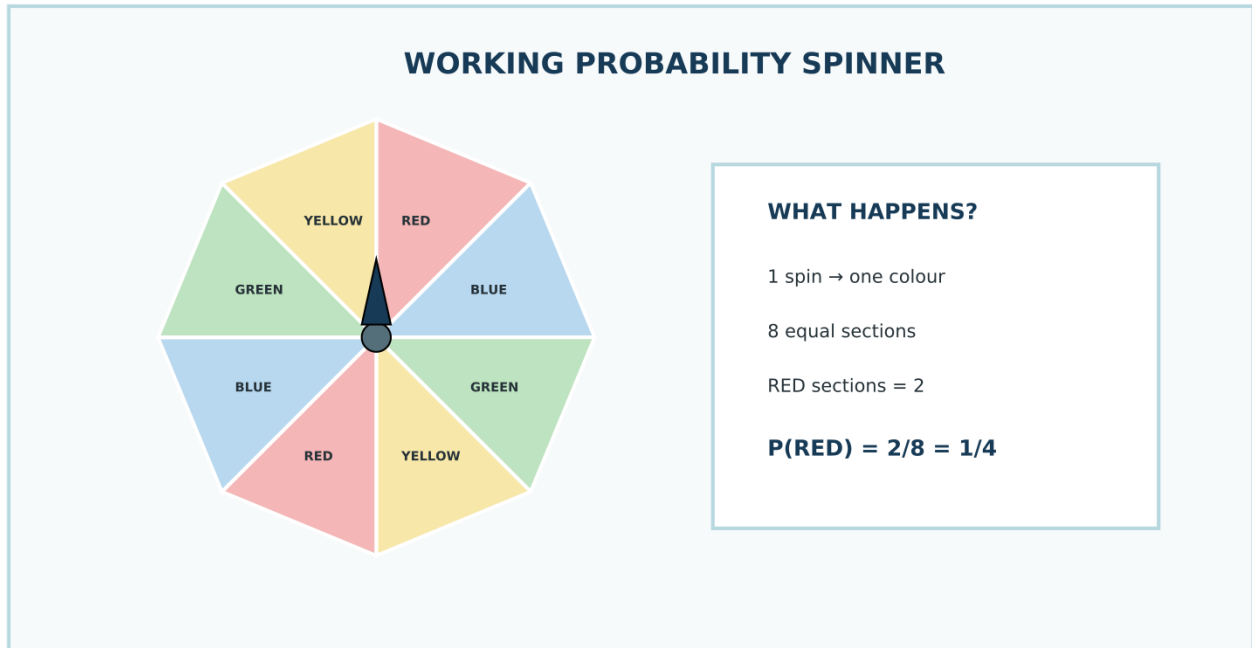
### 4. REAL-LIFE USES



Weather • Games • Surveys • Decisions

## 5. EXHIBITION DEMO

1. Ask: "Which colour will come next?"
2. Spin.
3. Record.
4. Repeat 20 times.
5. Compare actual vs expected.



## QUICK VIVA

Probability? How likely an event is.

$P(\text{RED})? \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

Why equal sections? Equal chance.

Is every spin predictable? No — each spin is random.

SPIN → RECORD → COUNT → COMPARE