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General Certificate of Education (A-level) January 2012

Mathematics

MS/SS1A

(Specification 6360)

Statistics 1A

Final



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Key to mark scheme abbreviations

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
CAO	correct answer only
CSO	correct solution only
AWFW	anything which falls within
AWRT	anything which rounds to
ACF	any correct form
AG	answer given
SC	special case
OE	or equivalent
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks
–x EE	deduct <i>x</i> marks for each error
NMS	no method shown
PI	possibly implied
SCA	substantially correct approach
c	candidate
sf	significant figure(s)
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.

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			
0	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1 (a)	<u>$U \sim B(40, 0.15)$</u>	M1		Used somewhere in (a)
(i)	P(U = 6) = 0.6067 - 0.4325 or	M1		Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation
	$= \binom{40}{6} (0.15)^6 (0.85)^{34}$	1011		Can be implied by a correct answer
	= 0.174	A1	3	AWRT (0.1742)
(ii)	$P(U \le 5) = 0.432$ to 0.433	B1	1	AWFW (0.4325)
(iii)	See supplementary sheet for individual probabilities $P(5 < U < 10) = 0.9328 \text{ or } 0.9701 \qquad (p_1)$	M1		Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation
				but allow 0.97 $p_2 - p_1 \Rightarrow M0 M0 A0$ $(1 - p_2) - p_1 \Rightarrow M0 M0 A0$ $p_1 - (1 - p_2) \Rightarrow M1 M0 A0$ $(1 - p_2) - (1 - p_1) \Rightarrow M1 M1 (A1)$ only providing result > 0
	MINUS 0.4325 or 0.2633 (p_2)	M1		Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation
	= 0.5(00) to 0.501	A1	3	AWFW (0.5003)
(b)	Mean or $\mu = 32 \times 0.15$ = 4.8	B1		САО
	(V or $\sigma^2 =$) $32 \times 0.15 \times 0.85$ or (SD or $\sigma =$) $\sqrt{32 \times 0.15 \times 0.85}$	M1		Either numerical expression; ignore terminology May be implied by 4.08 CAO seen or 2.02 AWRT seen
	$(SD \text{ or } \sigma) = 2.02$	A1	3	AWRT(2.0199)Do not award if labelled V or σ^2
		Total	10	

MS/SS1A	SS1A/W (cont)							
Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments				
2(a) (i)	$\frac{\text{Weight, } X \sim N(2200, 160^2)}{P(X < 2500) = P\left(Z < \frac{2500 - 2200}{160}\right)}$	M1		Standardising 2500 with 2200 and 160; allow (2200 – 2500)				
	= P(Z < 1.87 to 1.88)	A1		AWFW; ignore inequality and sign May be implied by a correct answer				
	= 0.969 to $0.97(0)$	A1	3	AWFW (0.96960)				
(ii)	P(X > 2000) = P(Z > -1.25) = P(Z < +1.25)	M1		Area change May be implied by a correct answer or an answer > 0.5				
	= 0.894 to 0.895	A1	2	AWFW (0.89435)				
(iii)	P(2000 < X < 2500) = (i) - (1 - (ii))	M1		OE; allow new start ignoring (i) & (ii) Allow even if incorrect standardising providing 0 < answer < 1 May be implied by a correct answer				
	= 0.96960 - (1 - 0.89435) = 0.863 to 0.865	A1	2	AWFW (0.86395)				
	Note: If (ii) is 0.105 to 0.106, then $(0.96960 - 0.10565) = 0.86395 \implies M0 A0$							
(b)	$10\% \implies 90\% (0.90) \implies z = 1.28$	B1		AWRT (1.2816)				
	$z = \frac{1000 - 1125}{\sigma}$	M1		Standardising 1000 with 1125 and σ ; allow (1125 – 1000)				
	= -1.2816	A1		Only allow: ± 1.28 ± 1.64 to ± 1.65 ± 2.32 to ± 2.33				
	$\sigma = 97$ to 98 Note: Inconsistent signs \Rightarrow B1 M1 A1 A0 max	A1	4	AWFW (97.53433)				
		Total	11					

