



GCE

Further Mathematics B MEI

Y412/01: Statistics A

AS Level

Mark Scheme for June 2023

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**PREPARATION FOR MARKING
RM ASSESSOR**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 10 STM STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.

4. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✓ and ✗	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
E	Explanation mark 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
BP	Blank Page
Seen	
Highlighting	

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Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning
E1	Mark for explaining a result or establishing a given result
dep*	Mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *. The * may be omitted if only one previous M mark
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This question included the instruction: In this question you must show detailed reasoning.
BP	Blank Page
Seen	
Highlighting	

5. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

- a. Annotations must be used during your marking. For a response awarded zero (or full) marks a single appropriate annotation (cross, tick, M0 or ^) is sufficient, but not required.

For responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks, you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded and all responses must have enough annotation for a reviewer to decide if the mark awarded is correct without having to mark it independently.

It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

Award NR (No Response)

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space and no attempt elsewhere in the script
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark, a picture) which isn't an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks only for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

If a candidate uses the answer space for one question to answer another, for example using the space for 8(b) to answer 8(a), then give benefit of doubt unless it is ambiguous for which part it is intended.

- b. An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct solutions leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not always be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly. Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an apparently incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.

If you are in any doubt whatsoever you should contact your Team Leader.

- c. The following types of marks are available.

M

A suitable method has been selected and applied in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using

some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.

A method mark may usually be implied by a correct answer unless the question includes the DR statement, the command words “Determine” or “Show that”, or some other indication that the method must be given explicitly.

A

Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B

Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E

A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

- d. When a part of a question has two or more ‘method’ steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation ‘dep*’ is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.
- e. The abbreviation FT implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only – differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case please, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.

Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

- f. Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.)

We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed; over-specification is usually only penalised where the scheme explicitly says so.

- When a value is given in the paper only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value.
- When a value is not given in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to 2 s.f. unless a different level of accuracy has been asked for in the question, or the mark scheme specifies an acceptable range.

NB for Specification A the rubric specifies 3 s.f. as standard, so this statement reads "3 s.f".

Follow through should be used so that only one mark in any question is lost for each distinct accuracy error.

Candidates using a value of 9.80, 9.81 or 10 for g should usually be penalised for any final accuracy marks which do not agree to the value found with 9.8 which is given in the rubric.

- g. Rules for replaced work and multiple attempts:

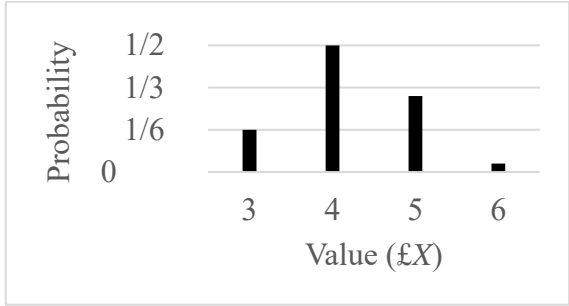
- If one attempt is clearly indicated as the one to mark, or only one is left uncrossed out, then mark that attempt and ignore the others.
- If more than one attempt is left not crossed out, then mark the last attempt unless it only repeats part of the first attempt or is substantially less complete.
- If a candidate crosses out all of their attempts, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer(s) as above and award marks appropriately.

- h. For a genuine misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A or B mark in the question. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors.

If a candidate corrects the misread in a later part, do not continue to follow through. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working. Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

- i. If a calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers, provided that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required such as the bold “In this question you must show detailed reasoning”, or the command words “Show” or “Determine”. Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

