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|---|---|---|
| T1<br>counterargument | T1<br>relevance | T1<br>evidence |
| T1<br>register | T1<br>detail | T2<br>conventions |
| T2<br>parallelism | T2<br>agreement | T2<br>modifier |

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|---|---|---|
| T1<br><br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T1<br><br>How closely information relates to the question or purpose being considered. | T1<br><br>An argument that challenges a claim or position being considered. |
| T2<br><br>Established practices for using language, including grammar, punctuation and appropriate style. | T1<br><br>A small fact or feature that helps describe or explain something. | T1<br><br>The style of language chosen for a particular audience, purpose or situation. |
| T2<br><br>A word, phrase or clause that adds information about another part of a sentence. | T2<br><br>Matching a subject and verb, or pronoun and antecedent, in number and person. | T2<br><br>Keeping items in a list or comparison in the same grammatical form: ”running, jumping and swimming”. |

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|---|---|---|
| T3<br>complex conjugate | T3<br>composition | T3<br>independent |
| T4<br>inference | T4<br>viewpoint | T4<br>evidence |
| T4<br>detail | T4<br>tone | T5<br>controlled comparison |

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|---|---|---|
| T3<br><br>Describing quantities, events or choices that do not depend on one another in the relationship being considered. | T3<br><br>Combining functions by applying one function to the output of another. | T3<br><br>A complex number with the same real part and the opposite imaginary part as another complex number. |
| T4<br><br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T4<br><br>The perspective or position expressed by an author, narrator or speaker; identify whose view it is and what the passage supports. | T4<br><br>A conclusion drawn from evidence or reasoning rather than directly observed. |
| T5<br><br>A comparison that changes the factor of interest while keeping other relevant conditions alike, helping isolate its effect; repetition helps assess random variation. | T4<br><br>The attitude conveyed by a speaker's or writer's choice of words and expression. | T4<br><br>A small fact or feature that helps describe or explain something. |

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|---|---|---|
| T5<br>engineering design | T5<br>evidence | T5<br>proposal |
| T6<br>counterargument | T6<br>perspective | T6<br>evidence |
| T6<br>argument | T7<br>complex conjugate | T7<br>conjugate |

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| T5<br>A suggested plan presented for consideration or approval. | T5<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T5<br>The process of developing and improving a solution to meet a need within specified constraints. |
| T6<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T6<br>A particular viewpoint from which an issue or experience is understood. | T6<br>An argument that challenges a claim or position being considered. |
| T7<br>For a+bi, the number a−bi; their product $a^2+b^2$ is real. | T7<br>A complex number with the same real part and the opposite imaginary part as another complex number. | T6<br>A line of reasoning that uses claims and evidence to support a conclusion. |

T8

displacement vector

T8

dot product

T8

matrix

T8

rate

T9

vertex form

T9

parabola

T9

rate

T10

candidate root

T10

parabola

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T8<br><br>A rectangular array of numbers transforming vectors or storing data. | T8<br><br>The scalar $a \cdot b = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3 = \|a\|\|b\|\cos\theta$. | T8<br><br>The vector from one point to another: AB = b − a. |
| T9<br><br>The curve formed by points equally distant from a fixed point and a fixed straight line. | T9<br><br>A quadratic written $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$, showing the vertex (h, k). | T8<br><br>The price charged for one unit of a service. |
| T10<br><br>The curve formed by points equally distant from a fixed point and a fixed straight line. | T10<br><br>A possible solution obtained while solving an equation; check it in the original equation and reject it if it breaks a domain condition or fails the equation. | T9<br><br>The price charged for one unit of a service. |

