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Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification Advanced Level June 2010

Using and Applying Statistics

6990/2

Unit 10

Friday 21 May 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a clean copy of the Data Sheet (enclosed)
- the booklet of formulae and statistical tables (enclosed)
- a calculator
- a protractor
- a ruler.

Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

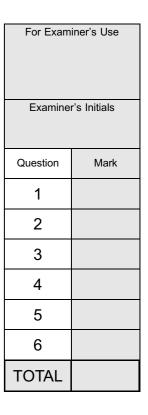
Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- Write the question part reference (eg (a), (b)(i) etc) in the left-hand margin.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page.
- Show all necessary working; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
- The final answer to questions requiring the use of tables or calculators should normally be given to three significant figures.
- You may not refer to the copy of the Data Sheet that was available prior to this examination. A clean copy is enclosed for your use.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- You may use either a scientific calculator or a graphics calculator.





Section A

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

		Use Population on page 2 of the Data Sheet.
1 (a)	Which country, in the table on the Data Sheet, had the largest population on 1st January 2008? (1 mark)
(b)	Calculate the percentage increase in the population for the United Kingdom from 2007 to 2008. (2 marks)
(с)	Calculate the percentage decrease in the population for Poland from 2007 to 2008. (2 marks)
(d)	The population of Hungary was 10045000 in 2008 . It had decreased by 0.21% from 2007 to 2008 .
		Calculate the population of Hungary in 2007. (3 marks)
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Section B

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Use Couriers on page 2 of the Data Sheet.

The table summarises the distances that a local courier travelled each day for 200 days.

Daily distance travelled (d miles)	Number of days
$30 < d \leqslant 40$	5
40 < d ≤ 50	22
50 < d ≤ 60	44
60 < d ≤ 80	81
$80 < d \leqslant 100$	40
$100 < d \leqslant 120$	8

(a) Draw a cumulative frequency diagram on the grid opposite.

(3 marks)

- **(b)** Use your diagram to estimate:
 - (i) the median daily distance travelled;
 - (ii) the interquartile range of the daily distance travelled.

(3 marks)

(c) The mean daily distance travelled by a courier's van is 72 miles.

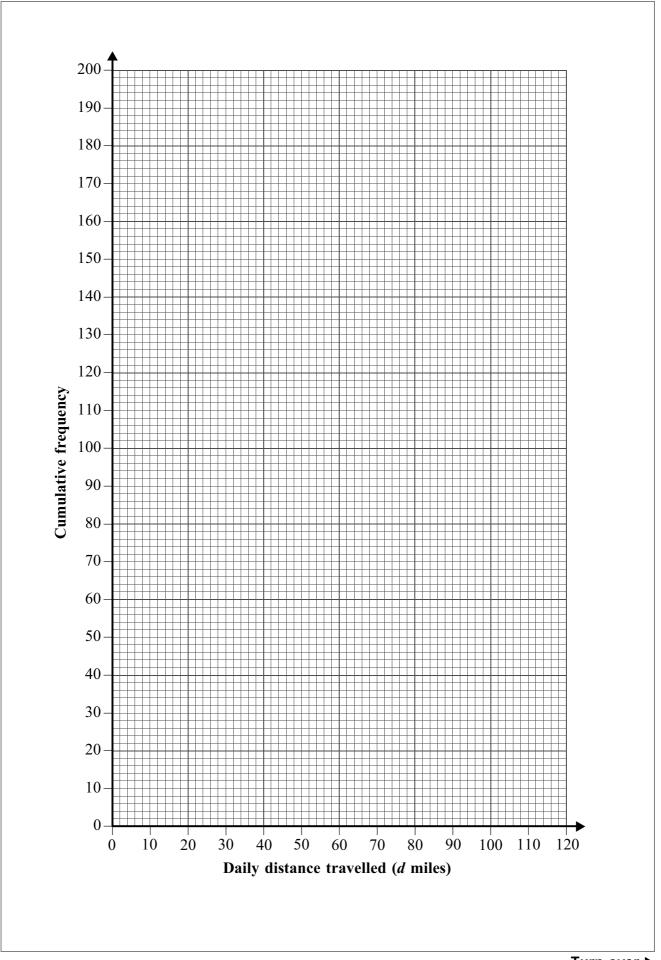
The van's average fuel consumption is 43 miles per gallon and the fuel costs £ 5.50 per gallon.

Calculate the total cost of fuel used by this van over 200 days.

(3 marks)

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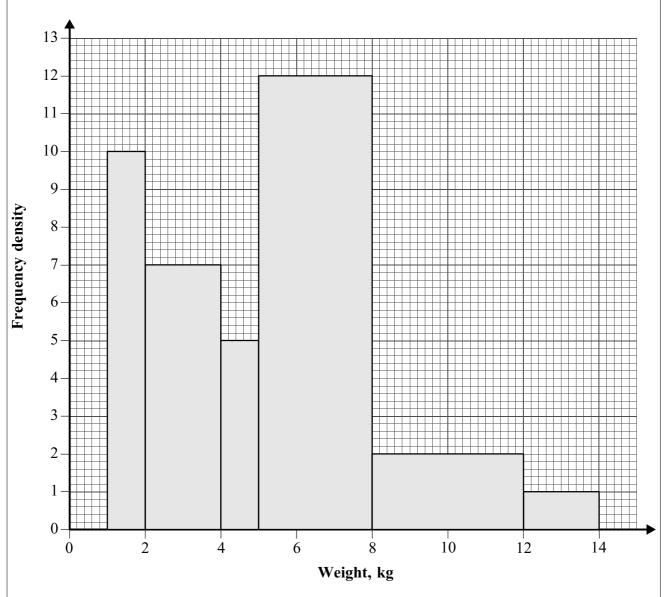
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3 Clive is a local courier for a large distribution company.

