



General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360
Statistics 6380

MS/SS1A/W Statistics 1A

Mark Scheme

2009 examination - January series

Standardisation

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation

✓ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A _{2,1}	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

MS/SS1A/W

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1 (a)	<p>Mean = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum x} = \frac{247}{52} = 4.75$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>If B0 but evidence of $\frac{\sum fx}{52}$</p> <p>Median (26, $26\frac{1}{2}$) = 5</p> <p>If B0 but evidence of cumulative frequencies F: (0) 1 3 12 25 32 45 51 52 or If data assumed continuous so use of $4 + \frac{x}{7}$ where $0 < x < 2$</p> <p>Mode(s) = 4 and 6</p>	<p>B2</p> <p>(M1)</p> <p>B2 (B1)</p> <p>(M1)</p> <p>B1</p>	5	<p>$\frac{247}{52} \Rightarrow$ B1 CAO ($4.75 = 5 \Rightarrow$ ISW) $4\frac{39}{52} \Rightarrow$ B2</p> <p>CAO</p> <p>Stated identification of 26 or $26\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Need to see attempt at ≥ 4 F-values</p> <p>($4 < \text{median} < 4.29$)</p> <p>CAO both (so mode = 5 \Rightarrow B0)</p>
(b)	<p>Mode(s)</p> <p>More than one mode/value Two modes/values No unique mode/value</p> <p>Notes: If data treated as two separate sets, then only marks available are B1 B1dep in (b) If averages confused then mark (a) as stated eg median = 4 and 6 \Rightarrow B0 in (a) and in (b) "median, as two values" \Rightarrow B0 B0</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1dep</p>		<p>CAO</p> <p>Or equivalent; eg not unique</p> <p>Dep only on previous B1 scored</p> <p>Modes = 1 and 13 \Rightarrow B0 in (a) but B1 B1dep available in (b)</p>
		Total	7	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments	
2(a)	Probably incorrect	B1	2	CAO	
	Expect height to increase with age Expect positive value	B1		Or equivalent	
	(b)	Definitely incorrect	B1	2	CAO
		Value of r cannot exceed 1	B1		Or equivalent
	(c)	Probably correct	B1	2	CAO
		Expect weight to increase with age	B1		Or equivalent
		Total	6		
3(a)	B(50, 0.15)	M1	3	Used at least once in (a)	
	(i) $P(E = 6) = 0.3613 - 0.2194$ or $= \binom{50}{6} (0.15)^6 (0.85)^{44}$ $= 0.142$	M1		Accept 3 dp accuracy	
		A1		Either expression	
	(ii) $P(6 < E \leq 12) = 0.9699$ or 0.9372 minus 0.3613 or 0.2194 $= 0.608$ to 0.609	M1		AWRT	(0.1419)
		M1		Accept 3 dp accuracy / truncation	
		M1		Accept 3 dp accuracy	
		A1		AWFW	(0.6086)
	OR B(50, 0.15) expressions stated for at least 3 terms within $6 \leq E \leq 12$ gives probability $= 0.608$ to 0.609	(M1)		Or implied by a correct answer	
		(A2)		AWFW	
	(b) Mean, $\mu = np = 80 \times 0.15 = 12$ Variance, $\sigma^2 = np(1-p)$ $= 80 \times 0.15 \times 0.85 = 10.2$	B1		2	CAO
B1		CAO; or equivalent			
		Total	8		

