



**General Certificate of Education (A-level)
June 2012**

Mathematics

MS/SS1B

(Specification 6360)

Statistics 1B

Mark Scheme

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 events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised 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 students' 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 from: aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2012 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

Copyright

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools/colleges 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 schools/colleges 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 abbreviations

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
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 x 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/SS1B

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1				
(a)	$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx} \times S_{yy}}} = \frac{-0.410}{\sqrt{2.030 \times 1.498}} = \underline{\underline{-0.235}}$	M1		Correct substitution into correct formula May be implied by a correct answer
		A1	2	AWRT (-0.235115)
(b)	Some / (very) weak / (very) little / (very) slight negative correlation/relationship/association/link between width and thickness of lengths of steel	Adep1		Dependent on -0.235 or -0.24 OE; must qualify strength and state negative Ignore extra words unless contradict Not 'no', 'low', 'small', 'unlikely' or 'trend'
SC	$r = (+)0.235 \Rightarrow$ M1 A0 Adep0 B1 max	B1	2	Context; do not allow 'cms' or 'mms'
	Total		4	

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
2				
(a)(i)	Mode = <u>23</u>	B1	1	CAO
(ii)	Median (88 th value) = <u>22</u>	B1		CAO
	Upper quartile (132 nd value) = <u>23</u>	B1		CAO; either
	Lower quartile (44 th value) = <u>20</u>	B1		May be implied by IQR = 3
	Interquartile range = <u>3</u>	B1	3	CAO; do not award if seen to be not based on 23 and 20
(b)	Mean = <u>22.3</u>	B2		CAO; but only award B1 (22.3)
	Mean = <u>21 to 23</u>	(B1)		if incorrect mid-points or Σfx seen AWFW ($\Sigma fx = 3902.5$)
	Standard deviation = <u>6.37 or 6.39</u>	B2		AWRT ($s = 6.391$ $\sigma = 6.372$)
	Standard deviation = <u>5 to 7</u>	(B1)	4	AWFW ($\Sigma fx^2 = 94132.25$)
SC	Only if B0 B0 or B1 B0 then award as follows but only up to a maximum total part mark of 2 1 At least 2 correct mid-points 4.5, 14.5, 27, 32, 37, 44.5, 54 seen \Rightarrow M1 2 Clear use of $\Sigma fx/(175$ or $174) \Rightarrow$ M1			
(c)	Mean = (c's mean from (b)) + $\frac{280}{175}$ = 22.3 + 1.6	M1		Adding (1.6 or equivalent) CAO to (c's mean from (b)) or to (c's new mean)
	Mean = <u>23.9</u>	AF1	2	F on (c's mean from (b)) or on (c's new mean)
	Total		10	