T11

transformation

T11

composition

T11

one-to-one

T12

arithmetic sequence

T12

geometric sequence

T12

logarithm

T12

logarithm argument

T13

included angle

T13

cosine rule

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|---|---|---|
| T11<br><br>Describing a function whose different inputs always give different outputs. | T11<br><br>Combining functions by applying one function to the output of another. | T11<br><br>A change in form, state, nature or organisation. |
| T12<br><br>The exponent to which a specified base must be raised to produce a given positive number. | T12<br><br>A sequence in which each term is obtained by multiplying the previous term by a fixed common ratio. | T12<br><br>A sequence whose consecutive terms differ by a constant amount. |
| T13<br><br>The rule relating a triangle's sides and an angle: one side squared equals the sum of the other two sides squared minus twice their product times the cosine of the included angle. | T13<br><br>The angle formed between two specified sides or vectors meeting at a common point. | T12<br><br>The number a logarithm is taken of; in log base b of x, it is x, and it must be positive. |

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|---|---|---|
| T13<br>amplitude | T14<br>perpendicular bisector | T14<br>rigid motions |
| T14<br>translation | T14<br>similarity | T14<br>congruence |
| T14<br>evidence | T14<br>argument | T14<br>transformation |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T14<br><br>Transformations preserving lengths and angles: translations, rotations and reflections. | T14<br><br>A line that crosses a line segment at its midpoint and at a right angle. | T13<br><br>The maximum displacement from an equilibrium position. |
| T14<br><br>The relationship between shapes that have exactly the same size and shape. | T14<br><br>A feature or quality that two things share. | T14<br><br>A transformation that moves every point by the same vector without changing shape, size or orientation. |
| T14<br><br>A change in form, state, nature or organisation. | T14<br><br>A line of reasoning that uses claims and evidence to support a conclusion. | T14<br><br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. |

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|---|---|---|
| T15<br>hyperbola | T15<br>semiaxes | T15<br>parabola |
| T15<br>ellipse | T15<br>secant | T16<br>frequency |
| T16<br>residual | T16<br>evidence | T16<br>median |

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| T15<br>The curve formed by points equally distant from a fixed point and a fixed straight line. | T15<br>The half-widths of an ellipse, a and b in $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$. | T15<br>A curve whose points have a constant absolute difference between their distances from two fixed points. |
| T16<br>The number of times a value, category or event occurs in a set of observations. | T15<br>A straight line passing through two distinct points on a curve. | T15<br>A closed curve whose distances to two fixed foci have a constant sum; its enclosed area is $\pi ab$ for positive semiaxes a and b. |
| T16<br>The middle value when data are arranged in order, or the mean of the two middle values for an even number of observations. | T16<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T16<br>An observed value minus the value predicted by a model. |

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|---|---|---|
| T16<br>quartile convention | T17<br>conditional probability | T17<br>margin of error |
| T17<br>expected value | T17<br>inference | T17<br>evidence |
| T18<br>evidence | T18<br>rate | T18<br>residual |

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| T17<br>The amount added to and subtracted from an estimate to form a stated interval; larger well-designed samples generally reduce it at the same confidence level. | T17<br>The probability of an event given that another event has occurred. | T16<br>The rule a source uses to find quartiles, since different rules can give slightly different values. |
| T17<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T17<br>A conclusion drawn from evidence or reasoning rather than directly observed. | T17<br>The probability-weighted mean of the possible values of a random variable. |
| T18<br>An observed value minus the value predicted by a model. | T18<br>The price charged for one unit of a service. | T18<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. |

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|---|---|---|
| T19<br>counterargument | T19<br>counterclaim | T19<br>frequency |
| T19<br>relevance | T19<br>evidence | T19<br>argument |
| T19<br>detail | T20<br>transition | T20<br>antecedent |

