

T1 prime factorisation	T1 standard form	T1 surds
T1 error interval	T1 upper bound	T1 lower bound
T1 recurring decimal	T1 multiplier	T1 BIDMAS

T1 An expression involving a root that cannot be simplified to a rational number.	T1 Scientific notation $a \times 10^n$ for a nonzero number, with integer n and $1 \leq a < 10$.	T1 Writing a number as a product of prime factors, such as $72 = 2^3 \times 3^2$.
T1 A value less than or equal to every value in a set or permitted range.	T1 A value that is greater than or equal to every value in the set being considered.	T1 The set of values consistent with the stated rounding rule; for example, 3.6 rounded to one decimal place gives $3.55 \leq x < 3.65$ under the usual half-up rule.
T1 Brackets first, then indices; multiplication and division share priority and run left to right, followed by addition and subtraction, also left to right.	T1 A number by which another quantity is multiplied.	T1 A decimal in which a digit or sequence of digits repeats indefinitely.

T2 identity	T2 root	T2 discriminant
T2 elimination	T2 gradient	T2 algebraic fraction
T2 inverse function	T2 composite function	T2 completing the square

T2 The value $b^2 - 4ac$, which determines the nature of a quadratic equation's roots.	T2 Values of a variable that make an equation or polynomial expression equal to zero.	T2 An equation that is true for every allowed value of its variables.
T2 A fraction involving variables in its numerator or denominator, defined only when the denominator is nonzero.	T2 Here, the slope of a line, calculated as change in y divided by change in x.	T2 Solving simultaneous equations by combining them to remove one of the unknowns.
T2 Rewriting a quadratic expression as a squared linear expression plus or minus a constant.	T2 A function formed by applying one function to the output of another.	T2 A function that reverses another function's mapping on a domain where that mapping is one-to-one.

T2 reciprocal	T2 iteration	T2 set notation
T2 arithmetic progression	T2 geometric progression	T2 nth term
T2 perpendicular lines	T3 multiplier	T3 part-to-whole ratio

T2 Symbols used to describe sets, their members and relations such as union and intersection.	T2 Repeating a sequence of instructions or calculations.	T2 The value obtained by dividing one by a non-zero number.
T2 A rule giving a sequence's term at position n.	T2 A sequence formed by multiplying each term by the same constant to obtain the next.	T2 A sequence in which the difference between consecutive terms is constant.
T3 A ratio comparing the size of one part with the total size of the whole.	T3 A number by which another quantity is multiplied.	T2 Lines meeting at a right angle, or 90 degrees.

T3 scale	T3 constant of proportionality	T3 density
T3 pressure	T3 area scale factor	T3 compound interest
T3 direct proportion	T3 inverse proportion	T3 best-buy

T3 Mass per unit volume.	T3 The fixed multiplier relating two proportional quantities.	T3 The ratio relating a length on a drawing or model to the corresponding actual length.
T3 Interest calculated on the original principal together with previously accumulated interest.	T3 The ratio of corresponding areas of similar shapes, equal to the square of their length scale factor.	T3 Force acting normally per unit area.
T3 The option that gives the best value when comparable quantities, prices and relevant conditions are considered.	T3 A relationship $y = k/x$, where doubling one quantity halves the other.	T3 A relationship $y = kx$, a straight line through the origin with constant ratio y/x.

T3 rate of change	T3 tangent gradient	T3 iterative process
T4 regular polygon	T4 corresponding angles	T4 line of symmetry
T4 perpendicular bisector	T4 locus	T4 enlargement

T3 A repeated calculation in which each result is used as an input to the next step.	T3 The slope of a tangent, used to estimate a curve's rate at one input.	T3 The change in one quantity divided by the corresponding change in another.
T4 A line that divides a figure into two parts that match when reflected across it.	T4 Angles in matching positions where a transversal crosses two lines; they are equal when the lines are parallel.	T4 A polygon with all sides and all interior angles equal.
T4 A transformation that scales distances from a fixed centre by a specified scale factor.	T4 The set of points satisfying a specified geometric condition.	T4 A line that crosses a line segment at its midpoint and at a right angle.

T4 invariant	T4 congruence	T4 midpoint
T4 circumference	T4 sector	T4 segment
T4 angle at the centre	T4 cyclic quadrilateral	T4 alternate segment theorem

T4 The point halfway between the endpoints of a line segment.	T4 The relationship between shapes that have exactly the same size and shape.	T4 A quantity or property that remains unchanged throughout a specified process or transformation.
T4 A region of a circle bounded by a chord and the arc joining its endpoints.	T4 A region of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between them.	T4 The total length of a circle's boundary.
T4 The angle between a tangent and a chord equals the angle subtended by that chord in the opposite segment of the circle.	T4 A quadrilateral whose four vertices lie on the same circle.	T4 An angle formed by two radii meeting at the centre.