MS/SS1A	A/W (cont)			
Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3	See supplementary sheet for alternative solutions			
	and additional guidelines to parts (a), (c) and (d)			
(a)	b (gradient) = -0.076	B2		AWRT: including $-ve sign (-0.07582)$
()	b (gradient) = -0.07 to -0.08	(B1)		AWFW; including –ve sign
		. ,		Treat rounding of correct answers as ISW
	a (intercept) = 5.35 to 5.36	B2		AWFW (5.35385)
	a (intercept) = 5.1 to 5.6	(B1)		AWFW
	Thus, $(5, 25, 45, 5, 26) = 0.076$	DE1	5	E on a and h own if nounded
	Thus $y = (5.35 \text{ to } 5.36) -0.076x$	BEI	5	F on a and b even if rounded
(b)	<i>a</i> : calorific value of wood with			
	zero/no moisture or dry	B1		OE; $a \leq 0 \Rightarrow B0$
	maximum calorific value			
	b: each 1(%) rise in moisture content	D)	3	In context and with values: \mathbf{F} on \mathbf{h}
	by 0.076 MWh/tonne	D2	5	$h > 0 \rightarrow B0$
				$b \leq 0 \Rightarrow 10$
	As x increases y decreases	(B1)		Negative relationship/correlation
	2 28 to 2 22	D2	2	AWEW (2.20650)
(C)	$y_{27} = 5.28$ to 5.52	B2	2	AWFW (3.30039)
	= 2.5 to 3.5	(B1)		original data giving likely values of 3 or 3.04
		D 2	2	
(d)	r(35, 2.5) = -0.21 to -0.19	B2 (B1)	2	AWFW; including -ve sign (-0.20000)
	- 0.1 10 0.5	(D1)		Awrw, ignore sign
(e)	Good/reasonable/accurate/correct/etc			OE; ignore reasoning
		B1	1	
	Accept more positive qualifying adjectives			very good (B1) Not good (B0)
			13	

MS/SS1A	/W (cont)			
Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4	See supplementary sheet for alternative solutions to parts (a)(i) and (b)(ii)	_		
(a)(i)	Table Method (2- way with either R or C totals) A A' Total E 0.55 0.05 0.60 E' 0.30 0.10 0.40 Total 0.85 0.15 1.00	B1 B1 Bdep1	3	0.15 or 0.4; CAO; allow fractions0.05 and 0.3; CAO; allow fractions0.1; AG so dependent on B1 B1
(ii)	$P(\geq 1) = 0.9 \text{ or } 9/10$	B1	1	CAO
(iii)	P(1) = 0.3 + 0.05 = 1 - (0.55 + 0.10) = 0.35 or 35/100 or 7/20	B1	1	САО
(b)(i)	$P(3) = 0.55 \times 0.30$ = 0.165 or 165/1000 or 33/200	B1 B1	2	OE; implied by correct answer CAO
(ii)	$0.55 \times (1 - 0.3)$ or 0.385	M1		
	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	M1		At least one of these expressions or values
	(0.385 + 0.2625) + 0.165	B1		OE; implied by correct answer
	= 0.812 to 0.813		4	AWFW(0.8125)CAO; for equivalent fraction
			11	
		Total	11	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5	$151.5 \text{ cm} = 1.515 \text{ m} \approx 1.5 \text{ m}$	B1		OE
	Thus (could be) correct	Bdep1		OE; dependent on B1
	$n \times 26.6 > 10$	B1		OE; accept any $n \ge 1$
	Thus (likely to be) incorrect	Bdep1	4	OE; dependent on B1
			4	

MS/SS1A	S1A/W (cont)						
Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments			
6(a)	See supplementary sheet for alternative solutions $\overline{x} - ns = (45.8 - n \times 24.0) < 0$ SC: Accept quoted values of (-4 to -1) (n = 2) or (-28.5 to -23.5) (n = 3) (both AWFW)			Allow (45 to 47) and any multiple of (23.5 to 24.5) which gives value < 0 Must clearly state the value of a numerical expression			
	negative salaries are impossible	A1	2	OE; must be in context Negative values impossible \Rightarrow A0			
(b)(i)	Large sample or $n > 25$ or 30 or $n = 50$ so CLT applies	B1 Bdep1	2	OE Must indicate CLT; dependent on B1 Indication that other than sample mean is normally distributed \Rightarrow Bdep0			
(ii)	99% (0.99) $\Rightarrow z = 2.57$ to 2.58	B1		AWFW (2.5758)			
	CI for μ is $\overline{x} \pm z \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$	M1		Used with (45.8 & 24.0) and $z(1.64 \text{ to } 2.58) \& \div \sqrt{n}$ with $n > 1$			
	Thus $45.8 \pm 2.5758 \times \frac{24.0}{\sqrt{50}}$	AF1		F on $z(1.64 \text{ to } 1.65 \text{ or } 2.32 \text{ to } 2.33 \text{ or } 2.57 \text{ to } 2.58)$ and $\div \sqrt{50 \text{ or } 49}$			
	Hence $45.8 \pm (8.7 \text{ to } 8.8)$ or $45800 \pm (8700 \text{ to } 8800)$ OR (37.(0) to 37.1, 54.5 to 54.6) or $(37000 \text{ to } 37100, 54500 \text{ to } 54600)$	A1	4	CAO/AWFW (8.74) Ignore (absence of) quoted units AWFW			
(c)	See supplementary sheet for additional illustrations Clear correct comparison of 55 or 55000 with c's UCL or CI	B1		Accept 55000 compared with c's 54.5 to 54.6 (ie different units)			
	(6/50 or 0.12 or 12%) ≠ 0.25 or 25%</td <td>B1</td> <td></td> <td>OE; correct comparison mentioning both 12% and 25%</td>	B1		OE; correct comparison mentioning both 12% and 25%			
	Reject both/each of the two claims	Bdep1	3	Dependent on B1 B1			
		Total	11				

