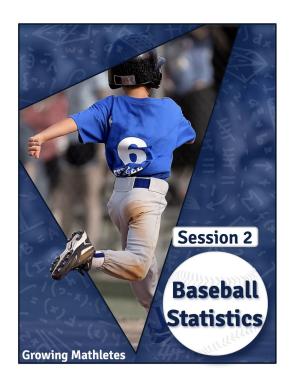
Baseball Statistics

Activity	Time	Description
Activity 1 Baseball Cards and Batting Average Simulation	40 minutes	You will explore baseball cards and learn about important baseball statistics such as batting average. Next, you will roll a dice to simulate batting average and then record your batting average as a fraction, decimal and a percent.
Activity 2 Learning from Mistakes	20 minutes	You will reflect on mistakes you have made recently, and learn about how mistakes make your brain grow!



Baseball Statistics

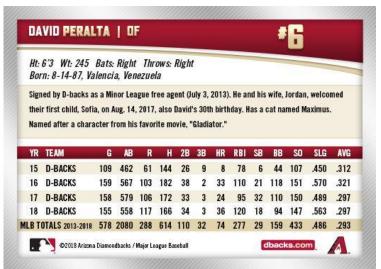
I've missed more than 9,000 shots in my career. I've lost almost 300 games. 26 times, I've been trusted to take the game-winning shot and missed. I've failed over and over again in my life. And that is why I succeed.

-Michael Jordan

What does this quote mean to you?
What message is
Michael Jordan
trying to send?









Look at your baseball card for a FIELD PLAYER.

- Can you find the player's team?
- Can you find the player's position?
- What other important information do you see on the card?
- Share what you notice with a partner.

Reading the Back of a Baseball Card

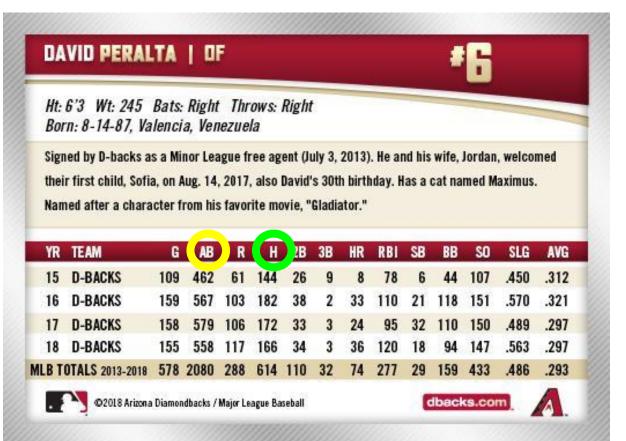
AB means "AT BATS"

This is the number of times the player comes to the plate to try to hit the ball.

H means "HITS"

This is the number of times the player hit the ball and did not get out.

What do you notice about your player's **AB** and **H**?



AVG or BA means "Batting Average"

You find the batting average by dividing the number of "Hits" by the number of "At Bats"

What is your player's **AVG or BA?**

- What year did Peralta have the highest batting average?
- Is your player's batting average higher or lower than Peralta's?

DAVID PERALTA | OF



Ht: 6'3 Wt: 245 Bats: Right Throws: Right Born: 8-14-87, Valencia, Venezuela

Signed by D-backs as a Minor League free agent (July 3, 2013). He and his wife, Jordan, welcomed their first child, Sofia, on Aug. 14, 2017, also David's 30th birthday. Has a cat named Maximus.

Named after a character from his favorite movie. "Gladiator."

													4		
YR	TEAM	G	AB	R	H	В	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BB	SO	SLG	AVG	
15	D-BACKS	109	462	61	144	26	9	8	78	6	44	107	.450	.312	
16	D-BACKS	159	567	103	182	38	2	33	110	21	118	151	.570	.321	
17	D-BACKS	158	579	106	172	33	3	24	95	32	110	150	.489	.297	
18	D-BACKS	155	558	117	166	34	3	36	120	18	94	147	.563	.297	
MLB 1	TOTALS 2013-2018	578	2080	288	614	110	32	74	277	29	159	433	.486	.293	



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dbacks.com



Batting Average = Hits Atbats

A batter has 4 hits, out of 10 at bats.
What is their batting average?

$$\frac{4}{10}$$

= 0.4 or 0.400

4 tenths

400 thousandths

A batter has 3 hits, out of 10 at bats. What is their batting average?

