Statistics and probability

Pearson Edexcel · International GCSE · Mathematics A · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
histogram /ˈhɪstəgræm/	Draw a **histogram** with the bars touching.
unequal class widths /ʌˈniːkwl klæs wɪtθs/	With **unequal class widths**, bar heights alone do not compare frequencies.
frequency density /ˈfriːkwənsi ˈdensɪti/	**Frequency density** determines a histogram bar's height.
mean /miːn/	The **mean** is the total divided by the number of values.
median /ˈmiːdiːən/	Put the values in order before you find the **median**.
mode /məʊd/	The **mode** is the most common value.
modal class /ˈməʊdl klæs/	The **modal class** is the group with the most values.
measure of spread /ˈmeʒə ɒv spred/	A **measure of spread** describes how widely the data vary.
quartile /ˈkwɔːtaɪl/	The lower **quartile** is a quarter of the way through the data.
interquartile range /ˌɪntəˈkwɔːtaɪl reɪndʒ/	Subtract the lower quartile from the upper for the **interquartile range**.
cumulative frequency /ˈkjuːmjʊlətɪv ˈfriːkwənsi/	**Cumulative frequency** adds each count to all earlier counts.

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sample space /ˈsæmpl speɪs/	The **sample space** is the list of all possible outcomes.
complement /ˈkɒmplɪmənt/	The **complement** of an event occurs when that event does not.
Venn diagram /ven ˈdaɪəgræm/	A **Venn diagram** shows events as circles that may overlap.
tree diagram /triː ˈdaɪəgræm/	A **tree diagram** shows each stage of a probability problem.
independent events /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt ɪˈvents/	Two coin tosses are **independent events**.
conditional probability /kənˈdɪʃənl ˌprɒbəˈbɪlɪti/	Find the **conditional probability** using only the chosen group.