MS/SS1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
3 (a)	b (gradient) = <u>2.27</u> b (gradient) = <u>2.2 to 2.3</u> a (intercept) = <u>4.16 to 4.2</u> a (intercept) = <u>3 to 7</u> Attempt at $\sum x$ $\sum x^2$ $\sum y$ & $\sum xy$ ($\sum y^2$) or Attempt at S_{xx} & S_{yy} (S_{yy}) Attempt at correct formula for b (gradient) b (gradient) = <u>2.27</u> a (intercept) = <u>4.16 to 4.2</u>	B2 (B1) B2 (B1) (M1) (m1) (A1) (A1)	4	AWR T (2.27075) AWF W <i>Treat rounding of correct answers as ISW</i> AWF W (4.16981) AWF W 480 24500 1140 & 57635 (135908) (all 4 attempted) 5300 & 12035 (27608) (both attempted) AWR T AWF W
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Values of a and b interchanged and equation $y = ax + b$ stated in (a) \Rightarrow max of 4 marks Values of a and b interchanged and equation $y = a + bx$ stated in (a) \Rightarrow 0 marks Values are not identified or simply $a = \#$ and $b = \#$, then 2.2 to 2.3 \Rightarrow B1 and 3 to 7 \Rightarrow B1 but accept, for example, as identification, [$a = \#, b = \#$ with $y = a + bx$ but no substitution for a & b] or [intercept(a) = #, gradient(b) = #] $b = \frac{2407}{1060}$ CAO \Rightarrow B2, otherwise B1 if fraction equates to 2.2 to 2.3 (Notes 1, 2 & 3 also apply) $a = \frac{221}{53}$ CAO \Rightarrow B2, otherwise B1 if fraction equates to 3 to 7 (Notes 1, 2 & 3 also apply) Some/all of marks can be scored in (b), and in c(ii) & (iii), even if some/all of marks are lost in (a) but marks lost in (a) cannot be recouped by subsequent working in (b) 			
(b)	Correct straight line drawn on scatter diagram Correct shortened and/or freehand line drawn on scatter diagram	B2 (B1)	2	Line must go from $x \leq 20$ to $x \geq 70$ and fall between the following 2 lines: Lower: (10, 25) (80, 180) Upper: (10, 30) (80, 190)
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If B0 but seen correct attempt at ≥ 2 points even if incorrectly evaluated \Rightarrow M1 If B0 but no seen evidence to support ≥ 2 points (correct or incorrect) marked on scatter diagram \Rightarrow M0 			
(c)(i)	Correct straight line drawn on scatter diagram Correct shortened and/or freehand line drawn on scatter diagram	B2 (B1)	2	Line must go from $x \leq 20$ to $x \geq 70$ and fall between the following 2 lines: Lower: (10, 60) (80, 75) Upper: (10, 65) (80, 85)
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If B0 but seen correct attempt at ≥ 2 points even if incorrectly evaluated \Rightarrow M1 If B0 but no seen evidence to support ≥ 2 points (correct or incorrect) marked on scatter diagram \Rightarrow M0 			
(ii)	$\underline{27 \text{ to } 29}$	B1	1	AWF W (calculation \Rightarrow 27.75) Must clearly identify x -value Thus (27 to 29, y -value) \Rightarrow B0
(iii)	At low temperatures more B (than A) dissolves At high temperatures more A (than B) dissolves Amount increases more rapidly for A (than B) Amount increases more slowly for B (than A)	B1 B1	2	Either; OE (eg a comparison using lines and/or data at a specific temperature but not at 0°C) Either; OE Any comments about b or a \Rightarrow B0 Comment about 'rate' must relate to temp
Total			11	

MS/SS1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4				Ratios (eg 194:640) are only penalised by 1 accuracy mark at first correct answer
(a)(i)	$P(B = 3) =$ <u>194/640 or 97/320 or 0.303 or 30.3%</u>	B1	1	CAO or AWRT (0.303125)
(ii)	$P(T \geq 2) = \frac{172 + 256 + 135}{640}$ or $1 - \frac{77}{640}$ or $\frac{563}{640}$ <u>= 563/640</u> <u>or (0.879 to 0.88) or (87.9% to 88%)</u>	M1 A1	2	CAO AWFW (0.879688)
(iii)	$P(B = 3 \ \& \ T \geq 2) =$ $\frac{72 + 99 + 16}{640}$ or $\frac{194 - 7}{640}$ or $\frac{187}{640}$ <u>= 187/640 or 0.292 or 29.2%</u>	M1 A1	2	CAO or AWRT (0.292188)
(iv)	$P(B \leq 3 \mid T = 2) =$ $\frac{(14 + 67 + 72)}{172}$ or $\frac{172 - 19}{172}$ or $\frac{153}{172}$ <u>= 153/172</u> <u>or (0.888 to 0.89) or (88.8% to 89%)</u>	M1 M1 A1	3	Correct numerator (accept both $\div 640$) Correct denominator CAO AWFW (0.889535)
(b)	(a)(i) \times (a)(ii) \neq (a)(iii) since $0.303 \times 0.88 =$ <u>0.265 to 0.27 \neq 0.292</u>	M1 A1	2	Answers as fractions, percentages or ratios lose accuracy (A & B) marks in (b) & (c) Attempted AWFW & AWRT
SC	Any correct fully-explained reasoning, using other than answers from part (a), which results in an inequality (\neq) with both sides as numerically correct decimals (to 3 dp) \Rightarrow B1 (eg $P(B = 3) = 0.303 \neq P(B = 3 \mid T = 2) = 72/172 = 0.419$) but no/unclear/incomplete reasoning or no/incorrect/incomplete numerical work \Rightarrow B0			
(c)	$P(2T \cap 3T \cap \geq 4T \mid B = 3) = \frac{72}{194} \times \frac{99}{193} \times \frac{16}{192}$ abc multiplied by 6 or 3 <u>= 0.095 to 0.0952</u>	M1 M1 M1 A1	4	Correct 3 values multiplied in numerator Correct 3 values multiplied in denominator $0.371 \times 0.513 \times 0.083$ (all AWRT) \Rightarrow M1 M1 (OE products) $0 < (a, b \ \& \ c) < 1$ AWFW (0.095187)
Notes	1 Incorrect answer with no working \Rightarrow 0 marks 2 The 3 correct fractions/decimals identified but not multiplied (eg added) \Rightarrow M1 M0 M0 A0 3 The 3 correct fractions/decimals identified together with 0.016 (AWRT) \Rightarrow M1 M1 M0 A0 4 A denominator of ${}^{194}C_3 = 1198144 \Rightarrow$ M2 (2 nd & 3 rd M1 marks)			
	Total		14	