T4 elevation	T4 bearing	T4 perpendicular height
T4 frustum	T4 scale factor	T4 hypotenuse
T4 adjacent	T4 exact value	T4 included angle

T4 The distance from a base to the opposite point or parallel face, measured at a right angle to the base.	T4 A direction measured as an angle clockwise from north, usually written with three digits.	T4 A two-dimensional view of an object from a specified side.
T4 The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.	T4 The ratio of corresponding lengths in similar shapes or an enlargement.	T4 The solid remaining when the top of a cone or pyramid is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.
T4 The angle formed between two specified sides or vectors meeting at a common point.	T4 A value stated without rounding or approximation.	T4 The side next to the chosen angle that is not the hypotenuse.

T4 collinear	T5 unbiased	T5 independent
T5 expected frequency	T5 two-way table	T5 Venn diagram
T5 exhaustive	T5 mutually exclusive	T5 outcome

T5 Describing quantities, events or choices that do not depend on one another in the relationship being considered.	T5 Free of systematic preference; in the coin model, heads and tails have equal probabilities.	T4 Lying on the same straight line.
T5 A diagram using overlapping regions to represent sets and their relationships.	T5 A table showing frequencies or other data classified by two categorical variables.	T5 The number of trials multiplied by the probability of the event; a long-run average, not a guaranteed count.
T5 A possible or actual result of an event, process or trial.	T5 Describing events that cannot occur together in the same trial.	T5 Describing a collection of outcomes or events that includes every possible result of the stated experiment.

T5 relative frequency	T5 frequency tree	T5 randomness
T5 fairness	T5 equally likely	T5 sample size
T5 theoretical probability	T5 probability scale	T5 bias

T5 The property of outcomes being governed by chance rather than determined with certainty in advance.	T5 A branching diagram showing how a total count divides into categories and subcategories.	T5 The number of occurrences of an outcome divided by the total number of observations or trials.
T5 The number of individuals or observations included in a sample.	T5 Having the same probability of occurring.	T5 The property that outcomes intended to be equally likely have equal probabilities under the model.
T5 A systematic tendency to favour certain outcomes or produce unrepresentative results.	T5 A scale from zero for an impossible event to one for a certain event.	T5 A probability calculated from an assumed model rather than estimated from observed frequencies.

T5 possibility space	T5 neither	T5 union
T5 intersection	T5 tree diagram	T5 with replacement
T5 without replacement	T5 conditional probability	T6 histogram

T5 The set of elements that belong to at least one of the sets being combined.	T5 Not one and not the other of two stated alternatives.	T5 The set of all possible outcomes of an experiment.
T5 Returning a selected item before the next selection, restoring the original collection.	T5 A branching diagram showing possible stages, outcomes or classifications and their relationships.	T5 The set of elements that belong to all of the sets being compared.
T6 A graph of grouped numerical data using adjoining bars whose areas represent frequencies.	T5 The probability of an event given that another event has occurred.	T5 Keeping a selected item out of the collection before the next selection.

T6 class interval	T6 box plot	T6 quartile
T6 mean	T6 median	T6 mode
T6 modal class	T6 range	T6 interquartile range

T6 One of the three boundary values that divide ordered data into four parts of approximately equal size.	T6 A display of a distribution using its median and quartiles, with whiskers drawn according to a stated rule.	T6 A range of values grouped together, with stated lower and upper boundaries.
T6 The value or category occurring most frequently in a data set.	T6 The middle value when data are arranged in order, or the mean of the two middle values for an even number of observations.	T6 The sum of a set of values divided by the number of values.
T6 The upper quartile minus the lower quartile, measuring the spread of the middle half of ordered data.	T6 The largest value in a data set minus the smallest value.	T6 The class interval with the greatest frequency in grouped data.

T6 frequency density	T6 correlation	T6 line of best fit
T6 interpolate	T6 extrapolate	T6 sample
T6 census	T6 population	T6 primary data

T6 A line chosen to summarise the overall relationship between two variables in a scatter plot.	T6 A statistical association between variables, which does not by itself establish causation.	T6 The frequency of a class divided by its class width, used as histogram height.
T6 A subset of a population selected for observation, measurement or analysis.	T6 To estimate beyond the observed data range by extending an assumed pattern.	T6 To estimate a value within the range covered by the observed data.
T6 Data collected directly for the purpose of the investigation.	T6 The entire set of individuals, items or outcomes about which a statistical study seeks information.	T6 Collecting data from every member of a population, not just a sample.

T6 secondary data	T6 discrete	T6 continuous data
T6 pie chart	T6 categorical data	T6 time series
T6 scatter graph	T6 cumulative frequency	T6 class width

T6 Numerical observations that can take any value within a range, such as measured height or time.	T6 Consisting of separate, distinct values rather than a continuous range.	T6 Data already collected for another purpose and reused in this investigation.
T6 A sequence of observations recorded in time order, often at regular intervals.	T6 Data that place observations into categories, such as favourite colours.	T6 A circular chart whose sectors represent proportions of a total.
T6 The upper class boundary minus the lower class boundary.	T6 The running total of frequencies up to a stated value or class boundary, found by adding the frequencies in order.	T6 A graph plotting paired numerical observations to examine a relationship between two variables.

T6 central tendency	T6 outlier	

	T6 An observation unusually far from the rest of the data or from the pattern expected under a model.	T6 The typical or central position of a distribution, described using measures such as mean, median or mode.