1. 9 Times Table

9 x 1 = 9	9 x 7 = 63
9 x 2 = 18	9 x 8 = 72
9 x 3 = 27	9 x 9 = 81
9 x 4 = 36	9 x 10 = 90
9 x 5 = 45	9 x 11 = 99
9 x 6 = 54	9 x 12 = 108

2. Data

Frequency – The number of times an event occurs

Correlation – A measure of the strength of association between two variables

Continuous Data– Data which can take any value (i.e. data that can be measured e.g. Height)

Discrete Data—Data which takes certain values (i.e. data that can be counted e.g. frequency of people)

Qualitative - refers to a quality or attribute

Quantitative - refers to a quantity or amount

3. Scatter Graphs

Variable - A quantity that can change so is usually represented by a letter

Positive correlation – A link showing that as one variable increases, the other also increases

Negative correlation – A link showing that as one variable increases the other decreases

Outlier – Result which lies beyond where most of the data is clustered

Line of best fit - A line drawn on a scatter graph to represent the best estimate of the relationship between the variables

4. Probability

Trial – A single run of an experiment *e.g. flipping a coin 10 times would be 10 trials*

Event - The possible outcomes from a trial *e.g. flipping a coin has 2 possible events: heads or tails*

Outcome(s) – The result(s) of a statistical trial

Probability - The likelihood (chance) of an event happening

Sample Space - The set of possible outcomes from a trial

Biased – Something which is unfair e.g. A coin with two heads

5. Indices

Index - a number which tells you how many times a number is used in a multiplication

e.g. y^3 means $y \times y \times y$.

*We say y^3 as "y to the **power** of 3" or y **cubed***

Indices - the plural of index

Base - the number that is being raised to a power

6. Sequences

Sequence - a list of terms that follow a rule

Terms - the numbers in a sequence

Term to term rule – the rule to get from one term to the next

Difference - the numerical gap between two numbers *e.g. difference in between 8 and 5 is 8 – 5= 3*

Linear sequence - a number pattern which increases (or decreases) by the **same amount** each time.

Common Difference -The amount a linear sequence increases or decreases by. *e.g. 4,7,10,13... has a common difference of +3*

Non-linear sequence - a number pattern which does not increase (or decrease) by the same amount

Ascending - to go **up**

Descending - to go **down**