



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2018

Statistics

Unit 1
Higher Tier

[GST12]

THURSDAY 21 JUNE, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

GCSE Stastics

Introduction

The mark scheme normally provides the most popular solution to each question. Other solutions given by candidates are evaluated and credit given as appropriate; these alternative methods are not usually illustrated in the published mark scheme.

The marks awarded for each question are shown in the right hand column and they are prefixed by the letters **M**, **A** and **MA** as appropriate. The key to the mark scheme is given below:

M indicates marks for correct method.

A indicates marks for accurate working, whether in calculation, reading from tables, graphs or answers.

MA indicates marks for combined method and accurate working.

A later part of a question may require a candidate to use an answer obtained from an earlier part of the same question. A candidate who gets the wrong answer to the earlier part and goes on to the later part is naturally unaware that the wrong data is being used and is actually undertaking the solution of a parallel problem from the point at which the error occurred. If such a candidate continues to apply correct method, then the candidate's individual working must be **followed through** from the error. If no further errors are made, then the candidate is penalised only for the initial error. Solutions containing two or more working or transcription errors are treated in the same way. This process is usually referred to as "follow-through marking" and allows a candidate to gain credit for that part of a solution which follows a working or transcription error.

It should be noted that where an error trivialises a question, or changes the nature of the skills being tested, then as a general rule, it would be the case that not more than half the marks for that question or part of that question would be awarded; in some cases the error may be such that no marks would be awarded.

Positive marking:

It is our intention to reward candidates for any demonstration of relevant knowledge, skills or understanding. For this reason we adopt a policy of **following through** their answers, that is, having penalised a candidate for an error, we mark the succeeding parts of the question using the candidate's value or answers and award marks accordingly.

Some common examples of this occur in the following cases:

- (a) a numerical error in one entry in a table of values might lead to several answers being incorrect, but these might not be essentially separate errors;
- (b) readings taken from candidates' inaccurate graphs may not agree with the answers expected but might be consistent with the graphs drawn.

When the candidate misreads a question in such a way as to make the question easier, only a proportion of the marks will be available (based on the professional judgement of the examiner).

1	(a) 21315	A1	<div>AVAILABLE MARKS</div>
	(b) 461	A1	
	(c) Suitable valid reason, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some drivers may have had more than one offence recorded Headline does not include time frame Not all offences relate to driving 	A1	
2	(a) Valid example of closed question with suitable mutually exclusive, exhaustive response boxes.	A2	
	(b) Appropriate advantage, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistency of responses No interpretation required by researcher Easy to analyse Allows comparability 	A1	
	Appropriate disadvantage, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumes respondent has understood the question Response section may not include the exact answer a respondent wishes to give Can force responses 	A1	6
	(c) She should have conducted a pilot survey to identify problems with the questions.	A2	
3	Median/average has decreased so boot camp was generally successful.	MA1 A1	
	One additional comment, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range/IQR decreased Improved consistency of RHR among the group 	A1	3

- 4 (a) Any advantage, e.g.
- no need to have a row for every possible time

A1

Any disadvantage, e.g.

- accuracy is lost by grouping

A1

(b)

Time	Frequency, f	t	ft
$0 < t \leq 10$	343	5	1715
$10 < t \leq 20$	214	15	3210
$20 < t \leq 30$	197	25	4925
$30 < t \leq 40$	145	35	5075
$40 < t \leq 50$	72	45	3240
$50 < t \leq 60$	29	55	1595
TOTAL	1000		19 760

MA2

$$\bar{t} = \frac{19\,760}{1000}$$

M1

$$= 19.76 \text{ seconds}$$

A1

- (c) Claim is justified because estimated mean is less than 20

A2

- (d) (i) No

A1

- (ii) Any unsatisfied property, e.g.

- distribution not symmetrical
- histogram has a positive skew

A1

10

- 5 (a) The people who live in the town.

