

Name _____

Date _____

Maths vocabulary — worksheet

40 tasks in five styles, covering every key word in Unit 1.

A · Unscramble the term — Rearrange the letters to make the term that matches the definition.

1 yrpbobaliti

How likely something is, from 0 to 1.

Example: $P(\text{head}) = 1/2$.

2 euoctmo

One possible result.

Example: Rolling a 4.

3 tvene

The outcome or outcomes you are interested in.

Example: Rolling an even number.

4 nectria

It must happen; probability 1.

Example: Rolling less than 7.

5 lrtai

One go of an experiment.

Example: One roll of the dice.

6 oardnm

Chosen so every outcome has an equal chance.

Example: Drawing without looking.

7 aibs

When outcomes are not equally likely.

Example: A weighted spinner.

8 nocpmelemt

The event not happening.

Example: $P(\text{not } A) = 1 - P(A)$.

B · Fill in the gaps — Use a word from the box to complete each sentence.

9 How likely something is, on a scale from 0 to 1, is its _____.

Word box: ☐

10 One possible result of a trial is an _____.

Word box: ☐

11 The outcome or outcomes you are interested in make up an _____.

Word box: ☐

12 Something that can never happen is _____.

Word box: ☐

13 Something that must happen is _____.

Word box: ☐

14 When every outcome has the same chance, they are _____.

Word box: ☐

15 Two events that cannot both happen are _____.

Word box: ☐

16 Probability multiplied by the number of trials gives the _____.

Word box: ☐

C · Choose the correct ending — Pick the reason that correctly finishes each sentence.

17 A probability can never be more than 1 because ...

- ☐ 1 is a big number
- ☐ nothing can be more likely than certain
- ☐ fractions stop at 1

18 The probabilities of all outcomes add to 1 because ...

- ☐ they are fractions
- ☐ one of them must happen
- ☐ 1 is the largest probability

19 $P(\text{not } A) = 1 - P(A)$ because ...

- ☐ subtraction is easy
- ☐ either A happens or it does not
- ☐ 1 is certain

20 The equally-likely formula does not apply to a drawing pin because ...

- ☐ pins are small
- ☐ point-up and point-down are not equally likely
- ☐ there are too many outcomes

- 21 7 heads in 10 tosses does not prove a coin is unfair because ...
- ☐ 7 is close to 5
 - ☐ short runs vary a lot by chance
 - ☐ coins are always fair
- 22 For mutually exclusive events you add the probabilities because ...
- ☐ addition is simple
 - ☐ no outcome is counted twice
 - ☐ they are equally likely

D · Match the definition — Type the term that matches each definition.

- 23 Which term means: *How likely something is, from 0 to 1.*
-
- 24 Which term means: *One possible result.*
-
- 25 Which term means: *The outcome or outcomes you are interested in.*
-
- 26 Which term means: *It can never happen; probability 0.*
-
- 27 Which term means: *It must happen; probability 1.*
-
- 28 Which term means: *Every outcome has the same chance.*
-
- 29 Which term means: *An outcome that counts as the event happening.*
-
- 30 Which term means: *The event not happening.*
-
- 31 Which term means: *Two events that cannot both happen.*
-
- 32 Which term means: *Successes divided by trials.*
-
- 33 Which term means: *What should happen, from the outcomes.*
-
- 34 Which term means: *Probability $\times$ number of trials.*
-

E · Reading probability questions — What the instruction words are asking for.

- 35 A question says “find the probability”. What form should the answer take?
- ☐ A word
 - ☐ A fraction, decimal or percentage between 0 and 1
 - ☐ A number of times
 - ☐ A drawing

- 36** A question says “how many would you expect”. What is wanted?
- ☐ A probability
 - ☐ A number of times
 - ☐ A percentage
 - ☐ A fraction
- 37** A question says “at random”. What does that guarantee?
- ☐ The answer is a fraction
 - ☐ Every outcome has an equal chance
 - ☐ There are many outcomes
 - ☐ Nothing
- 38** A question says “a fair dice”. Why does that word matter?
- ☐ It is polite
 - ☐ It means the six outcomes are equally likely
 - ☐ It means six sides
 - ☐ It does not matter
- 39** A question says “comment on whether the spinner is fair”. What should you write about?
- ☐ The colour
 - ☐ How the results compare with what was expected, and how many trials there were
 - ☐ The shape
 - ☐ The time taken
- 40** What does “with replacement” mean?
- ☐ You get a second go
 - ☐ The item is put back, so the total stays the same
 - ☐ You replace the bag
 - ☐ Nothing