= 0.3 or 0.300

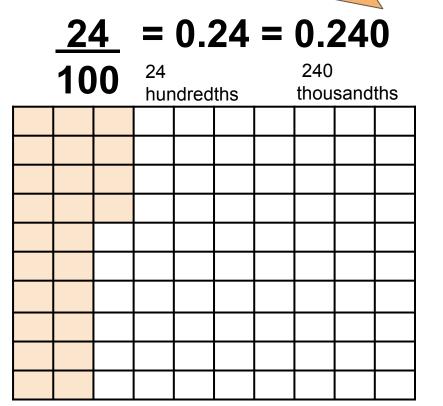
3 tenths

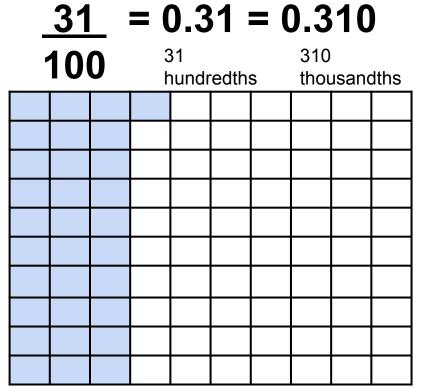
300 thousandths



A batter has 24 hits of 100 at bats. What is their batting average?

A batter has 31 hits of 100 at bats. What is their batting average?





Activity 1

Comparing Baseball Statistics

Find a partner.

Compare the AT BATS (AB), the HITS (H), and the BATTING AVERAGE (AVG or BA) on your cards.

Which player has more at bats?

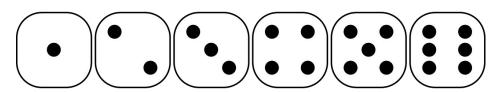
Which player has more hits?

Which player has a higher batting average?



Batting Average and Rolling a Dice

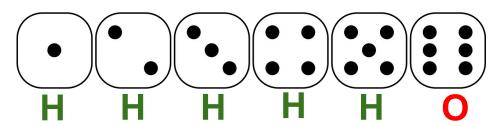
- Each time we roll the die, it counts as an AT BAT.
- Some numbers we roll will be OUTS.
- Some numbers we roll will be HITS.
- If we want to this to represent a typical MLB BATTING AVERAGE, how many numbers should count as HITS?



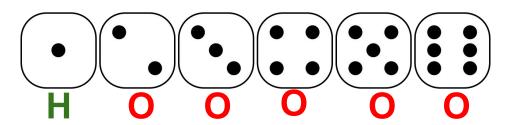


Batting Average and Rolling a Dice

- What if we said 5 of the numbers were HITS.
- Would that be a good way to show a typical MLB batting average?



- What if we said only 1 number was a HIT, and everything else was an OUT.
- Would that be a good way to show a typical MLB batting average?





PARTNERS:

One partner is the PITCHER One partner is the SCORER

- Select 2 numbers on the die that will count as a "HIT". All the other numbers count as "OUTs".
- 2. The PITCHER rolls the die 10 times. For each roll, the SCORER records if the roll is a "Hit" or an "Out"
- 3. After 10 rolls, represent the number of hits as a fraction, decimal and percent.

Н	H C) C	0	0

Roll #	Hit	Out
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
Total		

Record the number of "Hits" as a Fraction:	
Record the number of "Hits" as a Decimal:	

Record the number of "Hits" as a Percent:

OPTIONAL VIDEO EXPLAINING ACTIVITY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FBsmkroodco&ab_channel=ScienceofSport

