

# Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification 

## Making Sense of Data 6983/2

## Mark Scheme

2007 examination - June series

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.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2007 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

## COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

## Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

| $\mathrm{M} \quad$ 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 |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ orft 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 |
| A2,1 | 2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks | NOS | not on scheme |
| $-x \mathrm{EE}$ | 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.

## Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification

Foundation Level - Making Sense of Data (6983/2)
Answers and Marking Scheme

## Question 1

| (a) | 96p | B1 | Condone no 'p' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | 60p | B1 | If include USA 38 p B0 |
| (c) | $\begin{aligned} & 96-60 \\ & =36 p \end{aligned}$ | B1 | 58p B1 |
| (d) | $60,60,72,74,80,85,86,87,90,92,96$ <br> Median is 85 p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ | Allow 2 omitted 82.5 p M1A1 |
| (e) | Mean is $(92+60+85+90+74+87+60+$ $80+86+72+96) \div 11$ $=\frac{882}{11}$ $=80.2$ | M1 B1 <br> A1 | Allow 2 omitted M1 <br> For 882 <br> 920 B1 <br> Accept 80p, 80.18 <br> $76.7,76.6,77 \mathrm{~A} 1$ |
| (f) | 60p | B1 |  |
| (g) | The mode is the lowest price, so the mean is biased towards lower values <br> Data below the median are more biased towards the lower values <br> There are two very low values <br> Differential taxing systems | Max B1 | Any sensible answer |
|  | TOTAL | 10 |  |

## Question 2

|  | Label axes | B1 | Vertical Annual <br> Spend (£) or amount <br> $(£)$ and label bars |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Accurate heights | B1 | Ignore incorrect zero <br> Suitable scale | Start at $0 ; 1$ or 2 cm <br> $\sim 1000$ |
|  | TOTAL | $\mathbf{3}$ |  |

## Question 3

|  | No of parts $=4$ | B1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Number is: $\frac{3}{4} \times 60$ |  |  |  |
| $=45$ | M1 |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | $\mathbf{3}$ |  |

## Question 4

| (a) | Angle for mobile phone is $\frac{100}{450} \times 360$ | M1 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $=80^{\circ}$ | A1 | Any angle correct |
|  | Other angles are $120^{\circ}, 80^{\circ}, 40^{\circ}, 40^{\circ}$ | A1 |  |
| Labelling | B1 | Dependent on M1 |  |
| Accuracy | B1 | Dependent on M1 <br> (Allow $\left.2^{\circ}\right)$ |  |
| (b) | $\frac{100}{450}$ | B1 | OE |
|  | $\frac{2}{9}$ | B1 |  |
| (c) | $\frac{11}{100} \times 200$ |  |  |
|  | $=22$ | M1 |  |
|  | TOTAL | A1 |  |

## Question 5

| (a) | Suitable scales, must start at zero | B1 | Must go up to 800 on <br> vertical <br> B1 for 2 correct <br> within 1 square |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| (b) | The points lie on a straight line <br> Through the origin | B1 | The points are near a <br> straight line |
| (c) | Measures are only approximate | B1 | The points are slightly <br> off the line <br> 800 and 26 appear <br> incorrect |
|  | TOTAL | $\mathbf{6}$ |  |

## Question 6

| (a) | Percentage is $\frac{12}{30} \times 100$ $=40 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | Completion of tally | B2 | B1 for 2 correct |
| (c) | Total frequency is 35 | B1 | Add up the frequencies |
| (d) | No; students are not typical of the population of the country | B1 | No, not in BBC order |
| (e) | Use of symbols <br> Correct number of symbols <br> Key | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 | Must be same symbols <br> Not 1 symbol for 1 person |
|  | TOTAL | 9 |  |
|  | TOTAL MARK FOR PAPER | 40 |  |

