T1 prime number	T1 factor	T1 multiple
T1 equivalent fractions	T1 mixed number	T1 common denominator
T1 recurring decimal	T1 square number	T1 cube number

T1 A number obtained by multiplying another number by an integer.	T1 A number that divides another number exactly, or an expression multiplied with others to form a product.	T1 A whole number greater than 1 with exactly two factors: 1 and itself.
T1 A denominator shared by two or more fractions after expressing them as equivalent fractions; it need not be the lowest common denominator.	T1 A whole number plus a proper fraction, such as 1½.	T1 Fractions with the same value; multiplying or dividing both numerator and denominator by the same nonzero number preserves the value.
T1 A number made by cubing a whole number: 1, 8, 27, 64, ...	T1 A number made by squaring a whole number: 1, 4, 9, 16, ...	T1 A decimal in which a digit or sequence of digits repeats indefinitely.

T1 index	T1 highest common factor	T1 lowest common multiple
T1 surd	T1 rationalising the denominator	T1 set
T1 union	T1 intersection	T1 membership

T1 The smallest positive integer divisible by each of the given positive integers.	T1 The greatest positive integer that divides each of the given integers exactly.	T1 A number indicating the power to which a base is raised.
T1 A collection of distinct elements.	T1 Rewriting a fraction as an equivalent fraction with no surd in its denominator, often by multiplying numerator and denominator by a suitable surd or conjugate.	T1 An expression involving a root that cannot be simplified to a rational number.
T1 The relation between an element and a set containing it, written with the symbol $\in$; being an element is different from being a subset.	T1 The set of elements that belong to all of the sets being compared.	T1 The set of elements that belong to at least one of the sets being combined.

T1 universal set	T1 empty set	T1 complement
T1 Venn diagram	T1 subset	T1 number of elements
T1 multiplier	T1 compound interest	T1 ratio

T1 The set of elements in a specified universal set that do not belong to the given set.	T1 The set with no members, written $\emptyset$ or $\{\}$.	T1 The set of all elements being considered in a particular problem.
T1 The count of distinct elements in a finite set, also called its cardinality; repeated listings of the same element count once.	T1 A set all of whose elements also belong to another specified set.	T1 A diagram using overlapping regions to represent sets and their relationships.
T1 A comparison of quantities expressed through division or the relative number of parts.	T1 Interest calculated on the original principal together with previously accumulated interest.	T1 A number by which another quantity is multiplied.

T1 direct proportion	T1 upper bound	T1 lower bound
T1 standard form	T2 quadratic formula	T2 variable
T2 expression	T2 equation	T2 identity

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 A relationship $y = kx$, a straight line through the origin with constant ratio y/x.
T2 A quantity or named value that can change or take different values.	T2 For $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ with $a \neq 0$, $x = (-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}) / (2a)$; real solutions require $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$.	T1 A positive number written $a \times 10^n$, where $1 \leq a < 10$ and n is an integer.
T2 An equation that is true for every allowed value of its variables.	T2 A mathematical statement that two expressions have equal values.	T2 A combination of values, variables and operators representing a quantity or a value to be evaluated.

T2 index notation	T2 index laws	T2 base
T2 substitution	T2 like terms	T2 common factor
T2 expand	T2 constant term	T2 changing the subject

T2 The number raised to a power in an exponential expression.	T2 Rules for combining powers, such as $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$.	T2 Writing repeated multiplication with a power, such as 2^5.
T2 A whole number that divides two or more numbers exactly, such as 4 for 12 and 20.	T2 Terms with exactly the same variable parts, which can be collected: $3x + 4x = 7x$.	T2 Replacing a variable or expression with another value or expression to simplify or transform a problem.
T2 Rearranging a formula so a different letter is on its own.	T2 A term with no variable, such as 5 in $x^2 + 3x + 5$.	T2 To rewrite an expression by multiplying out brackets.

T2 proportion	T2 inverse proportion	T2 origin
T2 hyperbola	T2 coefficient	T2 simultaneous linear equations
T2 elimination	T2 intersection point	T2 quadratic expression

T2 The point (0, 0) where the axes cross.	T2 A relationship $y = k/x$, where doubling one quantity halves the other.	T2 A relationship in which one quantity is a fixed multiple of another specified quantity or expression.
T2 A set of linear equations considered together; a solution must satisfy every equation.	T2 A numerical or constant factor multiplying a term in an expression.	T2 A curve whose points have a constant absolute difference between their distances from two fixed points.
T2 A polynomial expression whose highest power of the variable is two.	T2 A point lying on both graphs, giving a solution of the corresponding simultaneous equations.	T2 Solving simultaneous equations by combining them to remove one of the unknowns.

