



General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360 Statistics 6380

MS/SS1A/W Statistics 1A

Mark Scheme

2008 examination - January 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 © 2008 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

M	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		
✓ 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	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
−x 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.

MS/SS1A/W

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$P(X < 3.5) = P\left(Z < \frac{3.5 - 3.3}{0.16}\right) =$	M1		Standardising (3.45, 3.5 or 3.55) with 3.3 & ($\sqrt{0.16}$, 0.16 or 0.16^2) and/or $(3.3 - x)$
	$P(Z < 1.25) =$	A1		CAO; ignore sign
	0.894 to 0.895	A1	3	AWFW (0.89435)
	(b) $P(X > 3.0) = P\left(Z > \frac{3.0 - 3.3}{0.16}\right) =$	M1		Standardising (2.95, 3 or 3.05) with 3.3 & ($\sqrt{0.16}$, 0.16 or 0.16^2) and/or $(3.3 - x)$
	$P(Z > -1.875) = P(Z < 1.875) =$	m1		Correct area change
	0.969 to 0.97(0)	A1	3	AWFW (0.96960)
(c)	$P(3.0 < X < 3.5) = (i) - [1 - (ii)] =$	M1		OE
	0.863 to 0.865	A1	2	AWFW; CSO (0.86395)
	Total		8	
2(a)(i)	$P(D \cap A) = 0.85 \times 0.80$	M1		Can be implied by correct answer
	$= 0.68$	A1	2	CAO; OE
	(ii) $P(D' \cap A) = 0.15 \times 0.30$	M1		Can be implied by correct answer
	$= 0.045$	A1	2	CAO; OE
	(iii) $P(\text{One}) = (ii) + (0.85 \times 0.20)$	M1		Can be implied by correct answer
	$= 0.045 + 0.17 = 0.215$	A1	2	CAO; OE
	(b) $P(D' \cap A') =$ 0.15×0.7 or $= 0.105$ $1 - (0.68 + 0.215)$	B1		CAO; OE; must be stated somewhere
	$P((D \cap A)^3 \cap (D' \cap A')) =$ $[(a)(i)]^3 \text{ or } 0.68^3$	M1		
	$\times 0.105 \times 4$	M1		Either; with ≥ 1 (\times sign)
	$= 0.132$	A1	4	AWRT (0.13206)
	Total		10	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3(a)(i)	60 containers are a random sample OR are selected independently	B1		OE; eg representative
	99% $\Rightarrow z = 2.57$ to 2.58	B1		AWFW (2.5758)
	OR 99% $\Rightarrow t = 2.66(0)$ (Knowledge of the t -distribution is not required in this unit)	(B1)		CAO
	CI for μ is $\bar{x} \pm (z \text{ or } t) \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$	M1		Used; must have \sqrt{n} with $n > 1$
	Hence $10.191 \pm (2.5758 \text{ or } 2.66) \times \frac{0.13759}{\sqrt{60}}$	A1✓		✓ on z or t only
	Hence $10.191 \pm (0.0456 \text{ to } 0.0473)$			
	Hence $10.19 \pm (0.04 \text{ to } 0.05)$ OR (10.14 to 10.15, 10.23 to 10.24)	A1	5	AWFW
	(ii) Value of 10 is below / outside CI	B1✓		✓ on (a)(i); OE
	Suggests mean volume is greater than / more than / different from 10 litres	B1✓ dep	2	✓ on (a)(i); OE
	OR $\bar{x} - 2s = 9.91582$	(B1)		
(b)	Suggests some volumes may be less than 10 litres	(B1 dep)		
	Yes; no indication that volume is normally distributed	B1	1	B0 for 'Yes; as large sample'
	Total		8	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	≥ 8 points plotted accurately (≥ 6 points plotted accurately)	B2 (B1)	2	
(b)	b (gradient) = 1.19 to 1.2(0) (b (gradient) = 1.1 to 1.3)	B2 (B1)	AWFW	(1.19066)
	a (intercept) = 3.8 to 4(.0) (a (intercept) = 2.2 to 5.4)	B2 (B1)	4	AWFW (3.94949)
	Attempt at $\sum x$, $\sum x^2$, $\sum y$ and $\sum xy$ OR Attempt at S_{xx} and S_{xy}	(M1)		160, 2758, 230 and 3915.75 198 and 235.75
	Attempt at correct formula for b gradient) b (gradient) = 1.19 to 1.2(0) a (intercept) = 3.8 to 4(.0)	(m1) (A1) (A1)		AWFW AWFW
	Accept a and b interchanged only if then identified correctly later in question			
(c)	Line plotted accurately (Evidence of correct method for ≥ 2 points)	B2 (M1)	2	At least from $x \approx 7.5$ to 22.0 $x = 10 \Rightarrow y = 15.5$ to 16.5 $x = 20 \Rightarrow y = 27.0$ to 28.5
(d)(i)	When $x = 15$: $y = 21.5$ to 22(.0) ($y = 18.5$ to 25(.0))	B2 (B1)	2	AWFW AWFW (21.8)
	If B0, then use of c 's equation with $x = 15$	(M1)		
(ii)	Points are quite widely scattered about line	B1		When $x = 14$ then $y = 14.5$ When $x = 16$ then $y = 27.5$
	Hence not very reliable	B1 dep	2	B0 B0 for 'interpolation so reliable'
	Total		12	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5(a)(i)	x : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 F : 30 109 208 276 336 360 371 377 379 380 Median ($\approx 190.5^{\text{th}}$) = 2 Interquartile range ($\approx 285.75^{\text{th}} - \approx 95.25^{\text{th}}$) = 4 – 1 = 3 If neither is correct but F attempted and matched correctly with ≥ 5 x -values	B2 B2 (M1) (A1)	 4 	CAO; B0 if shown method incorrect CAO; B0 if shown method incorrect B1 for identification of 4 and 1 Allow for median = $1 + \frac{x}{99}$
(ii)	Mean (\bar{x}) = 2.56 to 2.57 (2.5 to 2.6) Standard Deviation (s_n, s_{n-1}) = 1.66 to 1.67 (1.6 to 1.7) If neither is correct but $\sum fx$ attempted and result divided by 380	B2 (B1) B2 (B1) (M1) (M1)	 4 	AWFW (2.56316) AWFW $\sum fx = 974$ and $\sum fx^2 = 3546$ AWFW (1.66187) AWFW (1.66406)
(b)	Average: Same/similar/greater in 2004/05 Spread: Similar/greater in 2004/05	B1 dep B1 dep	 2	OE; dep on 2 and 2.5 to 2.6 OE; dep on 3 and 1.6 to 1.7
	Total		10	