The histogram represents the weights of the parcels that are loaded onto Clive's van.

There are two parcels weighing between 12 kg and 14 kg.



- (a) How many parcels weigh between 5 kg and 8 kg? (2 marks)
- (b) Calculate the total number of parcels in the van. (2 marks)
- (c) Calculate an estimate of the mean weight of these parcels. (3 marks)
- (d) Calculate the **greatest** possible total weight of the parcels in Clive's van. (2 marks)
- (e) Clive's van can carry a maximum load of 600 kg, including Clive himself.

Clive weighs 90 kg. Is Clive's van likely to be overloaded? Give a reason for your answer.

(1 mark)



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Section C

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Use Rainfall on page 3 of the Data Sheet.

- 4 Steph believes that the amount of rainfall in August in the UK is increasing. She decides to compare the August rainfall figures for a recent 10-year period with those for an earlier 10-year period.
 - (a) Use the data from the table **August monthly rainfall (mm) in the UK from 1979 to 2008** on the Data Sheet to calculate the mean and the standard deviation of the 1979 to **1988** August UK rainfall figures. (3 marks)
 - (b) The mean and standard deviation of the 1999 to 2008 August UK rainfall figures are 93.2 mm and 34.0 mm respectively. Compare and contrast these results with your results from part (a), and hence comment on Steph's belief. (3 marks)

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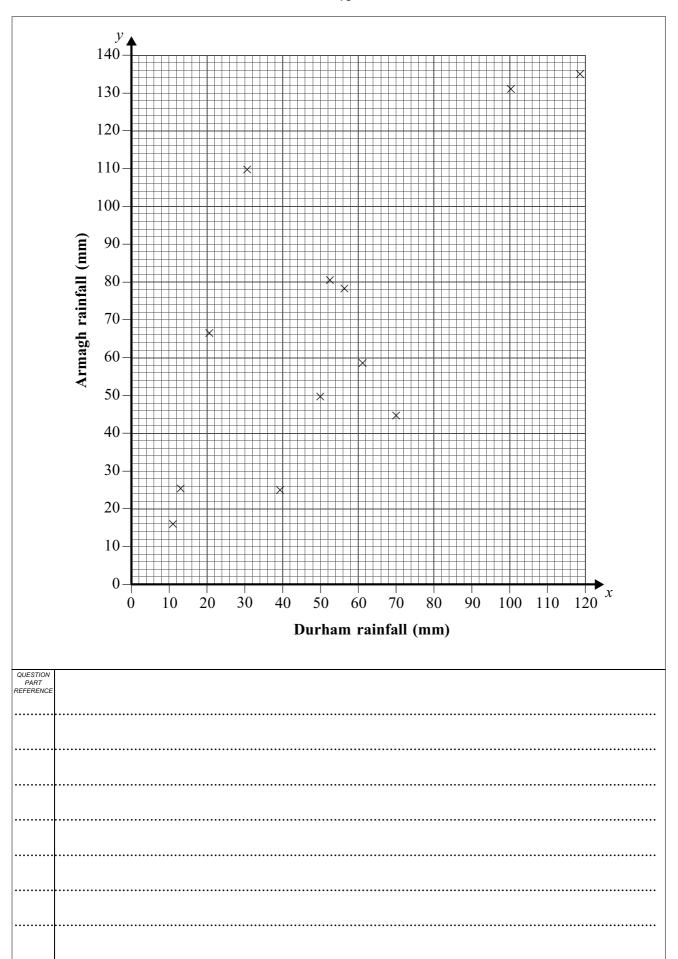


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5		The correlation coefficient of the 2007 monthly rainfalls between Durham and Valley is 0.61 and between Durham and Eastbourne is 0.65.	
(а) (i)	Use your calculator to find the correlation coefficient of the 2007 monthly rainfalls between Durham (x) and Armagh (y) .	
	(ii)	Comment on this correlation coefficient in comparison with those given about	ve. (2 marks)
(b) (i)	Calculate the equation of the regression line of Armagh (y) on Durham (x) in the form $y = ax + b$.	
		Give the values of a and b correct to two decimal places.	(2 marks)
	(ii)	Write down 2 pairs of coordinates on the regression line. Hence draw the reline on the scatter graph opposite .	egression (4 marks)
	(iii)	Interpret the value of a in context.	(2 marks)
	(iv)	Interpret the value of b in context.	(2 marks)
	(v)	Explain why it is not sensible to use the regression line to predict Armagh's when Durham's monthly rainfall is 150 mm.	rainfall (1 mark)
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Section D

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Use Heights on page 4 of the Data Sheet.

6 (a)	6 (a) Use the stem and leaf diagram on the Data Sheet to find:		
) the median height of a studer	nt;	
	i) the height of the outlier.		(3 marks)
(b)	Ignoring the outlier, describe	two features of the distribution of students'	heights. (2 marks)
(c) The heights of UK men may be consider mean 178 cm and standard deviation 7 cm.		be considered to have a normal distribution eviation 7 cm.	with
	The height of a standard door	rway is 190 cm.	
	Calculate the percentage of U doorway without bending.	JK men that are too tall to pass through a sta	andard (4 marks)
(d)	The heights of US women mann mean 162 cm and standard de	ay be considered to have a normal distribution 6.4 cm.	on with
	The United States army requi 203 cm.	res that women's heights be between 147 cm	n and
	Calculate the percentage of U	JS women that satisfy this requirement.	(5 marks)
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