A1

- (b) 'Recently' not specific enough/open to interpretation

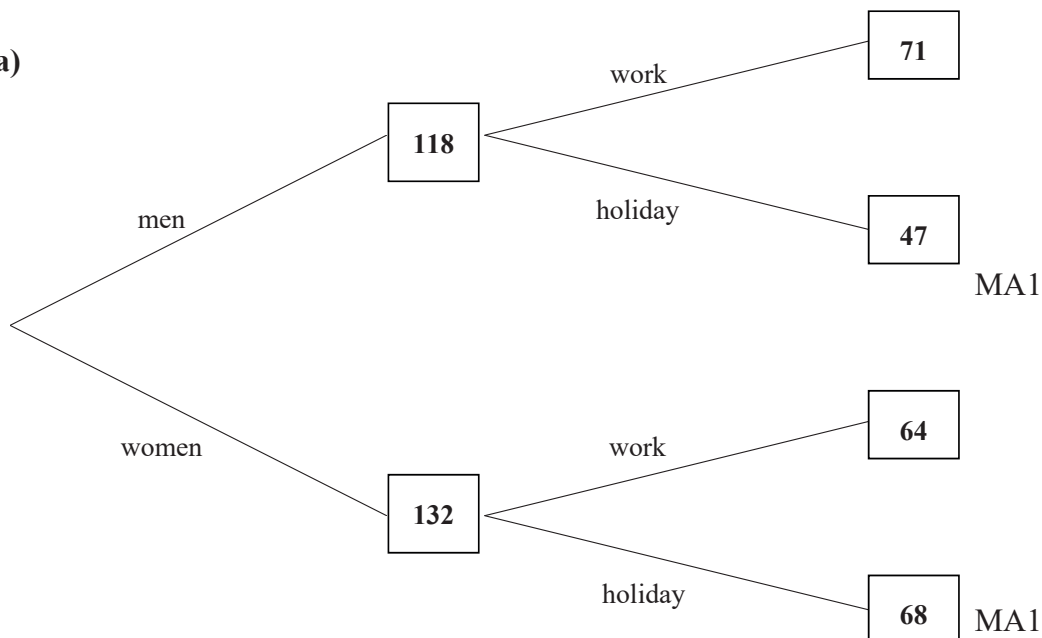
A1

No box for not visiting the library at all

A1

3

6 (a)



(b) $P(H | F) = \frac{68}{132} \left(= \frac{17}{33} \right)$ MA2

(c) $P(M | H) = \frac{47}{47 + 68} = \frac{47}{115}$ MA1 A1 6

7 (a) $\text{Mean} = \frac{3 + 8 + 9 + 5 + 12 + 4 + 2 + 1}{8}$ M1
 $= 5.5 \text{ times}$ A1

(b) All the numbers have the same frequency so there is no mode A1

(c) Decrease A1

(d) People living closer to the cinema go to it more often A1

(e) Quantitative A1

Discrete A1

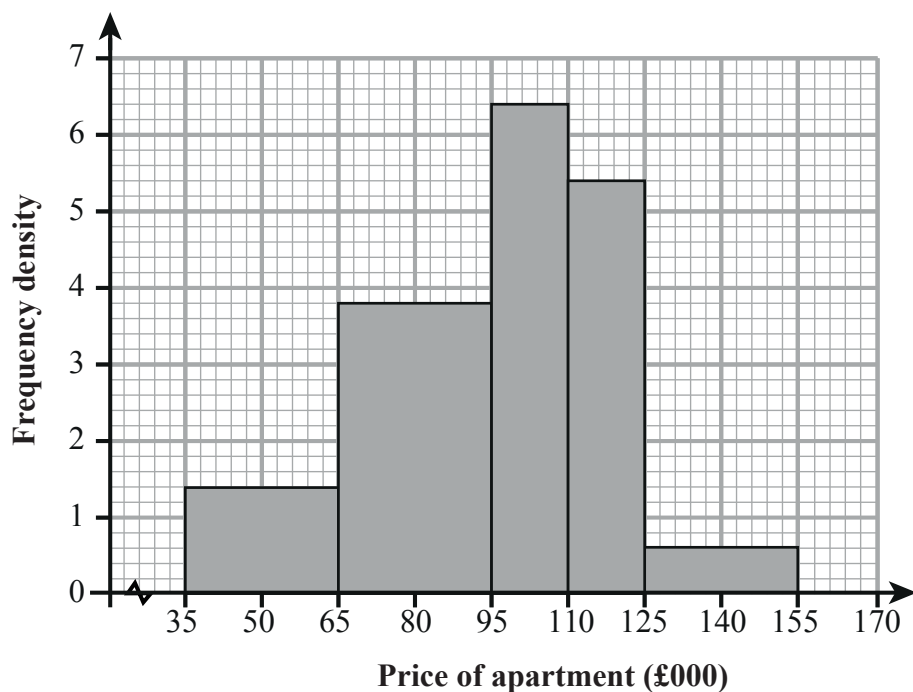
(f) Negative correlation, so people living closer to the cinema go more often. A2 9