Roll #	Hit	Out
1		X
2		X
3		X
4	X	
5		X
6		X
7	X	
8		X
9		X
10		X
Total	2	8
	*	2

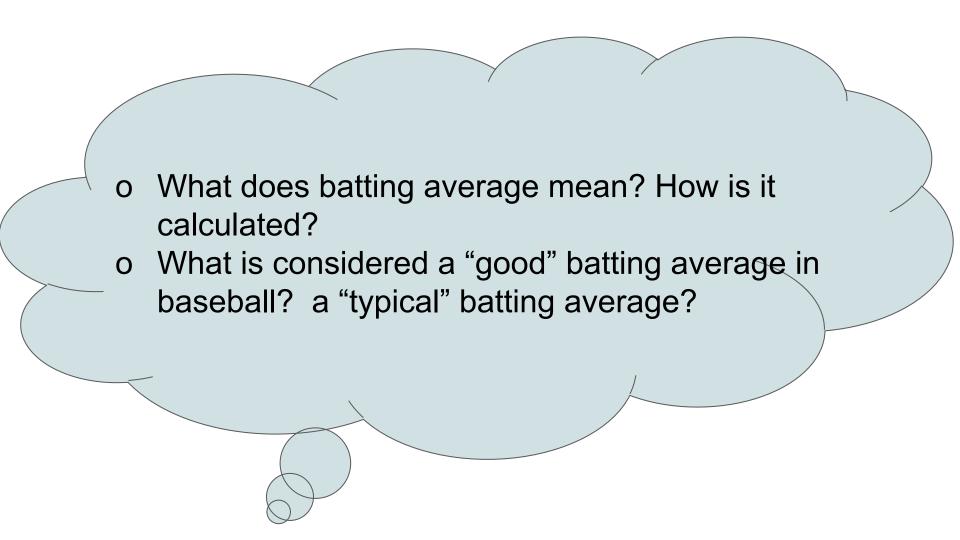
In this example, what is your batting average?

0 0 0 H 0 0 H 0 0

Record the number of "Hits" as a Fraction:

Record the number of "Hits" as a Decimal: 0.2 or 0.20 or 0.200

Record the number of "Hits" as a Percent: 20%







All players fail to get hits, even successful batters.
Mistakes are expected.

What do you think baseball players learn from their mistakes at bat?

- Stand in a circle with 5-6 peers.
- Everyone think about a mistake they made in the past week, and what you learned from the mistake.
- Pick someone to start with the ball of yarn. That person shares a mistake they made out loud. Then they hold the end of the string, and pass the ball of yarn to another person in the group.
- This person shares a mistake, holds the string, and passes the ball of yarn to another group member.
- Continue until everyone has shared at least 2 mistakes.

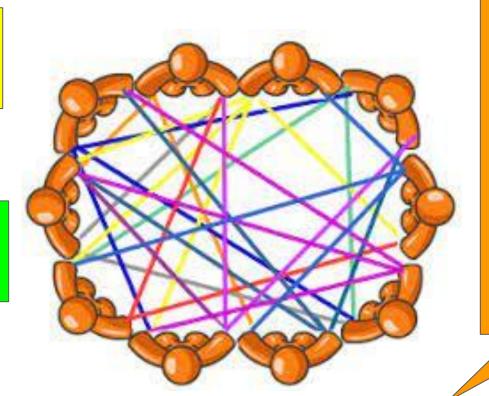




What do you notice about our web of mistakes?

Many lines!

Lots of connections!



This is what happens in our BRAIN!

Mistakes help us make new connections and learn...

Watch How our Brains Grow When We Make Mistakes!

Mindset Matters



What is something you want to remember from this video?

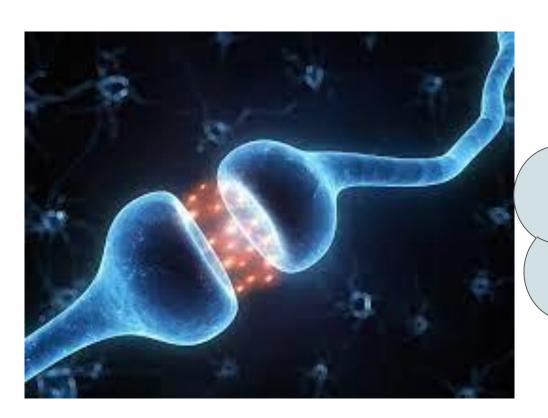


Baseball Players Learn from Mistakes

Tanner Swanson (00:00-1:29)

How does failure make you a better baseball player?





Think about the mistake you shared in your small group.

What strategies can you use to learn and grow from the mistake?

Youcubed.org

Extension for Grades 6-8

Let's Create a Dot Plot to Show our Data

TITLE: Number of Hits out of 10 Rolls



How should we label the horizontal axis?

What was the lowest number of hits?

What was the highest number of hits?

Let's Create a Dot Plot to Show our Data

- What is the spread of the data?
 Where is the center of the data?
- How does the data compare to our predictions about the number of rolls, out of 10, that would be "hits"?
- If each team of students completed 10 more rolls and noted the number of hits per 10 rolls, how might our dot plot change?
- How could we compute the AVERAGE number of hits, out of 10 rolls, across all the pairs in the group?