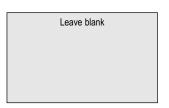
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Centre Nu	mber					Candid	ate Number		
Candidate Signature									



General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2004

# STATISTICS Foundation Tier

3311/F



Friday 25 June 2004 9.00 am to 11.00 am



#### In addition to this paper you will require:

- · a calculator
- · mathematical instruments.



Time allowed: 2 hours

#### **Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this booklet.

#### **Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- Additional answer paper and graph paper will be issued on request and must be tagged securely to this answer booklet.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.

### Advice

• In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

For Examiner's Use				
Pages	Mark			
3				
4 – 5				
6 – 7				
8 – 9				
10 – 11				
12 – 13				
14 – 15				
16 – 17				
18 – 19				
20 – 21				
22 – 23				
TOTAL				
Examiner's Initials				

You may need to use the following formulae:

Mean of a frequency distribution 
$$= \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

Mean of a frequency distribution 
$$= \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$
Mean of a grouped frequency distribution 
$$= \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f},$$

where x is the mid-interval value.

# Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1	The n	ictogram	shows	the	numbers	of	cars	sold	hv :	a ø	arage	in	2002.
	The p	ictogram	3110 113	uic	Humbers	OI.	cars	SOIG	Uy i	us	arage	111	2002.

represents 20 cars			
5 door cars			
4 door cars			
3 door cars			
2 door cars			
How many 5 door cars were sold?			
Answer (1 mark)			
What was the total number of 3 door and 4 door cars sold?			
Answer			
The garage sold fifteen 2 door cars.			
Complete the pictogram. (1 mark)			
A pictogram was drawn to show the sales in 2003. The same key was used.			
The total number of cars sold was shown by 17 complete symbols and a half symbol.			
Find the total number of cars sold in 2003.			

Answer ...... cars



(2 marks)

(a)

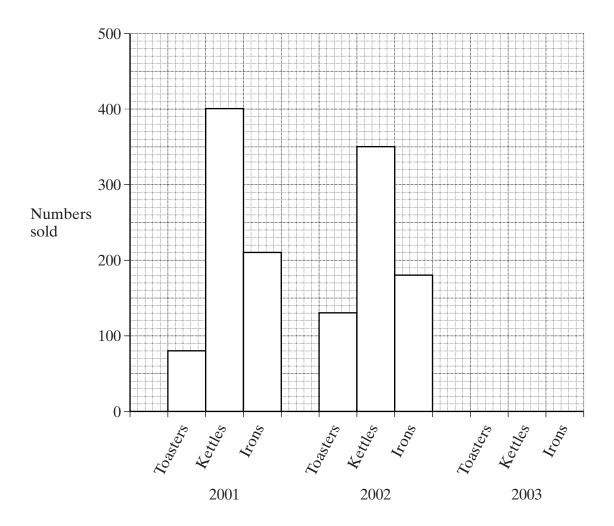
(b)

(c)

(d)

**2** An electrical store keeps a record of the number of toasters, kettles and irons sold each year.

The numbers for 2001 and 2002 are shown in the multiple bar chart.



(a) The numbers sold in 2003 were

Toasters	150
Kettles	500
Irons	110

Draw the multiple bar chart for 2003.

(3 marks)

(b)	(i)	How many toasters were sold in 2001?	
		Answer	(1 mark)
	(ii)	How many <b>more</b> kettles were sold in 2003 than in 2002?	
		Answer	(2 marks)
(c)	Desc	cribe <b>two</b> changes in the pattern of sales from 2001 to 2003.	
	Cha	nge 1	
	•••••		
	Cha	nge 2	
	•••••		(2 marks)



(2 marks)

3 The table below gives the results of a survey carried out on a housing estate.

		Number of adults in household					
		1	2	3	4	Total	
Number	0	90	125	31	9	255	
of	1	9	40	15	6	70	
children	2	20	22	10	4	56	
in	3	12	7	4	0	23	
household	4	8	0	1	0	9	
	Total	139	194	61	19		

For example, 40 households have 2 adults and 1 child.

(a)	How	many households	
	(i)	have 3 adults and 2 children?	
		Answer	(1 mark)
	(ii)	have 2 adults?	
		Answer	(1 mark)
	(iii)	took part in the survey?	
		Answer	(2 marks)
(b)	For	this survey what is the greatest number of people in a household?	