MS/SS1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
5				In (a)(i) & (c), ignore the inclusion of a lower limit of 0; it has no effect on either answer
(a)	<u>Weight, $W \sim N(2.75, 0.15^2)$</u>			
(i)	$P(W < 2.8) = P\left(Z < \frac{2.8 - 2.75}{0.15}\right)$	M1		Standardising 2.8 with 2.75 and 0.15; allow (2.75 – 2.8)
	$= P(Z < \underline{0.33 \text{ or } 1/3})$	A1		AWRT/CAO; ignore inequality and sign May be implied by a correct answer
	$= \underline{0.629 \text{ to } 0.633}$	A1		AWFW (0.63056)
(ii)	$P(W > 2.5) = P(Z > -1.67) = P(Z < +1.67)$	M1		Correct area change May be implied by a correct answer or an answer > 0.5
	$= \underline{0.951 \text{ to } 0.953}$	A1	5	AWFW (0.95221)
(b)	<u>Weight, $X \sim N(5.25, 0.20^2)$</u>			
(i)	$P(5.1 < X < 5.3) = P(Z < 0.25) - P(Z < -0.75)$ $= \underline{0.59871}$ MINUS [(1 – 0.77337) or 0.22663] $= \underline{0.372(08)}$	B1 B1	2	Must have diff of 2 probs for each B1 Accept 0.599 Accept 0.773 or 0.227 AG; do not mark simply on answer
(ii)	$P(0 \text{ in } 4) = [1 - 0.372]^4$	M1		Accept [1 – c’s (b)(i)] ⁴
	$= 0.628^4 = \underline{0.155 \text{ to } 0.156}$	A1	2	AWFW (0.15554)
(c)	<u>Weight, $Y \sim N(10.75, 0.50^2)$</u>			
	Variance of $\bar{Y}_6 = \underline{0.5^2/6 = 0.0416 \text{ to } 0.0417}$ or Sd of $\bar{Y}_6 = \underline{0.5/\sqrt{6} = 0.204}$	B1		CAO or AFWW Stated or used CAO or AWRT
	$P(\bar{Y}_6 < 10.5) = P\left(Z < \frac{10.5 - 10.75}{\sqrt{0.0416}}\right) =$	M1		Standardising 10.5 with 10.75 and $\sqrt{0.0416}$ OE; allow (10.75 – 10.5)
	$P(Z < -1.22) = 1 - P(Z < 1.22) =$	m1		Correct area change May be implied by a correct answer or an answer < 0.5 ; but do not award for use of $z = \pm 0.22$
	$1 - (0.88877 \text{ to } 0.89065) = \underline{0.109 \text{ to } 0.112}$	A1	4	AWFW (0.11034) (1 – answer) \Rightarrow B1 M1 max
	Total		13	