- 8 (a) This would be very expensive/time consuming. A1
- (b) They allow the production manager to monitor whether the process complies with pre-set standards/remains under control. A1
- (c) Warning lines drawn at 413.8 and 416.2 MA1
- Action lines drawn at 413.2 and 416.8 MA1
- Lines labelled correctly. MA1
- (d) The mean of sample 6 was below the lower warning line so the manager should have been alerted to a potential problem with the process/taken another sample immediately. A2
- The mean of sample 7 is above the upper action line so the process should have been stopped/machine reset or repaired. A2

9

9 (a)

Price (£000)	No. of Apartments	Frequency density	
$35 \leq p < 65$	42	1.4	
$65 \leq p < 95$	114	3.8	
$95 \leq p < 110$	96	6.4	M1
$110 \leq p < 125$	81	5.4	
$125 \leq p \leq 155$	18	0.6	MA1



MA2

			AVAILABLE MARKS
10	(b) Any two suitable reasons, e.g.		
	• results are for a sample so not all apartments are represented		
	• no information on sampling method is given so sample may not faithfully represent the population		
	• there is no way of telling exactly which values are contained in the range $125 \leq p \leq 155$	A2	6
	(a) Raw data exists/occurs in cycles of 4 as 4 quarters in a year	A1	
	(b) $\frac{130 + 115 + 97 + 120}{4} = 115.5$	M1	
	$\frac{115 + 97 + 120 + 134}{4} = 116.5$		
	$\frac{97 + 120 + 134 + 125}{4} = 119$	A2	
	(c) Points correctly plotted and trend line drawn	MA2	
	(d) The number of complaints is increasing over time	A1	
11	(e) $4 \times 121 - (120 + 134 + 125)$	MA2	
	$= 105$		
	or		
	$4 \times 122 - (120 + 134 + 125)$		
	$= 109$	A1	10
	(a) (6, 28) indicated	MA1	
	(b) The expected score for a candidate who took no lessons.	A2	
	(c) $y = 50.6 + 1.58 \times 11$	M1	
	$= 67.98$		
	$= 68$	A1	
	(d) $r_s = 1 - \left(\frac{6 \times 4}{8(8^2 - 1)} \right)$	M1MA1	
	$= 0.952$	A1	
	(e) Anna is unlikely to be correct since the value of r_s indicates a strong positive correlation between the judges' scores.	A2	10

12	(a) $1.01 \times 3.09 = \text{£}3.12$	MA1 A1	15
	(b) $\frac{3.17}{3.22} \times 100$	MA2	
	$= 98.4$	A1	
	(c) The price of coffee is 98.4% of what it was in 2016	A2	
	(d) $0.6 \times \text{£}340\,540 \times 1.06$	M1 MA2	
	$\text{£}216\,583(.44)$	A1	
	(e) $\frac{(106 \times 60) + (103 \times 25) + (107 \times 15)}{60 + 25 + 15}$	M1 MA2	
	$= 105.4$	A1	
13	(a) $z = \frac{35 - 33.4}{1.7}$	M1 MA1	10
	$= 0.941$	A1	
	(b) $-1.455 = \frac{x - 31.6}{1.1}$	MA1	
	$x = 30 \text{ mm}$	A1	
	(c) $z_1 = \frac{32 - 33.4}{1.7}$	M1	
	$= -0.8235 \dots$	A1	
	$z_2 = \frac{32 - 31.6}{1.1}$		
	$= 0.3636 \dots$	MA1	
	Stone is more likely to have come from the second location	A1	
	(d) The distributions must be normal.	A1	
Total			100