

1. Times Tables	2. Quadrants and Lines	3. Linear Graphs
$8 \times 1 = 8$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $8 \times 12 = 96$	<p><b>Cartesian co-ordinates</b> - the ordered pair of (x,y) to define a point in a quadrant</p> <p><b>Quadrant</b> - One of four regions separated by the x and y axis.</p> <p><b>x - coordinate</b> – The first number given in a coordinate which is the horizontal value</p> <p><b>y - coordinate</b> – The second number given in a coordinate which is the vertical value</p> <p><b>Horizontal</b>—parallel to the horizon</p> <p><b>Vertical</b> – at right angles to horizontal plane</p> <p><b>Origin</b>—A fixed point at which measurements are taken from. This is usually (0,0)</p> <p><b>Gradient</b> – A measure of the steepness of a line</p> <p><b>Parallel</b> – Two lines which are the same distance apart at all points</p>	<p><b>y-intercept</b> – Where a line crosses the y – axis</p> <p><b>Linear graph</b> – produces a continuous straight line</p> <p><b><math>y = mx + c</math></b> – This is often the form of a linear graph where <b>m</b> is the gradient and <b>c</b> is the y intercept</p> <p><i>eg. <math>y = 3x + 7</math> has a gradient of 3 and a y-intercept of 7</i></p> <p>When we talk about the <b>steepness</b> of a line we are referring to its gradient</p> <p>A linear sequence that is <b>ascending</b> results in a positive gradient</p> <p>A linear sequence that is <b>descending</b> results in a negative gradient</p> <p><b>Non Linear graph</b> - does not produce a continuous straight line</p> <p><i><math>y = x^2</math> is an example of a <b>non linear</b> graph</i></p>
4. Data	5. Scatter Graphs	6. Probability
<p><b>Frequency</b> – The number of times an event occurs</p> <p><b>Correlation</b> – A measure of the strength of association between two variables</p> <p><b>Continuous Data</b>— data which can take any value (i.e. data that can be measured e.g. Height)</p> <p><b>Discrete Data</b>—data which takes certain values (i.e. data that can be counted e.g. frequency of people)</p> <p><b>Qualitative</b> - refers to a quality or attribute</p> <p><b>Quantative</b> - refers to a quantity or amount</p> <p><b>Range</b> – The difference between the largest and smallest pieces of data recorded</p> <p><b>Subtotal</b> - a portion of the whole total.</p>	<p><b>Positive correlation</b> – A link showing that as one variable increases, the other also increases</p> <p><b>Negative correlation</b> – A link showing that as one variable increases the other decreases</p> <p><b>Weak correlation</b> - the relationship between one variable and another is weak</p> <p><b>Strong correlation</b> - the relationship between one variable and another is strong</p> <p><b>Outlier</b> – Result which lies beyond where most of the data is clustered</p> <p><b>Line of best fit</b> - A line drawn on a scatter graph to represent the best estimate of the relationship between the variables</p> <p><b>Extrapolate</b> - make an estimation beyond the data set</p> <p><b>Variable</b> - A quantity that can take a range of values.</p>	<p><b>Trial</b> - an experiment that is continually repeated</p> <p><b>Event</b> - a set of possible outcomes from a trial</p> <p><b>Outcome(s)</b> – the result(s) of a statistical trial</p> <p><b>Probability</b> - The likelihood (chance) of an event happening</p> <p><b>Sample Space</b> - the set of possible outcomes from a trial</p> <p><b>Biased</b> – Something which is unfair e.g. A coin with two heads</p> <p><b>Set</b> – A well defined collection of objects or numbers (called members or elements)</p> <p><b>Union</b> – Where one OR two elements of a set are satisfied</p> <p><b>Intersection</b> – Where two elements of a set are satisfied</p>