T2 difference of two squares	T2 algebraic fraction	T2 reciprocal
T2 proof	T2 recurring decimal	T2 completing the square
T2 vertex	T2 translate	T2 root

T2 The value obtained by dividing one by a non-zero number.	T2 A fraction involving variables in its numerator or denominator, defined only when the denominator is nonzero.	T2 The pattern $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$.
T2 Rewriting a quadratic expression as a squared linear expression plus or minus a constant.	T2 A decimal in which a digit or sequence of digits repeats indefinitely.	T2 A logical argument establishing a mathematical statement from definitions, assumptions and previously established results.
T2 Values of a variable that make an equation or polynomial expression equal to zero.	T2 To slide a shape or graph without turning or resizing it.	T2 A corner where sides or edges meet.

T2 number line	T2 linear inequality	T2 quadratic inequality
T2 critical value	T2 parabola	T2 half-plane
T2 discriminant	T2 surd	T2 conjugate

T2 An inequality involving a quadratic polynomial; its solution gives all input values satisfying the comparison.	T2 An inequality whose variables appear only to the first power, such as $2x + 3 < 7$.	T2 A line showing numbers in order, used for inequalities and directed numbers.
T2 The region on one side of a straight line.	T2 The curve formed by points equally distant from a fixed point and a fixed straight line.	T2 A boundary value where an inequality changes from true to false.
T2 A paired expression obtained by changing a sign, such as reversing the sign of a complex number's imaginary part.	T2 An expression involving a root that cannot be simplified to a rational number.	T2 The value b squared minus 4ac, which determines the nature of a quadratic equation's roots.

T3 term-to-term rule	T3 position-to-term rule	T3 arithmetic sequence
T3 common difference	T3 sum of an arithmetic series	T3 function
T3 domain	T3 range	T3 composite function

T3 A sequence whose consecutive terms differ by a constant amount.	T3 A rule giving a sequence term directly from its position number, rather than from the previous term.	T3 A rule giving each term from the one before, such as ”add 3”.
T3 A mapping that assigns exactly one output to each allowed input.	T3 The total obtained by adding a finite number of consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence.	T3 The constant amount added to each term to obtain the next term in an arithmetic sequence.
T3 A function formed by applying one function to the output of another.	T3 The set of output values actually attained by a function on its stated domain.	T3 The set of input values for which a function is defined.

T3 inverse function	T3 midpoint	T3 gradient
T3 parallel lines	T3 perpendicular lines	T3 transformation
T3 rate of change	T3 differentiation	T3 stationary point

T3 The change in the vertical coordinate divided by the change in the horizontal coordinate.	T3 The point halfway between the endpoints of a line segment.	T3 A function that reverses another function's mapping on a domain where that mapping is one-to-one.
T3 A rule or operation that maps an object, set of values or distribution to another form.	T3 Lines meeting at a right angle, or 90 degrees.	T3 Distinct straight lines in the same plane with constant separation; they never meet.
T3 A point on a differentiable curve where its derivative is zero.	T3 Finding the derivative of a function: its instantaneous rate of change wherever that derivative exists.	T3 The change in one quantity divided by the corresponding change in another.

T3 maximum	T3 minimum	T4 corresponding angles
T4 alternate angles	T4 quadrilateral	T4 regular polygon
T4 congruent	T4 similar	T4 line of symmetry

T4 Angles in matching positions where a transversal crosses two lines; they are equal when the lines are parallel.	T3 Here, a local minimum: a function value no larger than nearby values. An absolute minimum is no larger than every value in the stated domain.	T3 Here, a local maximum: a function value no smaller than nearby values. An absolute maximum is no smaller than every value in the stated domain.
T4 A polygon with all sides and all interior angles equal.	T4 A four-sided polygon.	T4 Equal angles in matching Z-positions when a transversal crosses parallel lines.
T4 A line that divides a figure into two parts that match when reflected across it.	T4 Describing shapes with equal corresponding angles and proportional corresponding lengths.	T4 Having exactly the same size and shape.

T4 rotational symmetry	T4 bearing	T4 speed
T4 density	T4 pressure	T4 compound measures
T4 locus	T4 chord	T4 tangent

T4 The distance travelled per unit time.	T4 A direction measured as an angle clockwise from north, usually written with three digits.	T4 The property of a shape that matches itself after a rotation of less than one full turn.
T4 Measures formed by combining other measures, such as speed from distance and time or density from mass and volume.	T4 Force acting normally per unit area.	T4 Mass per unit volume.
T4 A straight line that touches a curve at a point and has the same direction there.	T4 A straight line segment with both endpoints on a circle; a diameter is a chord through the centre.	T4 The set of points satisfying a specified geometric condition.