(c)	A new sports centre is to open on the estate.
	A questionnaire sent to all adults on the estate includes the following question.
	'How many hours each week would you plan to spend at the sports centre?'
	Design a response section for this question.
	(2 marks)

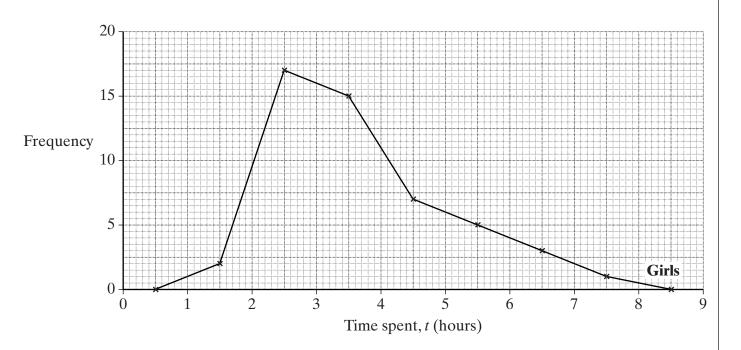


4 A survey of 50 boys and 50 girls recorded the time they spent using the school computers last week.

The time spent, t (hours) by each of the **boys** is given in the following table.

Time spent, t (hours)	Frequency
1 ≤ t < 2	1
$2 \leqslant t < 3$	4
$3 \leqslant t < 4$	5
4 ≤ t < 5	9
5 ≤ <i>t</i> < 6	12
6 ≤ t < 7	16
$7 \leqslant t < 8$	3

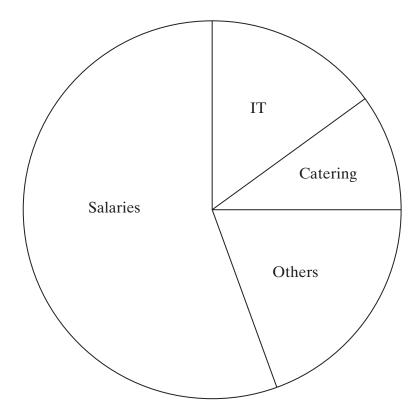
The frequency polygon below shows the times for the 50 girls.



(a)	Draw	v a frequency	polygon for the <b>boys'</b> times on the same graph.	(3 marks)
(b)	What	t is the moda	l class for the <b>boys'</b> times?  Answer	(1 mark)
(c)	Write	e down		
	(i)	the number computers,	of boys who spent less than 4 hours last week using	the school
			Answer	(1 mark)
	(ii)	the number computers.	of girls who spent less than 4 hours last week using	the school
			Answer	(2 marks)
(d)	Desc	ribe the skew	vness of the <b>girls</b> ' distribution.	
			Answer	(1 mark)



5 The pie chart shows how a college spent its money last year.



(a) Three of the angles are given in the table.

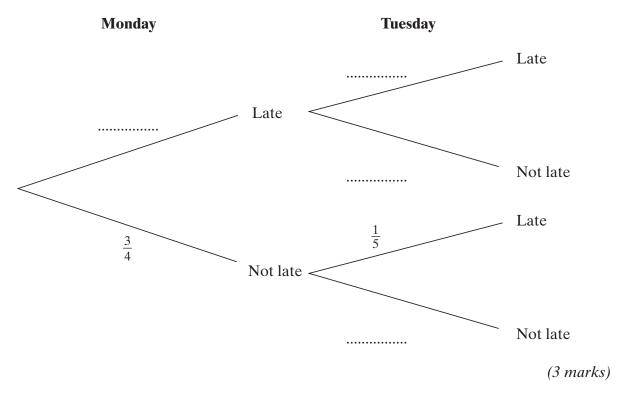
	Angle (degrees)
Salaries	
IT	54
Catering	36
Others	70

Answer	(2 marks)
	••••
Find the angle for Salaries.	

(b)	Last	year the college spent £2 million on Catering.
	(i)	Find the total amount the college spent.
		Answer £
	(ii)	Calculate the amount spent on IT.
		Answer £



- The probability that John will arrive home late from school on any Monday is  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The probability that he will arrive home late from school on any Tuesday is  $\frac{1}{5}$ . The events are independent.
  - (a) Complete the tree diagram below.



- Find the probability that next week he will arrive home late
  - on both Monday and Tuesday, Answer ..... (2 marks)
  - on only one of these days. (ii) ..... .....

Answer .....

