Probability

AQA · GCSE · Mathematics · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
probability scale /ˌprɒbəˈbɪlɪti skeɪl/	The **probability scale** runs from zero to one.
outcome /ˈaʊtkʌm/	Getting heads is one **outcome**.
equally likely /ˈiːkwəli ˈlaɪkli/	On a fair dice, the six numbers are **equally likely**.
theoretical probability	For a fair coin, the **theoretical probability** of heads is 1/2. 1/2
mutually exclusive /ˈmjuːtʃuːəli eksˈkluːsɪv/	**Mutually exclusive** outcomes cannot occur together.
exhaustive	For one die roll, outcomes 1–6 are **exhaustive**. 1–6
relative frequency /ˈrelətɪv ˈfriːkwənsi/	The **relative frequency** is the count divided by the total.
sample size	A larger random **sample size** can reduce sampling variation.
expected frequency /ekˈspektɪd ˈfriːkwənsi/	The **expected frequency** is the count we would expect if the model is true.
frequency tree /ˈfriːkwənsi triː/	A **frequency tree** splits a group into counted branches.
unbiased /ʌnˈbaɪəst/	An **unbiased** estimate is right on average.
randomness /ˈrændəmnəs/	**Randomness** means each result cannot be predicted in advance.

Word	Example
fairness	Test the **fairness** of a spinner by spinning it many times.
bias /ˈbaɪəs/	**Bias** comes from a bad design; a bigger sample cannot fix it.
possibility space /ˌpɒsəˈbɪlɪti speɪs/	A **possibility space** lists all outcomes of an experiment.
Venn diagram /ven ˈdaɪəgræm/	A **Venn diagram** shows which students cycle, swim or do both.
intersection /ˌɪntəˈsekʃn/	The **intersection** of two sets contains items in both.
union /ˈjuːnɪən/	The **union** of two sets contains every item in either set.
neither /ˈnaɪðə/	**Neither** student chose red; both chose blue.
two-way table /tuː weɪ ˈteɪbl/	A **two-way table** shows counts for two categorical variables.
independent /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/	**Independent** events do not change each other's probabilities.
tree diagram /triː ˈdaɪəgræm/	A **tree diagram** shows each stage of a probability problem.
with replacement /wɪð rɪˈpleɪsmənt/	**With replacement**, the counter goes back into the bag before the next pick.
without replacement /wɪˈðaʊt rɪˈpleɪsmənt/	**Without replacement**, there is one counter fewer for the second pick.

Word	Example
conditional probability /kənˈdɪʃənl ˌprɒbəˈbɪlɪti/	Find the **conditional probability** using only the chosen group.

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