MS/SS1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
6				
(a)(i)	$U \sim B(30, 0.13, 0.35 \text{ or } 0.20)$	M1		Used correctly anywhere in (a)
	$P(P = 2) = \binom{30}{2} (0.13)^2 (0.87)^{28}$	A1		Can be implied by a correct answer
	$= \underline{\mathbf{0.148 \text{ to } 0.15}}$	A1	3	AWFW (0.1489)
(ii)	$p = \underline{\mathbf{0.35}}$	B1		CAO
	$P(R \cup P > 10) = \underline{\mathbf{1 - (0.5078 \text{ or } 0.3575)}}$	M1		Requires '1 -' Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation Can be implied by 0.49 to 0.493 but not by 0.642 to 0.643
	$= \underline{\mathbf{0.49 \text{ to } 0.493}}$	A1	3	AWFW (0.4922)
(iii)	$P(5 \leq G \leq 10) = \mathbf{0.9744 \text{ or } 0.9389} \quad (p_1)$	M1		Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation
	MINUS 0.2552 or 0.4275 (p_2)	M1		Accept 3 dp rounding or truncation
	$= \underline{\mathbf{0.719 \text{ to } 0.72}} \quad (p_3)$	A1	3	AWFW (0.7192)
Notes	1 $p_3 \leq 0$ or $p_3 \geq 1 \Rightarrow$ M0 M0 A0 2 $p_2 - p_1 \Rightarrow$ M0 M0 A0 3 $(1 - p_2) - p_1 \Rightarrow$ M0 M0 A0		4 $p_1 - (1 - p_2) \Rightarrow$ M1 M0 A0 5 $p_1 \times p_2 \Rightarrow$ M1 M0 A0 6 $(1 - p_2) - (1 - p_1) \Rightarrow$ M1 M1 (A1)	
(b)(i)	Mean or $\mu = 100 \times 0.22 = \underline{\mathbf{22}}$ Variance or $\sigma^2 = 100 \times 0.22 \times 0.78$ $= \underline{\mathbf{17.1 \text{ to } 17.2}}$	B1 B1	2	CAO AWFW (ignore notation) (17.16) ISW all subsequent working
(ii)	22.1 \approx/\neq 22 or means similar/equal or 0.221 \approx/\neq 0.22 or proportions similar/equal so reject claim (that $p > 0.22$) or accept that $p = 0.22$ $\sqrt{17.1 \text{ to } 17.2} = \underline{\mathbf{4.13 \text{ to } 4.15 \approx/\neq 4.17}}$ or $\underline{\mathbf{17.1 \text{ to } 17.2 \approx/\neq 17.3 \text{ to } 17.4}}$ so reject claim that not random samples or accept that are random samples	B1 B1 Bdep1	3	Dependent on 22 seen in (b)(i) or (ii) Accept diff = 0.1 CAO Correct (numerical) comparison with correct conclusion (even if at end and stated as 'reject (both) claims') Comparison using two values or one value + diff (0.02 to 0.04 AFWF) Comparison using two values or one value + diff (0.1 to 0.3 AFWF) Dependent on previous B1 Correct conclusion regarding randomness of sample
	Total		14	

MS/SS1B (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7 (a)	$\bar{x} = \frac{181.8}{36} = \underline{\underline{5.05 \text{ or } 5050}}$	B1		CAO
	$98\% (0.98) \Rightarrow z = \underline{\underline{2.32 \text{ to } 2.33}}$	B1		AWFW (2.3263)
	CI for μ is $\bar{x} \pm z \times \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$	M1		Used with z (2.05 to 2.58), \bar{x} (5.05, 5050 or 181.8), σ (0.0075, 0.075, 0.75, 7.5 or 75) and $\div\sqrt{n}$ with $n > 1$
	Thus $5.05 \pm 2.3263 \times \frac{0.075}{\sqrt{36}}$	A1		z (2.05 to 2.06 or 2.32 to 2.33 or 2.57 to 2.58), \bar{x} (5.05) & σ (0.075) or \bar{x} (5050) & σ (75) and $\div\sqrt{36}$ or 35
	Hence $\underline{\underline{5.05 \pm 0.03 \text{ or } 5050 \pm 30}}$			CAO/AWRT
	OR $\underline{\underline{(5.02, 5.08) \text{ or } (5020, 5080)}}$	Adep1	5	Dependent on previous A1 so can be scored with $z \neq 2.32$ to 2.33 Ignore (absence of) quoted units AWRT to 3sf accuracy
Note	Use of t (2.43 to 2.72) \Rightarrow B1 B0 M1 A0 A0 max			
(b)	Clear correct comparison of 5 or 5000 with LCL or CI so agree with (first) claim (about mean) (8/36 or 0.22 or 22%) v (1/10 or 0.10 or 10%) or $8 \text{ v } 3.6$ (3 to 4) so 8/36 OE $> \neq$ 1/10 OE so disagree with (second) claim (about individuals)	Adep1		Dependent on Adep1 in (a) Must use consistent units
		B1		Mention of a value on LHS and a value on RHS
		Bdep1	3	Dependent on B1 Explicit comparison of values and correct conclusion
Notes	1 It/(claimed) mean/(claimed) value < LCL/CI \Rightarrow Adep0 2 98% have (mean) weights between CLs so ... \Rightarrow Adep0 3 Any reference to CI for second claim \Rightarrow B0 Bdep0			Must indicate 5 or 5000 Claim refers to individual bottles
(c)	Yes because volumes/bleach/litres/bottles/ (parent) population are not (stated as) normally distributed	B1	1	OE; but do not accept ‘data’ or ‘sample’ or ‘it’ Reference to sample size only \Rightarrow B0 (eg $n > 25$ or $n > 30$)
	Total		9	
	TOTAL		75	