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4	$P(C) = 0.6$ $P(C \cap B) = 0.25$ $\{P(C \text{ only}) = 0.35$ $P(B \text{ only}) = 0.4\}$			In (a), ratios (eg 4 : 10) are only penalised by 1 mark at first correct answer
(a)(i)	$P(C^c) = 1 - P(C) = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$	B1	1	CAO; or equivalent
(ii)	$P(C \cap B^c) = 0.6 - 0.25$ $= 1 - (0.4 + 0.25)$ $= 0.35$	M1 A1	2	Can be implied by correct answer CAO; or equivalent
(iii)	$P(B) = (i) + p$ with $p < 0.6$ $= (i) + 0.25$ $= 0.65$	M1 A1 A1		Can be implied by correct answer Can be implied by correct answer CAO; or equivalent
	OR $P(B) = 1 - (ii)$ $= 0.65$	(M2) (A1)		Can be implied by correct answer
	OR $1 = P(C) + P(B) - P(C \cap B)$ Thus $P(B) = 1 - (0.6 - 0.25)$ $= 0.65$	(M1) (A1) (A1)	3	Can be implied by correct answer Can be implied by correct answer CAO; or equivalent
(b)	$P(L G_C) = 0.9$ $P(L G_{CB}) = 0.7$ $P(L G_B) = 0.3$			
	$P(G \cap L) \Rightarrow (a)(ii) \times 0.9$ (0.315)	M1		Follow through or correct
	0.25×0.7 (0.175)	M1		
	$[(a)(iii) - 0.25] \times 0.3$ (0.12)	M1		Follow through or correct
	Note: Each pair of multiplied probabilities must be > 0 to score the corresponding method mark			Ignore any multiplying factors Ignore any additional terms
	$\Rightarrow 0.315 + 0.175 + 0.12 = 0.61$	A1	4	CAO
		Total	10	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)	Mean = $\frac{1620}{30} = 54$	B1	1	CAO; cannot be gained in (b)
(b)	98% (0.98) $\Rightarrow z = 2.32$ to 2.33	B1		AWFW (2.3263)
	CI for μ is $\bar{x} \pm z \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$	M1		Used Must have \sqrt{n} with $n > 1$
	Thus $54 \pm 2.3263 \times \frac{8}{\sqrt{30}}$	A1F		F on \bar{x} (but not 1620) and z only Allow $\bar{x} = 54$ even if B0 in (a)
	Hence $54 \pm (3.38 \text{ to } 3.42)$	A1	4	CAO & AFWW (54 & 3.4)
	or (50.58 to 50.62, 57.38 to 57.42)			AWFW (50.6, 57.4)
	Notes: Use of $n = 1$ in (b) must not be deemed as answer to (c) Use of $n = 1$ in (b) followed by use of $n = 1$ in (c) \Rightarrow (b) B1, (c) M1 A1 max Use of $n = 1$ with (b) or (c) not identified \Rightarrow (b) B1, (c) 0 max			
(c)	Repeat of structure in (b) but with $n = 1$ and $1.96 \leq z \leq 3.03$	M1		Or equivalent CAO & AFWW (54 & 18.6)
	Thus $54 \pm (18.56 \text{ to } 18.64)$	A1F	2	If z -value incorrect, then must use $54 \pm 8 \times [z \text{ from (b)}]$
	or (35.36 to 35.44, 72.56 to 72.64)			AWFW (35.4, 72.6)
	Note: Accept sensible non-symmetric intervals such as: (0, $54 + 2.0537 \times 8$) = (0, 70.4 to 70.5)			
		Total	7	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)	Figure 1: 3 correct labelled points 2 correct labelled points	B2 (B1)	2	Deduct 1 mark if not labelled
(b)	b (gradient) = 0.685 b (gradient) = 0.68 to 0.69 a (intercept) = 0.344 a (intercept) = 0.34 to 0.35	B2 (B1) B2 (B1)		AWRT (0.68502) AWFW AWRT (0.34404) AWFW
	OR Attempt at $\sum x$ $\sum x^2$ $\sum y$ & $\sum xy$ or Attempt at S_{xx} & S_{xy} Attempt at correct formula for b (gradient) b (gradient) = 0.685 a (intercept) = 0.344	(M1) (m1) (A1) (A1)		630 40344 435 & 27853 (all 4 attempted) 654 & 448 (both attempted)
	Accept a & b interchanged only if then identified correctly by a stated or used equation in (c) or (d)		4	
(c)	Figure 1: Correct line (50, 34 to 35) (60, 40½ to 42) (70, 47¼ to 49) (80, 54 to 56) If B0 but evidence of use of line for ≥ 2 points within range $50 \leq x \leq 80$	B2dep (M1)	2	Dep on \geq B1 B1 or A1 A0 in (b) At least from $x \approx 55$ to 70 Any two Calc ⁿ or points shown on graph
(d)(i)	Residual = $y - (a + bx)$ [or $(a + bx) - y$]	M1		Used or implied; or equivalent (using graph); ≥ 1 residual correct (2.98)
	H I J 2.5 to 4(.0) 2.5 to 4(.0) 2(.0) to 4(.0)	A2,1 (-1 EE)		AWFW; ignore signs only (3.19) providing all the same (2.70)
	Mean = 2.3 to 4(.0)	A1dep	4	AWFW; do not ignore sign (2.96) Dep on previous A2 scored
(ii)	$y_{65} = a + b \times 65$ or $y_{65} = 44$ to 45.5 + [(d)(i)] or [2.95 to 2.97] = 46 to 50	M1 m1 A1		Use shown or AFWW (44.9) Use shown or AFWW; ignore sign of mean residual AWFW (47.8)
	Special Cases: Line drawn/calc ^d on H, I & J or linear interp ⁿ using I & J = 47 to 49 44 to 45.5 seen with no evidence \Rightarrow B1	(B2)		$y_M = 4.51 + 0.666x \Rightarrow 47.8$ OR no evidence of method {from (d)(i) and/or (d)(ii)} Evidence of incorrect method \Rightarrow B0
			3	
		Total	15	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7 (a)	Indication that 2.0537 is {a / the 98% (0.98)} z-value	B1		
	Standardising 45 using μ and σ : $z = \frac{45 - \mu}{\sigma}$ or $45 = \mu + z\sigma$	M1		Or equivalent
	Fully correct derivation (including any necessary re-arrangement to given expression)	A1	3	
(b)	0.95 (95%) $\Rightarrow z = 1.64$ to 1.65	B1		AWFW; ignore sign (1.6449)
	Hence $30 - \mu = -1.6449\sigma$			
	Subtracting two equations	M1		Or equivalent
	$15 = 3.6986\sigma$			
	Thus $\sigma = 4(.0)$ to 4.1	A1		AWFW (4.0556)
	Thus $\mu = 36.6$ to 36.7	A1	4	AWFW (36.6710)
	Total		7	
	TOTAL		60	