- j. If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question		Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
1	(a)	$\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{4}{8} \text{ or for } \binom{6}{3} \div \binom{10}{3}$ $= \frac{1}{6}$	M1 A1 [2]	1.1a 1.1	M1 for correct denominator AG correct working only. A0 for $\binom{10}{3} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{8}$
1	(b)		B1 B1 [2]	1.1 1.1	For heights. 3, 4, 5 & 6 labelled. B0 if tops joined. For labels to identify both axes and appropriate scale on the probability axis.
1	(c)	DR $E(X) = 3 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} + 5 \times \frac{3}{10} + 6 \times \frac{1}{30}$ $= \frac{21}{5} \quad (= 4.2)$ $E(X^2) = 3^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 5^2 \times \frac{3}{10} + 6^2 \times \frac{1}{30} \quad \left[= \frac{91}{5} \right]$ $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{91}{5} - \left(\frac{21}{5} \right)^2$ $= \frac{14}{25} \quad (= 0.56)$	M1 A1 M1 M1 A1 [5]	1.1a 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.1	Allow $0.5 + 2 + 1.5 + 0.2$. Condone 1 error for M1. Allow $1.5 + 8 + 7.5 + 1.2$. Condone 1 error for M1. FT their $E(X)$ and $E(X^2)$. M0 if this leads to a non-positive answer. cao SCB1 for 0.56 if M0M1 or M1M0 awarded
1	(d)	$E(Y) = 2 \times \frac{21}{5} + 3 = \frac{57}{5} \quad (= 11.4)$ $\text{Var}(Y) = 2^2 \times \frac{14}{25}$ $= \frac{56}{25} \quad (= 2.24)$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	2.2a 3.5a 1.1	FT their $E(X)$ For $4 \times \text{their Var}(X)$ seen provided this is positive. cao SCB1 for correct answer without working seen.

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Question		Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
2	(a)	Because we can assume that successive trials are independent , each trial has two possible outcomes with an equal probability of success (for each trial), and the number of trials up to (and including) the first success is being counted	B1 [1]	2.4	B1 for ‘the number of trials up to (and including) the first success’ and one of the other three of these comments seen
2	(b)	$0.85^4 \times 0.15 = 0.0783$	B1 [1]	1.1	(0.078300...)
2	(c)	$0.85^{10} = 0.1969$	B1 [1]	1.1	(0.196874....)
2	(d)	Mean = $\frac{20}{3}$ [= 6.67 to 3 s.f.] Variance = $\frac{1-0.15}{0.15^2}$ = $\frac{340}{9}$ [=37.8 to 3 s.f.]	B1 M1 A1 [3]	3.1b 1.1 1.1	M1 for $\frac{1-p}{p^2}$ used SCB1 for 37.8 without justification

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Question		Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
3	(a)	B(20, 0.05) $= 1 - 0.7358 = 0.2642$	B1 B1 [2]	3.3 1.1	For stating correct binomial distribution/calculation For 0.2642 Allow 0.264
3	(b)	$\text{Var}(X) [= 20 \times 0.05 \times 0.95] = 0.95$	B1 [1]	1.1	
3	(c)	$\text{Var}(Y) = 30 \times 0.07 \times 0.93 [= 1.953]$ $\text{Var}(X + Y) = 0.95 + 1.953 [= 2.903]$ $\text{SD}(X + Y) = 1.70$	M1 M1 A1 [3]	3.1b 1.1 1.1	FT their $\text{Var}(X)$ + their $\text{Var}(Y)$, provided their $\text{Var}(Y)$ is identified. cao (1.70381...)
3	(d)	e.g. Because there could be a fault that affected only some of the batches and it is more likely to be found if the sample comes from several batches	B1 [1]	2.2b	For a suitable comment that suggests that one batch may not be representative.

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
4	(a)		A binomial distribution (to model the number of successes) could be suitable as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a fixed number of parcels delivered each day. [$n = 15000$] Each delivery has two possible outcomes (wrong address or not) The deliveries could be assumed to be independent. There is constant probability of delivery to a wrong address [$p = 0.0005$] 	B2,1,0	2.4	B1 for two of these conditions stated B2 for correct comments with at least three conditions stated, and at least one given in context with reference to binomial.
			Because $n = 15000$ is large and $p = 0.0005$ is small a Poisson distribution is also appropriate	B1	2.4	SCB1 if first two B1 marks not awarded but B(15000, 0.0005) stated Allow correctly worded explanations that Poisson could be suitable due to the mean being close to the variance
4	(b)		Poisson(15000 × 0.0005) or Poisson(7.5) $P(X = 5) = 0.1094$ $P(X \geq 8) = 0.4754$	B1 B1 B1 [3]	3.3 1.1 1.1	Poisson soi. e.g. by 7.5 seen BC (0.109374...) BC (0.475361...)
4	(c)	(i)	Poisson (5 × 7.5) or B(75000, 0.0005) oe seen $P(\geq 40) = \text{awrt } 0.363$	B1 B1 [2]	3.3 1.1	BC (0.362862... from Poisson or 0.362839... from binomial)
4	(c)	(ii)	$P(X \geq 8)^5 = 0.4753614 \dots^5$ $= 0.0243$	M1 A1 [2]	3.3 1.1	FT [their $P(X \geq 8)^5$] Allow M1 for $Y \sim B(5, \text{their } P(X \geq 8))$ and $P(Y = 5)$ BC (0.024272...) cao SCB1 for correct answer without working shown.