T4 cyclic quadrilateral	T4 Pythagoras' theorem	T4 angle of elevation
T4 angle of depression	T4 sine rule	T4 cosine rule
T4 space diagonal	T4 volume	T4 sector

T4 The angle measured upwards from a horizontal line to the line of sight to an object.	T4 In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the other two sides.	T4 A quadrilateral whose four vertices lie on the same circle.
T4 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.	T4 The rule that each side of a triangle divided by the sine of its opposite angle has the same value.	T4 The angle measured downwards from a horizontal line to the line of sight to an object.
T4 A region of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between them.	T4 The amount of three-dimensional space occupied.	T4 A line segment joining vertices of a solid that are not on the same face; in a cuboid it passes through the interior.

T4

cone

T4

sphere

T4

scale factor

T5

magnitude

T5

vector

T5

scalar

T5

column vector

T5

scalar multiple

T5

parallel

T4 The ratio of corresponding lengths in similar shapes or an enlargement.	T4 A three-dimensional shape whose surface points are all the same distance from its centre.	T4 A solid with a circular base and a curved surface that narrows to a vertex.
T5 A quantity described by magnitude alone, with no direction.	T5 A quantity represented by both magnitude and direction, or by an ordered set of components.	T5 The size or numerical value of a quantity.
T5 Distinct lines in one plane that never meet; non-zero vectors are parallel when one is a scalar multiple of the other.	T5 A vector multiplied by a number, so it is parallel to the original.	T5 A vector written vertically with its horizontal component above its vertical component.

T5 resultant	T5 modulus	T5 parallelogram
T5 midpoint	T5 diagonal	T5 bisect
T5 coefficient	T5 rotation	T5 anticlockwise

T5 A quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.	T5 The non-negative magnitude of a number or vector; for a real number, its absolute value, and for a column vector, its Euclidean length.	T5 The single vector equal to the combined effect of two or more vectors.
T5 To cut into two equal parts.	T5 A line joining opposite corners of a shape.	T5 The point halfway between the endpoints of a line segment.
T5 In the direction opposite to the movement of a clock's hands.	T5 A transformation that turns points through a specified angle about a fixed centre or axis.	T5 A numerical or constant factor multiplying a term in an expression.

T5 clockwise	T5 reflection	T5 mirror line
T5 translation	T5 image	T5 congruent
T5 vertex	T5 enlargement	T5 centre of enlargement

T5 The line of reflection: the perpendicular bisector of the segment joining a point to its reflected image, with points on the line unchanged.	T5 A transformation that maps each point to its mirror image across a line or plane.	T5 Moving or turning in the same direction as the hands of a clock when viewed from the specified side.
T5 Having exactly the same size and shape.	T5 The shape after a transformation.	T5 A transformation that moves every point by the same vector without changing shape, size or orientation.
T5 The fixed point from which distances to corresponding points are multiplied by a scale factor in an enlargement.	T5 A transformation multiplying each vector from a fixed centre by one scale factor; distances scale by its absolute value.	T5 A corner where sides or edges meet.

T5 scale factor	T5 similar	T6 histogram
T6 unequal class widths	T6 frequency density	T6 mean
T6 median	T6 mode	T6 modal class

T6 A graph of grouped numerical data using adjoining bars whose areas represent frequencies.	T5 Describing shapes with equal corresponding angles and proportional corresponding lengths.	T5 The ratio of corresponding lengths in similar shapes or an enlargement.
T6 The sum of a set of values divided by the number of values.	T6 The frequency of a class divided by its class width, used as histogram height.	T6 Grouped intervals spanning different amounts of the variable; histogram heights use frequency density so each bar area is proportional to its frequency.
T6 The class interval with the greatest frequency in grouped data.	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 quartile	T6 interquartile range	T6 cumulative frequency
T6 sample space	T6 complement	T6 Venn diagram
T6 tree diagram	T6 independent events	T6 conditional probability

T6 The running total of frequencies up to a stated value or class boundary, found by adding the frequencies in order.	T6 The upper quartile minus the lower quartile, measuring the spread of the middle half of ordered data.	T6 One of the three boundary values that divide ordered data into four parts of approximately equal size.
T6 A diagram using overlapping regions to represent sets and their relationships.	T6 The event consisting of all outcomes in the sample space that are not in the specified event.	T6 The set of all possible outcomes of a random experiment.
T6 The probability of an event given that another event has occurred.	T6 Events for which the occurrence of one does not change the probability of the other.	T6 A branching diagram showing possible stages, outcomes or classifications and their relationships.

T6 measure of spread		

		T6 A statistic describing how dispersed the values in a data set are, such as the range or interquartile range.