

Probability

The extent to which something is likely to be the case.



Tree diagram

Tree diagrams are a visual way of showing all possible outcomes of two or more events. Each branch is a possible outcome and is labelled with a probability.



Venn diagrams

Named after John Venn who created the term, it's a way of identifying mathematical relationships between different groups or sets of things.

Data

Values, typically letters or numbers.



Discrete data

Numerical data that can only take certain values, for example, the number of children in a classroom or a shoe size.



Continuous data

Numerical data that can take any value within a given range, for example, the masses of 10 babies or the heights of some adults.

Primary data

Data that has been collected from the original source for a specific purpose, for example, if a school wanted to know what their students thought of the school canteen service they would question the pupils directly.



Secondary data

Data that is not originally collected by a group for a specific purpose, for example, finding out the average cost of cars in a car park by using national statistics.



Mean

The mean is calculated by adding all of the data and dividing by the number of items of data.

Median

The median is the value of the middle item of data when all the data is arranged in order.



Frequency

The total number of times an event occurs.



Lower quartile

The lower quartile (Q1) is one quarter of the way through the data, after the data have been arranged in order of size.

Upper quartile

The upper quartile (Q3) is three quarters of the way through the data, after the data have been arranged in order of size.



Class intervals

The range of values allowed within that band, when grouping data values.



Frequency table

A frequency table helps us to organise and order data and shows how frequently a value, or range of values, occurs in a data set.