Question		Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
5	(a)	DR			
		$S_{xy} = 21635 - \frac{1}{20} \times 565 \times 724$ [= 1182]	B1	1.1a	Correct calculation seen.
		$S_{xx} = 17103 - \frac{1}{20} \times 565^2$ [= 1141.75]	B1	1.1	For either S_{xx} or S_{yy} with correct calculation seen
		$S_{yy} = 29286 - \frac{1}{20} \times 724^2$ [= 3077.2]			
		$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx}S_{yy}}} = \frac{1182}{\sqrt{1141.75 \times 3077.2}}$ = 0.6306	M1	3.3	For general form including sq. root
			A1	1.1	Allow 0.631 www
			[4]		
5	(b)	$H_0: \rho = 0, H_1: \rho > 0$	B1	3.3	For both hypotheses. Allow hypotheses in words provided these refer to the population correlation coefficient.
		where ρ is the population pmcc between x and y	B1	2.5	For defining ρ in context. Must include population.
		For $n = 20$, the 5% 1-tailed critical value is 0.3783	B1	3.4	For correct critical value
		Since $0.6306 > 0.3783$ so there is sufficient evidence to reject H_0	M1	1.1	For suitable comparison and consistent conclusion regarding rejection of H_0 . FT their r ($0 < r < 1$) and their critical value.
		There is sufficient evidence at the 5% level to suggest that there is positive correlation between practice exam results	A1	2.2b	For non-assertive conclusion in context that refers to H_1 . Do not allow 'relationship' for 'correlation'. No FT incorrect cv.
			[5]		
5	(c)	The test may not be valid since the population might not be bivariate Normal .	B1	3.5b	B0 for 'the data might not be bivariate Normal'
			[1]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
6	(a)	(i)	$\frac{3}{8} = 0.375$	B1 [1]	1.1	
6	(a)	(ii)	$E(X) = 4.5$ $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{12}(8^2 - 1) (\Rightarrow \text{SD}(X) = 2.29..)$ Need $P(-0.1 < X < 9.1)$ = 1, because this interval includes all the possible values.	B1 B1 M1 A1 [4]	1.1a 1.1 3.1b 1.1	BC BC M1 for “4.5” + 2× “2.29” or “4.5” – 2× “2.29” AG For A1 needs to be fully correct. The given answer must be stated.
6	(b)	(i)	Because $P(\text{score} = n) \times 80 = \frac{1}{8} \times 80 = 10$	B1 [1]	2.2a	
6	(b)	(ii)	$B9 = 13$ $\text{D5 contribution} = \frac{(15-10)^2}{10}$ $= 2.5$	B1 M1 A1 [3]	1.1 3.4 1.1	SCB1 for 2.5 if no method shown
6	(b)	(iii)	DR H_0 : Uniform model is a good fit H_1 : Uniform model is not a good fit $\chi^2 = 11.2$ Refer to χ_7^2 Critical value at 5% level = 14.07 $11.2 < 14.07$ Do not reject H_0 . There is insufficient evidence to suggest that the uniform model is not a good fit.	B1* B1 M1 A1* M1* dep*A1	3.3 1.1 3.4 1.1 1.1 2.2b	or H_0 : dice is unbiased H_1 : dice is biased FT 8.7 + “2.5” M1 for number of degrees of freedom = 7 or $\chi_7^2(11.2) = 0.8699$ M1 for suitable comparison. e.g. $0.8699 < 0.95$ or Do not reject H_0 . There is insufficient evidence to suggest that the dice is biased. Condone Accept H_0 Dep*A1 for non-assertive conclusion with reference to model or dice. FT their “11.2”

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Question	Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
		[6]		

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