(3 marks)

(i)

7	(a)		cket machine hour during		e number	of v	ehicl	es ei	nteri	ng a	tow	n cent	re car park
		Wha	t type of dat	a collection	procedure	e is u	sed i	n thi	s cas	e?			
				Answer	•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••			••••	(1 mark)
	(b)		th was asked morning for		e number	of ve	hicle	s pa	rked	in th	ie cai	park	at 9 o'clock
		Her	results are g	iven in the st	tem and le	eaf di	iagra	m be	elow.				
				Number of Vehicles	0	5	7						
					1	3	8	9					
			Ι	Number	2	3	3	7	7	8			
				of	3	0	1	4	4	6	7	9	
			•	Vehicles	4	3	4	5	5				
					5	0 5	2	6					
					6	5	8						
					7	7							
		Key:	5   2	denotes 52 v	ehicles								
		Use	the diagram	to find									
		(i)	the range,										
						•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		
				Answer		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						••••	(1 mark)
		(::)	41										,
		(ii)	the median	,									
			•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	
			•••••			•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	
				Answer	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••	(2 marks)
		(iii)	the interqu	artile range.									
						•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••			•••••	
						•••••	•••••		•••••			•••••	
				Answer		•••••		•••••	•••••			••••	(3 marks)

**8** A packet contains sweets. Some of the sweets are red.

A random sample of 3 sweets is chosen from the packet and the number of red sweets is recorded.

The sample is then replaced. Another sample is then taken.

The number of red sweets in each of 25 samples is given below.

1	2	2	1	2
1	2	2	2	2
2	0	2	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	3

(a) Complete the frequency table below.

Number of red sweets in each sample	Frequency
0	
1	
2	
3	

(2	mark	ks)
----	------	-----

(b)	For	this	data
(b)	For	this	data

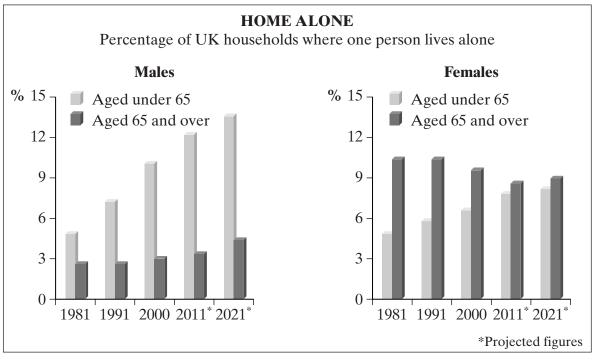
	/	• ,	1	. 1	1
1	1	1 11/11/12	down	tha	mada
1	i	wille	uown	LIIC	mode.

Answer	(1	l mark	k)	)
--------	----	--------	----	---

(11)	calculate	ıne	mean.
(11)	carculate	tiic	mean

 	 •••••	••••••

9 The diagrams show the percentage of UK households where one person lives alone.



Source: adapted from Social Trends

(a)	Give <b>one</b> criticism of these diagrams.
	(1 mark)
(b)	What is the projected percentage of males aged under 65 who will be living alone in the UK in 2011?
	Answer (1 mark)
(c)	Which year has the largest difference between the percentage of females aged under 65 and those aged 65 and over living alone?
	Answer (1 mark)
(d)	The diagrams have been based on information obtained from the National Census. Give <b>one</b> difference between a census and a sample.
	Answer (1 mark)



Turn over

10 The number of pupils in each unit area of a playground is shown below.

2	3	4	8	9	7	8	4
3	4	8	10	12	14	10	7
3	7	9	8	13	15	12	8
0	1	4	7	8	10	6	3
0	0	3	2	4	2	1	0

(a) Complete the choropleth map using the given key.

Number of pupils	
0 - 5	
6 - 10	
11 - 15	

(2 marks)

(b)	There is a teacher in the playground
	Where do you think the teacher is?

Explain your answer.

(1 mark)

		3	4	5
The 1	cards are drawn at randomumbers on the two cards the probability that the to	s are added.	umbers is 5.	
	Answ	er		(4 ma
The 1	table below shows the pri	ces of two items	in 1990 and 2001	
Γhe 1	table below shows the pri		in 1990 and 2001 ( <b>pence)</b>	Price index for 2001 relative to
Γhe 1	Item	Price	(pence) 2001	Price index for 2001 relative to 1990
Γhe 1	Item  Milk (litre)	<b>Price</b> 1990  40	(pence)  2001  55	Price index for 2001 relative to 1990
Γhe	Item	Price	(pence) 2001	Price index for 2001 relative to 1990
	Item  Milk (litre)	1990 40 64	(pence)  2001  55	Price index for 2001 relative to 1990
<ul><li>Γhe 1</li><li>(a)</li></ul>	Item  Milk (litre) Butter (per pack)	1990 40 64	(pence)  2001  55	Price index for 2001 relative to 1990

