



Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification
Advanced Level
June 2012

Using and Applying Statistics

6990/2PM

Unit 10

Preliminary Material

Data Sheet

To be opened and issued to candidates between
Monday 30 April 2012 and Monday 7 May 2012

REMINDER TO CANDIDATES

YOU MUST **NOT** BRING THIS DATA SHEET
WITH YOU WHEN YOU SIT THE EXAMINATION.
A CLEAN COPY WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE.

Household waste

The government and local authorities are encouraging us to recycle waste where possible. Recycled waste can be used in all sorts of ways and therefore can be profitable. Residual waste (ie any waste which is not recyclable) still has to be incinerated or buried in landfill sites.

Table 1

Household waste and recycling, 2003 to 2008										
	Household recycling rate –					Residual household waste –				
	Percentage per household per year					Kilograms per household per year				
	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
England	17.8	22.5	26.7	30.9	34.5	962	911	845	798	735
North East	12.2	15.4	21.1	26.4	28.4	1046	995	882	825	778
North West	14.2	19.2	23.8	28.9	33.4	1095	1012	950	857	770
Yorkshire and The Humber	14.5	18.6	21.8	26.9	30.5	953	941	876	830	763
East Midlands	19.3	26.3	31.8	35.6	41.9	977	901	792	759	659
West Midlands	15.7	19.9	25.1	28.6	33.0	983	945	865	838	764
East	23.4	29.8	34.1	38.3	41.2	889	844	776	733	676
London	13.3	17.6	20.7	22.9	25.5	910	857	819	804	759
South East	22.8	26.1	29.2	33.1	36.0	934	899	841	799	754
South West	21.4	26.6	31.4	37.2	40.3	913	848	791	728	678
Wales	10.4	18.1	21.5	26.6	32.3	980	995	922	872	784
Scotland	12.8	17.8	25.5	29.2	32.6	962	942	865	857	808
Northern Ireland	12.5	18.9	24.5	27.7	31.9	1196	1104	1025	963	882

Table 2

Recycling of household waste, 2007/2008									
	Kilograms per household per year								
	Glass	Paper and card	Total cans	Plastics	Textiles	Scrap metal/ white goods	Compost	Other materials ¹	Total
North East	37.6	69.6	5.4	3.7	4.8	18.3	93.4	76.3	309.2
North West	33.9	77.8	4.1	3.7	5.8	25.1	144.5	91.3	386.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	38.3	64.7	3.8	2.8	4.2	24.6	122.6	74.1	335.1
East Midlands	43.0	53.9	3.4	3.3	4.4	29.9	195.4	141.2	474.4
West Midlands	32.8	88.1	3.5	1.4	4.0	23.5	160.9	62.7	376.7
East	50.6	58.0	4.3	2.7	6.2	29.1	190.8	132.0	473.6
London	20.6	53.6	1.6	2.5	3.3	14.4	64.3	99.1	259.4
South East	49.4	71.6	1.9	1.8	5.5	34.0	139.5	120.2	424.0
South West	57.9	103.5	7.7	5.4	6.8	37.2	172.1	66.9	457.4
England	40.1	71.0	3.7	2.9	5.0	26.5	141.1	97.8	388.1
Wales	43.0	88.4	6.6	12.5	4.1	30.5	115.4	72.0	372.3
Scotland	34.0	66.6	2.6	2.5	5.0	20.7	128.3	114.4	374.2
Northern Ireland	27.3	121.9	6.1	14.1	4.1	31.5	159.7	37.9	402.6

¹ Other materials includes oils, batteries, aluminium foil, books, shoes and co-mingled collections.

Turn over

Turn over ►

Football statistics

Below is the final table for the Premier League for the 2009/2010 season. This season was unusual because Chelsea won the title by scoring the highest number of goals (103) ever in the history of the Premier League.

Position	Team	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals scored for	Goals scored against	+/-	Points gained
1	Chelsea	38	27	5	6	103	32	71	86
2	Manchester Utd	38	27	4	7	86	28	58	85
3	Arsenal	38	23	6	9	83	41	42	75
4	Tottenham	38	21	7	10	67	41	26	70
5	Manchester City	38	18	13	7	73	45	28	67
6	Aston Villa	38	17	13	8	52	39	13	64
7	Liverpool	38	18	9	11	61	35	26	63
8	Everton	38	16	13	9	60	49	11	61
9	Birmingham	38	13	11	14	38	47	-9	50
10	Blackburn	38	13	11	14	41	55	-14	50
11	Stoke	38	11	14	13	34	48	-14	47
12	Fulham	38	12	10	16	39	46	-7	46
13	Sunderland	38	11	11	16	48	56	-8	44
14	Bolton	38	10	9	19	42	67	-25	39
15	Wolverhampton	38	9	11	18	32	56	-24	38
16	Wigan	38	9	9	20	37	79	-42	36
17	West Ham	38	8	11	19	47	66	-19	35
18	Burnley	38	8	6	24	42	82	-40	30
19	Hull	38	6	12	20	34	75	-41	30
20	Portsmouth	38	7	7	24	34	66	-32	28

League summary	
Matches played	380
Home team won	193 (50.79 %)
Drawn	96 (25.26 %)
Away team won	91 (23.95 %)

Divorce**Numbers divorcing in England and Wales in 2008**

	Husbands		Wives	
All ages	121 779	%	121 779	%
Under 20	7	0	41	0
20–24	1 043	1	2 946	2
25–29	7 502	6	12 382	10
30–34	15 224	13	18 256	15
35–39	22 552	19	23 190	19
40–44	23 864	20	23 983	20
45–49	20 512	17	18 481	15
50–59	22 135	18	17 214	14
60 and over	8 932	7	5 278	4
Not known	8	0	8	0

Percentage values are given to the nearest integer.

Divorces (numbers): 1981, 1991, 1998 and 2002–2008

England and Wales											
Numbers divorcing											
Year	1981	1991	1998		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All ages	145 713	158 745	145 214		147 735	153 176	153 034	141 415	132 224	128 232	121 779

Turn over ►

Honeybees

Honeybees (*Apis Mellifera*) are a minor but important species of livestock. Honeybees are essential pollinators of fruit and vegetables. The bees gather nectar from blossom on trees and plants and this is then converted into honey.

Bee-keeping can be an absorbing hobby for an individual or bees can be kept on a commercial basis.

The bees are normally kept in hives. In a good year, one hive can produce typically between 14 kg to 18 kg of surplus honey (the bees themselves need about 68 kg of honey per year to survive – so in a bad year there may be no surplus honey!). The weather and location are important to the success of the hive. For example, lime trees are a good source of nectar but wet/cold weather can destroy the blossom very quickly.

Any surplus honey can be put into jars. There is a ready market for this product, thus producing income.

The amount of honey put into a jar has a nominal weight for Trading Standards purposes. For example, if the nominal weight is 454 g, it is expected that only a small proportion of jars will contain a weight of honey smaller than this.



END OF DATA SHEET

There are no data printed on this page

There are no data printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Household waste: Office for National Statistics. Reproduced under the terms of the Click-Use Licence.

Divorce: Office for National Statistics. Reproduced under the terms of the Click-Use Licence.

Honeybees: CALU
© Getty Images

Copyright © 2012 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

P46062/Jun12/6990/2PM