MS/SS1A	/W (cont)								
Q	Solution			Marks	Total		Comment	S	
1		Alternative	solution						
(a)(iii)	B(40, 0.15) e terms within 5 = 0.5(00) to	$\begin{array}{l} \text{xpressions s} \\ 5 \le U \le 10 \\ 0.501 \end{array}$	stated for a 0 gives pro	t least 3 bability	M2 A1	3	Can be imp AWFW	lied by a corr	ect answer (0.5003)
		и	(5)	6	7	8	9	(10)	
		P(U = u)	(0.1692)	0.1742	0.1492	0.108	7 0.0682	(0.0373)	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3 (a)	Alternative solutions and additional guidelinesAttempt at $\sum x \sum x^2 \sum y \& \sum xy (\sum y^2)$ orAttempt at $S_{xx} \& S_{xy} (S_{yy})$	M1		455 20475 35.1 & 883.5 (121.33) (all 4 attempted) 4550 & - 345 (26.56) (both attempted)
	Attempt at correct formula for b (gradient) b (gradient) = -0.076 a (intercept) = 5.35 to 5.36 Thus $y = (5.35 \text{ to } 5.36) -0.076x$	m1 A1 A1 BF1	5	AWRT AWFW F on a and b even if rounded
	Notes: 1 If a and b interchanged and equation $y = ax + b$ used \Rightarrow max of 5 marks 2 If a and b interchanged and equation $y = a + bx$ used \Rightarrow maximum of BF1 3 Marks lost here cannot be gained from subsequent work in parts (d) and/or (e)			If a and b are not identified anywhere in equation, then: -0.07 to $-0.08 \Rightarrow B1$ 5.1 to $5.6 \Rightarrow B1$
(c)	$y_{27} = (5.35 \text{ to } 5.36) -0.076 \times 27$	M1		Clear evidence of correct use of c's equation with $x = 27$
	= 3.28 to 3.32	A1	2	AWFW (3.30659)
(d)	$r(35, 2.5) = 2.5 - y_{35}$ = 2.5 - {(5.35 to 5.36) -0.076 × 35}	M1		Used; allow $y_{35} - 2.5$
	= -0.21 to -0.19	A1	2	AWFW (-0.20000)

MS/SS1A	/W (cont)			
Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4 (a)(i)	Alternative solutions Venn Diagram Method			
	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.10 \\ \hline A \\ 0.3 \\ \hline 0.55 \\ 0.05 \\ \hline \end{array} $	B1 B1		0.55; CAO 0.3 and 0.05; CAO
		Bdep1	3	0.1; AG so dependent on B1 B1
(a)(i)	Formula Method $P(\geq 1) = 0.85 + 0.60 - 0.55$ OR	M2		Full justification for numerical
	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	(M1)		Insufficient justification or numerical expression only
	$P(0) = 1 - P(\ge 1)$ OR = 1 - 0.9 = 0.1 0.9 + p = 1 OR = 0.1	A1	3	AG; gained from M2 or M1
(b)(ii)	$0.1 \times (1 - 0.4)$ or 0.06	M1		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M1		At least one of these expressions or values
	1 – (0.1875)	B 1		OE; implied by correct answer
	= 0.812 to 0.813	A1	4	AWFW (0.8125) CAO for equivalent fraction
(b)(ii)	(0.55 + p) where 0	M1		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M1		At least one of these expressions or values
	0.55 + 0.2625	B1		OE; implied by correct answer
	= 0.812 to 0.813	A1	4	AWFW (0.8125) CAO for equivalent fraction

MS/SS1A	/W (cont)	1		1
Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6(a)	Alternative solutions $P(X < 0 N(45.8, 24.0^2)) = P(Z < -1.91)$	M1		Standardising 0 using 45.8 & 24.0
	= 0.027 to 0.03	A1	2	In addition to probability within range, must state that negative salaries are impossible
	$P(X > 60 N(45.8, 24.0^2)) = P(Z > 0.59)$	M1		Standardising 60 using 45.8 & 24.0
	= 0.27 to 0.28	A1	2	In addition to probability within range, must compare calculated value to 6/50 = 0.12 OE
(c)	Additional comment illustrations			
	It/(claimed) mean/(claimed) value > UCL/CI	B0		Must indicate 55 or 55000
	99% have (mean) weights between CLs so	B0		
	Any comparison of 60 (£60 000) with UCL/CI	B0		Value of 60 does not refer to mean
	P(X > 60 N(45.8, 24.02)) = P(Z > 0.59) = (0.27 to 0.28) > 6/50 = 0.12	В0		Assumes salaries ~ N; cf (a)(ii)