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|---|---|---|
| T19<br>The number of times a value, category or event occurs in a set of observations. | T19<br>The opposing claim an argument must answer. | T19<br>An argument that challenges a claim or position being considered. |
| T19<br>A line of reasoning that uses claims and evidence to support a conclusion. | T19<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T19<br>How closely information relates to the question or purpose being considered. |
| T20<br>The word or phrase that a pronoun refers to; the reference should be clear in the sentence or surrounding text. | T20<br>A word or phrase that connects ideas and shows their relationship. | T19<br>A small fact or feature that helps describe or explain something. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T20<br>evidence | T20<br>cohesion | T20<br>argument |
| T20<br>location | T21<br>formal register | T21<br>redundancy |
| T21<br>concision | T21<br>evidence | T21<br>register |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T20<br>A line of reasoning that uses claims and evidence to support a conclusion. | T20<br>The links between parts of a text that help its ideas connect, such as reference words, conjunctions and repeated vocabulary. | T20<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. |
| T21<br>Unnecessary repetition or wording that does not add useful meaning. | T21<br>A style suited to formal situations, using precise wording and measured claims; it can use first-person language when appropriate. | T20<br>The place or position where something is situated. |
| T21<br>The style of language chosen for a particular audience, purpose or situation. | T21<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T21<br>Saying the same thing in fewer words without losing meaning. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T21<br>diction | T22<br>independent clause | T22<br>conventions |
| T22<br>finite verb | T22<br>modifier | T22<br>colon |
| T23<br>inference | T23<br>evidence | T23<br>detail |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T22<br><br>Established practices for using language, including grammar, punctuation and appropriate style. | T22<br><br>A group of words with a subject and verb that can stand alone as a sentence. | T21<br><br>A writer's or speaker's choice of words. |
| T22<br><br>The punctuation mark : used to introduce an explanation, list or related statement; in code its role depends on the language. | T22<br><br>A word, phrase or clause that adds information about another part of a sentence. | T22<br><br>A verb form that shows tense or functions as the verb of an independent clause. |
| T23<br><br>A small fact or feature that helps describe or explain something. | T23<br><br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T23<br><br>A conclusion drawn from evidence or reasoning rather than directly observed. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T24<br>point of view | T24<br>connotation | T24<br>evidence |
| T25<br>integration | T25<br>relevance | T25<br>evidence |
| T25<br>argument | T26<br>controlled comparison | T26<br>engineering design |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T24<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T24<br>The feeling or association a word carries beyond its plain meaning. | T24<br>The narrative perspective of a passage: first, second or third person. |
| T25<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T25<br>How closely information relates to the question or purpose being considered. | T25<br>Combining separate ideas, information or elements into a connected whole. |
| T26<br>The process of developing and improving a solution to meet a need within specified constraints. | T26<br>A comparison that changes the factor of interest while keeping other relevant conditions alike, helping isolate its effect; repetition helps assess random variation. | T25<br>A line of reasoning that uses claims and evidence to support a conclusion. |

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|---|---|---|
| T26<br>constraint | T26<br>proposal | T27<br>discriminating evidence |
| T27<br>discriminating test | T27<br>engineering design | T27<br>model assumption |
| T27<br>inference | T27<br>evidence | T27<br>proposal |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T27<br>A result the competing models predict differently. | T26<br>A suggested plan presented for consideration or approval. | T26<br>A condition or limit that a valid solution must satisfy. |
| T27<br>A condition a model requires to apply, which must be stated and checked. | T27<br>The process of developing and improving a solution to meet a need within specified constraints. | T27<br>A test whose results distinguish between two competing explanations. |
| T27<br>A suggested plan presented for consideration or approval. | T27<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. | T27<br>A conclusion drawn from evidence or reasoning rather than directly observed. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T28<br>rate of change | T28<br>interpolation | T28<br>extrapolation |
| T28<br>evidence | T28<br>rate | T28<br>proposal |
| | | |

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|---|---|---|
| T28<br>Estimating a value outside the range of observed data by extending a pattern or model. | T28<br>Estimating a value inside the measured range of the data. | T28<br>The change in one quantity divided by the corresponding change in another. |
| T28<br>A suggested plan presented for consideration or approval. | T28<br>The change in one quantity per unit change in another. | T28<br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. |
| | | |