

## **Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification**

# Handling and Interpreting Data 6986/2

# Mark Scheme

### 2006 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.

#### Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

М	mark is for method			
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method			
А	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy			
В	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy			
E	mark is for explanation			
$\sqrt{or}$ 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	OE	FB	formulae book	
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme	
–x EE	deduct <i>x</i> 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)	

#### **Application of Mark Scheme**

No method shown:	
Correct answer without working	mark as in scheme
Incorrect answer without working	zero marks unless specified otherwise
More than one method / choice of solution:	
2 or more complete attempts, neither/none crossed out	mark both/all fully and award the mean mark rounded down
1 complete and 1 partial attempt, neither crossed out	award credit for the complete solution only
Crossed out work	do not mark unless it has not been replaced
Alternative solution using a correct or partially correct method	award method and accuracy marks as appropriate

#### Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification Intermediate Level – Handling and Interpreting Data (6986/2) Answers and Marking Scheme

#### **Question 1**

(a)(i)	Mean of lengths = $\frac{226.3}{5}$	M1	
	= 45.3	A1	Accept 45.26
(ii)	$Mean = \frac{956}{5}$	M1	
	= 191	A1	Accept 191.2
(b)	Plotting points	B2	
	Suitable scale	<b>B</b> 1	
(c)	Plot mean point	<b>B</b> 1	
	Draw line	<b>B</b> 1	
(d)	205	B1	Accept 204 and 206 ( 200 – 210 only B1 in (c) )
	TOTAL	10	

#### **Question 2**

(a)	Cumulative frequency	B1	Condone 0 for 351+ in cf
	0, 3, 11, 29, 36, 40		
	Plot at upper values	B1	
	Accuracy of plots	<b>B</b> 1	
	Smooth curve	<b>B1</b>	
	Suitable scales used	B1	If range used for scale, max B3
(b)(i)	Median is $20^{\text{th}}$ or $20\frac{1}{2}$ value	M1	
	= 225	A1	
(ii)	195	<b>B</b> 1	
(iii)	258	B1	Accept 255, 256,257
(iv)	63	B1 ft	(ft unless used 'y' axis
			results)
(c)	Median	B1	
	Quartiles	<b>B</b> 1	
	Whiskers	<b>B</b> 1	B1 only for
			whiskers, median, quartiles in badly scaled grid
	TOTAL	13	

#### Question 3

(a)	Angle is 65°	B1	Accept 63 – 67
	Number is $\frac{65}{360} \times 38.7$ (million)	M1	
	= 6.9875 million	A1	Accept 7million
(b)(i)	Radii of circles are 6 cm and 2 cm	B1 B1	
	Areas are in the ratio of 9 : 1	M1	
	1971 number is $\frac{1}{9} \times 38.7$ million	M1	
	= 4.3 million	A1	
(ii)	Number is $\frac{58}{360} \times 4.3$ million	M1 ft	
	= 0.693 million	A1 ft	Accept 690 000 and 700 000
(iii)	USA	<b>B2</b>	B1 for Greece or France
	TOTAL	12	

#### Question 4

Police force	Numbers of	Numbers of	Total number	Percentage who
	fixed penalty	court cases	of fines for	were fined after a
	tickets		speeding	court case
Essex	199 201	14 660	213 861	6.85
Lancashire	158 163	3895	162 058	2.40
Thames Valley	121 677	11 086	132 763	8.35
Derbyshire	71 965	3754	75 719	4.96
South Wales	61 948	2015	63 963	3.15
Metropolitan	53 334	7635	60 969	12.52
Northamptonshire	60 459	230	60 689	0.38

(a)(i)	Column D	B1	Allow 1 incorrect (see below)
(ii)	Any in column E	M1 A1	
	Other values in E	A1	Allow 1 incorrect (see below)
	Use of 2 dp	<b>B</b> 1	Need 4 correct
(b)	B4 + C4	B1	(Max 5 if not all correct) but accept 1 percentage. 0–1 incorrect
	TOTAL	6	

(a)	120 × 0.9	M1	
	= 108	A1	
(b)	1 – 0.9	M1	
	= 0.1	A1	
(c)	$\frac{72}{180} \times 100$	M1	
	= 40%	A1	
	TOTAL	6	

#### **Question 5**

#### Question 6

(a)	Vertical scale too small	<b>B</b> 1	Too cramped or too squashed Axes not labelled - unclear
(b)	Data given has no comment on demand	B2	For any one
	Data shows significant drop between 2001 and 2002 and virtually no subsequent increase		B1 NY etc. has increased (B1 for drop or steady + B1 comment not true)
	TOTAL	3	
	GRAND TOTAL	50	