

Centre No.							Paper Reference						Surname	Initial(s)	
Candidate No.							6	6	9	1	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6691/01

Edexcel GCE

Statistics S3

Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Thursday 13 June 2013 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Examiner's use only

--	--	--

Team Leader's use only

--	--	--

Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Total	

Materials required for examination

Mathematical Formulae (Pink)

Items included with question papers

Nil

Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation or symbolic differentiation/integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.
 Answer ALL the questions.
 You must write your answer to each question in the space following the question.
 Values from the statistical tables should be quoted in full. When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information for Candidates

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
 Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.
 The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).
 There are 7 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 75.
 There are 20 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
 You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner.
 Answers without working may not gain full credit.

This publication may be reproduced only in accordance with Pearson Education Ltd copyright policy.
 ©2013 Pearson Education Ltd.

Printer's Log No.
P41817A

W850/R6691/57570 5/5/5/



Turn over



Leave blank

1. A doctor takes a random sample of 100 patients and measures their intake of saturated fats in their food and the level of cholesterol in their blood. The results are summarised in the table below.

Cholesterol level \ Intake of saturated fats	High	Low
	High	12
Low	26	54

Using a 5% level of significance, test whether or not there is an association between cholesterol level and intake of saturated fats. State your hypotheses and show your working clearly.

(10)



3. A college manager wants to survey students' opinions of enrichment activities. She decides to survey the students on the courses summarised in the table below.

Course	Number of students enrolled
Leisure and Sport	420
Information Technology	337
Health and Social Care	200
Media Studies	43

Each student takes only one course.

The manager has access to the college's information system that holds full details of each of the enrolled students including name, address, telephone number and their course of study. She wants to compare the opinions of students on each course and has a generous budget to pay for the cost of the survey.

- (a) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of carrying out this survey using
- (i) quota sampling,
 - (ii) stratified sampling.
- (2)

The manager decides to take a stratified sample of 100 students.

- (b) Calculate the number of students to be sampled from each course.
- (3)

- (c) Describe how to choose students for the stratified sample.
- (2)



Leave blank

4. Customers at a post office are timed to see how long they wait until being served at the counter. A random sample of 50 customers is chosen and their waiting times, x minutes, are summarised in Table 1.

Waiting time in minutes (x)	Frequency
0–3	8
3–5	12
5–6	13
6–8	9
8–12	8

Table 1

- (a) Show that an estimate of $\bar{x} = 5.49$ and an estimate of $s_x^2 = 6.88$ **(3)**

The post office manager believes that the customers' waiting times can be modelled by a normal distribution.

Assuming the data is normally distributed, she calculates the expected frequencies for these data and some of these frequencies are shown in Table 2.

Waiting Time	$x < 3$	3–5	5–6	6–8	$x > 8$
Expected Frequency	8.56	12.73	7.56	a	b

Table 2

- (b) Find the value of a and the value of b . **(3)**
- (c) Test, at the 5% level of significance, the manager's belief. State your hypotheses clearly. **(8)**



5. Blumen is a perfume sold in bottles. The amount of perfume in each bottle is normally distributed. The amount of perfume in a large bottle has mean 50ml and standard deviation 5ml. The amount of perfume in a small bottle has mean 15ml and standard deviation 3ml.

One large and 3 small bottles of Blumen are chosen at random.

- (a) Find the probability that the amount in the large bottle is less than the total amount in the 3 small bottles. **(6)**

A large bottle and a small bottle of Blumen are chosen at random.

- (b) Find the probability that the large bottle contains more than 3 times the amount in the small bottle. **(6)**



Leave
blank

7. Lambs are born in a shed on Mill Farm. The birth weights, x kg, of a random sample of 8 newborn lambs are given below.

4.12 5.12 4.84 4.65 3.55 3.65 3.96 3.40

(a) Calculate unbiased estimates of the mean and variance of the birth weight of lambs born on Mill Farm.

(3)

A further random sample of 32 lambs is chosen and the unbiased estimates of the mean and variance of the birth weight of lambs from this sample are 4.55 and 0.25 respectively.

(b) Treating the combined sample of 40 lambs as a single sample, estimate the standard error of the mean.

(7)

The owner of Mill Farm researches the breed of lamb and discovers that the population of birth weights is normally distributed with standard deviation 0.67 kg.

(c) Calculate a 95% confidence interval for the mean birth weight of this breed of lamb using your combined sample mean.

(3)



