

GCE Examinations
Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

Statistics
Module S3

Paper A

MARKING GUIDE

This guide is intended to be as helpful as possible to teachers by providing concise solutions and indicating how marks should be awarded. There are obviously alternative methods that would also gain full marks.

Method marks (M) are awarded for knowing and using a method.

Accuracy marks (A) can only be awarded when a correct method has been used.

(B) marks are independent of method marks.



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S3 Paper A – Marking Guide

1.	<p>(a) $\hat{\mu} = \bar{V} = \frac{1439}{10} = 143.9$</p> <p>(b) $\bar{V} \pm 1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 143.9 \pm 1.96 \frac{\sqrt{130}}{\sqrt{10}}$ giving (136.8, 151.0)</p>	M1 A1																																			
		M1 A1																																			
		A2	(6)																																		
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2.	<p>(a) a sample taken such that all possible samples of required size have an equal chance of being selected</p> <p>(b) number members on list 01 to 70 start at random place in table write down each 2-digit number ignoring 00, 71+ and numbers already selected until twelve numbers chosen identify members corresponding to selected numbers</p> <p>(c) e.g. survey of opinions on changing surgery hours may wish to know views of groups such as working / not working</p>	B2																																			
		B3																																			
		B2	(7)																																		
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3.	<p>(a) let F = time on French and E = time on English let $A = F + E \therefore A \sim N(55 + 90, 10^2 + 18^2) = \sim N(145, 424)$ $P(A > 120) = P(Z > \frac{120-145}{\sqrt{424}})$ $= P(Z > -1.21) = 0.8869$</p> <p>(b) $P(E > 2F) = P(E - 2F > 0)$ let $B = E - 2F \therefore B \sim N(90 - 2 \times 55, 18^2 + 4 \times 10^2) = \sim N(-20, 724)$ $P(B > 0) = P(Z > \frac{0+20}{\sqrt{724}})$ $= P(Z > 0.74) = 1 - 0.7704 = 0.2296$</p>	M1 A1																																			
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		M1 A1	(11)																																		
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4.	<p>expected freq. males/watched = $\frac{36 \times 40}{80} = 18$ males/stranded = $\frac{16 \times 40}{80} = 8$ giving expected freqs <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>18</td><td>8</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>8</td><td>14</td></tr></table></p> <p>H_0 : no difference in preference of males and females H_1 : difference in preference of males and females</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 0 10px;">O</th> <th style="padding: 0 10px;">E</th> <th style="padding: 0 10px;">$(O - E)$</th> <th style="padding: 0 10px;">$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">21</td><td style="text-align: center;">18</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.5</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td><td style="text-align: center;">-2</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.5</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">13</td><td style="text-align: center;">14</td><td style="text-align: center;">-1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.0714</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">15</td><td style="text-align: center;">18</td><td style="text-align: center;">-3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.5</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.5</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">15</td><td style="text-align: center;">14</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.0714</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>$\therefore \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 2.143$</p> <p>$\nu = 2, \chi^2_{crit}(10\%) = 4.605$ $2.143 < 4.605 \therefore$ not significant there is no evidence of a difference in preference of males and females</p>	18	8	14	18	8	14	O	E	$(O - E)$	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	21	18	3	0.5	6	8	-2	0.5	13	14	-1	0.0714	15	18	-3	0.5	10	8	2	0.5	15	14	1	0.0714	M1 A2	
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5. (a)

temp.	16	9	11	5	7	21	12	15
position	2	15	5	19	10	4	6	11
temp. rank	2	6	5	8	7	1	4	3
pos'n rank	1	7	3	8	5	2	4	6
d^2	1	1	4	0	4	1	0	9

$$\Sigma d^2 = 20$$

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \times 20}{8 \times 63} = 0.7619$$

M2 A2

M1 A1

(b) $H_0 : \rho = 0$ $H_1 : \rho > 0$

B1

$n = 8$, 5% level \therefore C.R. is $r_s > 0.6429$

M1 A1

$0.7619 > 0.6429 \therefore$ significant

there is evidence that she will do better at higher temperatures

A1

(c) e.g. this would not answer her query which relates to how well she does compared to others, all runners may be slower in higher temps

B2

(12)

6. (a) let $W =$ weight of component $\therefore W \sim N(46.7, 1.8)$

$$\bar{W} \sim N(46.7, \frac{1.8}{12}) = \sim N(46.7, 0.15)$$

M1 A1

(b) $P(\bar{W} > 47) = P(Z > \frac{47 - 46.7}{\sqrt{0.15}})$

M1

$$= P(Z > 0.77) = 1 - 0.7794 = 0.2206$$

M1 A1

(c) $H_0 : \mu = 46.7$ $H_1 : \mu \neq 46.7$

B1

5% level \therefore C.R. is $z < -1.96$ or $z > 1.96$

B1

$$\text{test statistic} = \frac{46.5 - 46.7}{\sqrt{\frac{1.8}{30}}} = -0.816$$

M2 A2

not in C.R. do not reject H_0

no evidence of change in mean weight

A1

(12)

7. (a) $H_0 : B(16, 0.1)$ is a suitable model

$H_1 : B(16, 0.1)$ is not a suitable model

B1

$$P(0) = (0.9)^{16} = 0.1853$$

$$P(1) = 16(0.1)(0.9)^{15} = 0.3294$$

$$P(2) = \frac{16 \times 15}{2} (0.1)^2 (0.9)^{14} = 0.2745$$

$$P(3) = \frac{16 \times 15 \times 14}{3 \times 2} (0.1)^3 (0.9)^{13} = 0.1423$$

M1 A2

$$P(4) = \frac{16 \times 15 \times 14 \times 13}{4 \times 3 \times 2} (0.1)^4 (0.9)^{12} = 0.0514$$

$\times 50$ to give exp. freqs then freq of $\geq 5 = (50 - \text{sum of others})$

\therefore exp. freqs are 9.27, 16.47, 13.73, 7.12, 2.57, 0.84

M1 A1

combining groups ≥ 3

M1

O	E	$(O - E)$	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
4	9.27	-5.27	2.9960
12	16.47	-4.47	1.2132
18	13.73	4.27	1.3280
16	10.53	5.47	2.8415

$$\therefore \Sigma \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} = 8.379$$

M1 A2

$$v = 4 - 1 = 3, \chi^2_{\text{crit}}(5\%) = 7.815$$

M1 A1

$8.379 > 7.815 \therefore$ reject H_0

$B(16, 0.1)$ is not a suitable model

A1

(b) $v = 5 - 2 = 3, \chi^2_{\text{crit}}(5\%) = 7.815$

M1 A1

$2.127 < 7.815 \therefore$ do not reject H_0 , the binomial dist. is a suitable model

A1

(16)

Total

(75)

