# Statistics and probability

OxfordAQA · International GCSE · Mathematics · Vocabulary in context

| Word | Example |
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| **qualitative** /ˈkwɒlɪteɪtɪv/ | A **qualitative** test tells you what is there, not how much. |
| **discrete** /dɪˈskriːt/ | The number of children is **discrete**: you can count it. |
| **continuous** /kənˈtɪnjuːəs/ | The beta particles have a **continuous** range of energies.<br>$\beta$ |
| **two-way table** /tuː weɪ ˈteɪbl/ | A **two-way table** shows counts for two categorical variables. |
| **histogram** /ˈhɪstəgræm/ | Draw a **histogram** with the bars touching. |
| **unequal class intervals** /ʌˈniːkwl klæs ˈɪntəvlz/ | **Unequal class intervals** need frequency density for histogram bar heights. |
| **frequency density** /ˈfriːkwənsi ˈdensɪti/ | **Frequency density** determines a histogram bar's height. |
| **cumulative frequency diagram** /ˈkjuːmjʊlətɪv ˈfriːkwənsi ˈdaɪəgræm/ | Read estimated quartiles from the **cumulative frequency diagram**. |
| **box plot** /bɒks plɒt/ | A **box plot** displays the median and quartiles. |
| **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. |



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| **modal class** /ˈməʊdl klæs/ | The **modal class** is the group with the most values. |
| **quartiles** /ˈkwɔːtaɪlz/ | **Quartiles** divide ordered data into four parts. |
| **inter-quartile range** /ˈɪntə ˈkwɔːtaɪl reɪndʒ/ | Subtract the lower quartile from the upper for the **inter-quartile range**. |
| **percentiles** /pəˈsentaɪlz/ | The 10th and 90th **percentiles** mark the bottom and top tenth of the data.<br>10 90 |



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