MS/SS1A/W (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)	Use of binomial in (a) or (b)	M1		Can be implied by answers
(i)	$P(X \geq x) = 1 - P(X \leq x - 1)$ OR $= 1 - B(\Sigma x, 50, 0.08)$ $= 1 - 0.0827 = 0.915 \text{ to } 0.92(0)$	M1		Identified from an answer / $1 - \text{answer}$ Can be implied from a correct answer Identified from an answer/expression
(ii)	$P(X \geq 3)$ $= 1 - 0.2260 = 0.77(0) \text{ to } 0.775$	A1	4	AWFW (0.9173) $\geq 1 \text{ correct} \Rightarrow \text{M1 M1}$
(b)(i)	$P(Y = 0) = (1 - 0.025)^{15} = 0.975^{15}$ $= 0.68(0) \text{ to } 0.685$	M1 A1		Can be implied from correct answer AWFW (0.6840)
(ii)	$P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - (i)$ $= 0.315 \text{ to } 0.32(0)$	M1 A1✓	4	Can be implied from answer if $\varepsilon(0, 1)$ ✓ on (i) if $\varepsilon(0, 1)$ (0.3160)
(c)	Probability = $[(b)(ii) \times (a)(i)] \text{ or } (0.316 \times 0.917)$ $[(b)(i) \times (a)(ii)] \text{ or } (0.684 \times 0.774)$ $= 0.2898 + 0.529$ $= 0.81 \text{ to } 0.83$	M1 M1 A1 A1		Ignore additional terms 2 terms added with ≥ 1 correct AWFW (0.8193)
	Total		12	
	TOTAL		60	