 $\left( \frac{12}{} \right)$ 

Turn over ▶

(3 marks)

(a)	Give	one reason why it might be useful to undertake a pilot survey.
	•••••	
	•••••	(1 mar
(b)	Give	one reason why each of the following methods would not give random resul
	(i)	Standing outside the school canteen on a Monday lunchtime questionic pupils as they arrive.
		(1 mar
	(ii)	Sending a questionnaire to every pupil on the school register whose surnar begins with S.
		(1 mar
(c)	Desc	cribe a method of choosing a random sample of pupils from the school.
	•••••	
	•••••	

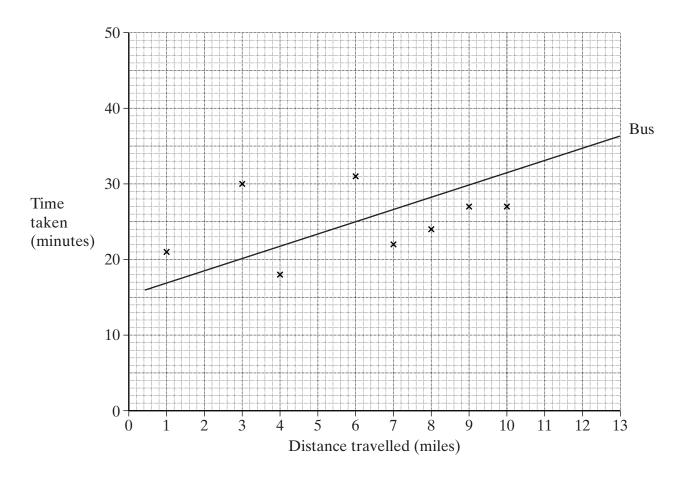
(d)	The school canteen keeps a daily record of its customers.	
	State whether each of the following variables is qualitative, discrete or co	ntinuous.
	(i) The number of pupils served.	
	Answer	(1 mark)
	(ii) The age of the pupils served.	
	Answer	(1 mark)



14 Sixteen different journeys made through a city centre were timed.

Eight of the journeys were by bus.

The distance travelled and time taken for the bus journeys have been plotted on the scatter diagram below and the line of best fit has been drawn.



The other eight journeys were by car.

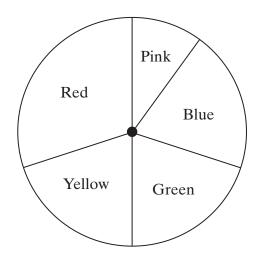
The distance travelled and time taken for the car journeys are shown in the table.

Distance travelled (miles)	6	7	2	10	5	9	1	8
Time taken (minutes)	18	23	11	36	18	31	7	32

(a)	Plot the car journey values on the scatter diagram.	(2 marks)
(b)	The mean distance travelled by car was 6 miles. Calculate the mean time taken for the car journeys.	
	Answer minutes	(2 marks)
(c)	Draw a line of best fit for the car journeys on the scatter diagram.	(2 marks)
(d)	Estimate the time taken for	
	(i) a 12 mile car journey,	
	Answer minutes	(1 mark)
	(ii) a 2 mile bus journey.	
	Answer minutes	(1 mark)
(e)	Which of these estimates is likely to be more reliable? Give a reason for your answer.	
	More reliable	
	Reason	
		(2 marks)
(f)	Use the graph to find the shortest distance at which it becomes quicker bus rather than car. Give a reason for your answer.	to travel by
	Shortest distance	
	Reason	
		(2 marks)



15 A spinner has five coloured sections as shown.



(a) In a simulation

0	represents	Pink (P)
1 and 2	represent	Blue (B)
3 and 4	represent	Green (G)
5 and 6	represent	Yellow (Y)
7, 8 and 9	represent	Red (R)

Use the random numbers below to complete a simulation of twenty spins.

4	3	8	2	7	2	6	8	9	3	2	1	5	0	0	8	5	2	2	6
G	G	R																	

(2 marks)

(b)	Use	this	simu	lation	to	estima	te
-----	-----	------	------	--------	----	--------	----

Use this simulation to estimate	
(i) the probability of Red,	
	•••••
Answer	(1 mark)
(ii) the expected number of Reds in 100 spins.	
Answer	(2 marks)

(c)	Explain how you would expect the probability of Red in part (b)(i) to change if the simulation is carried out 1000 times.
	(2 marks)

# END OF QUESTIONS



## THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE