



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCE Mathematics
Statistics S1 Paper 6683_01

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

EDEXCEL GCE MATHEMATICS

General Instructions for Marking

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:
 - **M** marks: method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.
 - **A** marks: Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
 - **B** marks are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
 - Marks should not be subdivided.
3. Abbreviations

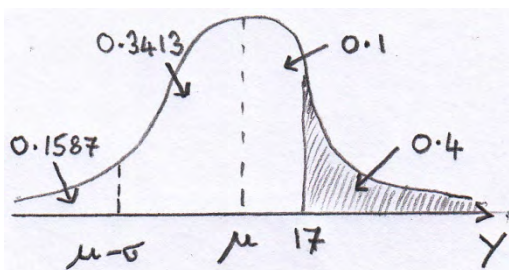
These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes.

- bod – benefit of doubt
 - ft – follow through
 - the symbol \surd will be used for correct ft
 - cao – correct answer only
 - cso - correct solution only. There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
 - isw – ignore subsequent working
 - awrt – answers which round to
 - SC: special case
 - oe – or equivalent (and appropriate)
 - dep – dependent
 - indep – independent
 - dp decimal places
 - sf significant figures
 - * The answer is printed on the paper
 - \square The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark
4. All A marks are 'correct answer only' (cao.), unless shown, for example, as A1 ft to indicate that previous wrong working is to be followed through. After a misread however, the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft, but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.
 5. For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected.
 6. If a candidate makes more than one attempt at any question:
 - If all but one attempt is crossed out, mark the attempt which is NOT crossed out.
 - If either all attempts are crossed out or none are crossed out, mark all the attempts and score the highest single attempt.
 7. Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>1. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>$F(3) = P(X = 2)$ so <u>$a = 0.2$</u></p> <p>$F(6) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 4)$ so $a + b = 0.8$ so <u>$b = 0.6$</u></p> <p>Sum of probs = 1 implies <u>$c = 0.1$</u></p> <p>$F(7) = F(6) + 0.1$ <u>or</u> $a + b + 0.1$ <u>or</u> $1 - c =$ <u>0.9</u></p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1ft</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>[Total 4]</p>
Notes		
<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p>1st B1 for $a = 0.2$</p> <p>2nd B1 for $b = 0.6$</p> <p>3rd B1 ft for $c = 0.1$</p> <p><u>or</u> a value of c so that their $a + b + c = 0.9$ provided a, b and c are probabilities</p> <p>The labels may not be explicit but it must be clear which is which</p> <p>B1 for 0.9 only (no ft)</p> <p>If their answer is based on their values of a, b or c, these values must be probabilities and have $a + b = 0.8$ or $c = 0.1$</p> <p>Just stating 0.9 with no justification is B1</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p>2. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>(f)</p>	<p>(3 – 6) mins has width 4 and is 2cm, (11 – 15) mins has width 5 so is <u>2.5</u>(cm) (3 – 6) mins has frequency of 38 and area of 19 cm² so <u>2 people</u>(per cm²)(o.e.) <u>or</u> frequency density = $\frac{38}{4} = 9.5 = \text{height}$ (11 – 15) mins has area of 2.5 × h cm² so $h = \frac{12}{2 \times 2.5} = \underline{2.4}$ (cm) allow $\frac{12}{5}$</p> <p>$Q_2 = (6.5) + \frac{12}{25} \times 2$ <u>or</u> $(8.5) - \frac{13}{25} \times 2$ = awrt <u>7.46</u></p> <p>$\sum fx = 38 \times 4.5 + \dots + 7 \times 18 = 811.5$ and $\bar{x} = \frac{811.5}{100}$, = awrt <u>8.12</u></p> <p>$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{8096.25}{100} - \bar{x}^2} = \sqrt{80.9625 - "65.85\dots"} = \sqrt{15.1(0)\dots}$, = awrt <u>3.89</u></p> <p>Skewness = $\frac{3("8.12" - "7.46")}{"3.89"} = 0.5055\dots =$ awrt <u>0.47 ~ 0.51</u></p> <p><u>Skewness</u> for Monday and Friday are <u>different</u> (o.e.) Suggests more longer delays on Friday (o.e.) [look for diagrams to support this.]</p>	<p>B1 M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> <p>M1, A1 (2)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>B1 B1 (2)</p> <p>[Tot 12]</p>
Notes		
<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>(f)</p>	<p>B1 for width of 2.5 (cm) allow $\frac{5}{2}$ M1 for 2 people per cm² <u>or</u> a correct numerical equ'n for h <u>or</u> their width × height = 6 A1 for height of 2.4 (cm) [If just see 2.4 and 2.5 it must be clear which is h and which w]</p> <p>M1 for a correct expr'n with sign (ignoring end point). Condone 12.5 for use of (n + 1) A1 for awrt 7.46 (or 7.5 if using (n + 1) but must see evidence of (n + 1) approach)</p> <p>M1 for an attempt at $\sum fx$ (i.e. <u>full</u> expression or $650 < \sum fx < 950$) <u>and</u> division by 100 $\sum fx$ may be in the table. A1 for 8.115 or awrt 8.12 (allow 8.11) [May be in (d) but must be labelled e.g. $\bar{x} = \dots$]</p> <p>M1 for a correct expression (ft their mean) including $\sqrt{\quad}$. Allow s leading to $\sqrt{15.26\dots}$ A1 for awrt 3.89 Allow use of s = awrt 3.91 [Correct ans. only to (c) or (d) full marks]</p> <p>B1 for a correct expression seen using their values (σ must be > 0) or awrt 0.47 ~ 0.51</p> <p>1st B1 for a comment that skewness is different (<u>only</u> commenting on “correlation” is B0) If ans. to (e) > 0 allow B1 for e.g. “skewness on Fri is < 0” [“on Fri” may be implied] 2nd B1 for a comment about <u>length</u> of delay e.g. “<u>more long</u> ones (on Fri.) <u>or</u> “<u>longer</u> delays on Fri.”</p>	

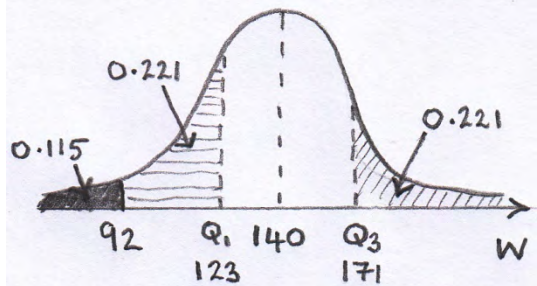
Question Number	Scheme	Marks
3. (a)	$[P(\mu < Y < 17) =] 0.5 - 0.4 = \underline{0.1}$	B1 (1)
(b)	$P(Y > \mu - \sigma) = P(Z > -1)$ $= 0.841(3)$ $P(\mu - \sigma < Y < 17) = 0.8413 - 0.4 = \underline{0.441(3)}$	M1 A1 dM1 A1 (4)
ALT	$P(Y > \mu - \sigma) = P(Z > -1)$ $P(Y > 17) = 0.4 \Rightarrow Z = \left[\frac{17 - \mu}{\sigma} \right] = 0.25(33471\dots)$ so need $P(-1 < Z < 0.25)$ Sight of $P(-1 < Z < 0.253\dots)$ $= \underline{0.441(3)}$	M1 dM1 1 st A1 2 nd A1 [Total 5]
Notes		
(a)	B1 for 0.1 as clearly their final answer or clear statement " $P(\mu < Y < 17) = 0.1$ " Ignore poor or incorrect notation if answers are correct	
(b)	1 st M1 for an attempt to standardise $\mu - \sigma$ allow for $\pm \frac{(\mu - \sigma) - \mu}{\sigma}$ can be un-simplified 1 st A1 for 0.841 or better (calc 0.84134473...) <u>or</u> $1 - 0.8413\dots = 0.1587$ (accept 0.159) Sight of 0.841(3) or 0.1587 or 0.159 (or better) scores M1 A1 May be statement e.g. $P(Y > \mu - \sigma) = 0.841(3)$ or on clearly labelled diagram. 2 nd dM1 (dep on 1 st M1) for a correct use of their 0.8413 <u>and</u> the given 0.4 <u>or</u> $0.341(3) + \text{their (a)}$ <u>or</u> $0.6 - \text{their } 0.1587$ 2 nd A1 for 0.441 or better (correct answer only 4/4)	
ALT	Standardise $\mu - \sigma$ (and may get $z = -1$) scores 1 st M1 as in scheme Use inv' normal to get $\frac{17 - \mu}{\sigma} = 0.25(33471\dots)$ <u>and</u> write/ attempt $P(-1 < Z < 0.25\dots)$ 2 nd M1 Write or attempt $P(-1 < Z < 0.253\dots)$ also scores 1 st A1 (need 0.253 or better) NB Just standardising and getting 0.2533 etc is no use unless it is part of a correct probability statement that would lead to the final answer.	



Question Number	Scheme	Marks
4. (a)	$P(G_1) + P(R_1 \cap G_2) + P(Y_1 \cap G_2) \text{ or } P(GY) + P(GR) + P(RG) + P(YG) \text{ (o.e.)}$ $= \frac{1}{64} + \frac{r}{64} \times \frac{1}{63} + \frac{y}{64} \times \frac{1}{63} = \frac{1}{64} + \frac{r+y}{64 \times 63} \text{ or } 2 \times \frac{r+y}{64 \times 63}$ $= \frac{1}{64} + \frac{63}{64 \times 63} \text{ or } \frac{2 \times 63}{64 \times 63} \text{ or } \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{64} \text{ or}$ $= \frac{1}{32} \text{ or } 0.03125$	M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)
(b)	$P(R_1 \cap R_2) = \frac{r}{64} \times \frac{r-1}{63} = \frac{5}{84}$ $r(r-1) = 5 \times 64 \times 63 \div 84 = 240 \text{ hence } r^2 - r - 240 = 0 \text{ or } r^2 - r = 240 \text{ (*)}$	M1A1 A1cso (3)
(c)	$r^2 - r - 240 = (r-16)(r+15) \{= 0\} \text{ or } 16^2 - 16 - 240 = 256 - 256$ $\text{or } \frac{16}{64} \times \frac{15}{63} = \frac{5}{84}$ $\text{so } r = 16 \text{ and rejecting } -15 \text{ (*)}$	M1 A1cso (2)
(d)	$P(\geq 1 \text{ red}) = P(RG) + P(GR) + P(RY) + P(YR) + P(RR) \text{ or } \frac{2}{252} + \frac{2y}{252} + \frac{15}{252} \text{ (o.e.)}$ $\text{or } P(R_1) + P(R'_1 \cap R_2) \text{ or } \frac{16}{64} + \frac{48}{64} \times \frac{16}{63} \text{ or } 1 - \frac{48}{64} \times \frac{47}{63}, = \frac{37}{84}$ $\text{Require: } \frac{P(R_1 \cap R_2)}{P(\text{at least one red})} = \frac{\frac{5}{84}}{\frac{37}{84}}, = \frac{5}{37} \text{ or } 0.135$	M1, A1 M1, A1 (4)
Notes		
(a)	1 st M1 for at least 2 correct cases. May be in symbols or probs. May be in tree diagram Use of $r = 16$ or $y = 47$ can score maximum of 1 st M1 then A0M0A0 1 st A1 for all cases and their associated probs added 2 nd M1 for combining probabilities and using $r + y = 63$ 2 nd A1 for $\frac{1}{32}$ or an exact equivalent (correct answer only 4/4)	
(b)	M1 for $\frac{r}{64} \times g(r) = \dots$ where $g(r)$ is any linear function of r 1 st A1 for any correct equation in r 2 nd A1cso for correctly simplifying to the given equation with no incorrect working seen. There should be at least 1 intermediate step seen	
(c)	M1 for correct factors <u>or</u> completing square <u>or</u> use of formula <u>or</u> substitution A1cso for concluding $r = 16$ <u>and</u> rejecting -15 (e.g. crossing out etc)	
(d)	1 st M1 for a correct expression for at least one red. May be in symbols or probs. or in a tree 1 st A1 for $\frac{37}{84}$ (o.e.) as a single fraction <u>or</u> awrt 0.440 [May be implied by correct answer] 2 nd M1 for a ratio of probabilities (denom may be in symbols) with numerator of $\frac{5}{84}$ (o.e.) 2 nd A1 for $\frac{5}{37}$ or an exact equivalent	
[Total 13]		

Question Number	Scheme	Marks												
<p>5. (a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p> <p>(e)(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(f)</p>	<p>The <u>distribution</u> is <u>symmetric</u> about the value 2 (o.e.) [“data” is B0]</p> <p>Sum of probs = 1 (or use of $E(X) = 2$) leading to $3a + 2b = 1$</p> <p>$E(X^2) = (-1)^2 b + 2^2 a + 4^2 a + 5^2 b$ [= $20a + 26b$...condone $24b$] $7.1 = 20a + “26”b - 2^2$ <u>or</u> $7.1 = 20a + “26”b - (6a + 4b)^2$ <u>or</u> $7.1 = 8a + 18b$ $11.1 = 20a + 26b$</p> <p>e.g. (b)×13 and subtract (c) yielding: $1.9 = 19a$ $a = \underline{0.1}$ and $b = \underline{0.35}$</p> <p>[$E(Y) = 10 - 3E(X) = 10 - 3 \times 2$] = $\underline{4}$</p> <p>[$\text{Var}(Y)] = (-3)^2 \text{Var}(X)$ = $\underline{63.9}$</p> <p>$Y > X$ gives: $10 - 3X > X$ leading to $10 > 3X + X$ <u>or</u> $X < 2.5$ $X < 2.5$ means $X = -1, 0$ and 2</p> <p>$P(Y > X) = 2a + b = \underline{0.55}$ or $\frac{11}{20}$ (o.e.)</p>	<p>B1 cso (1)</p> <p>B1 (1)</p> <p>M1 M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1, A1 (3)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 A1ft (3)</p> <p>[Total 14]</p>												
Notes														
<p>Ans only</p> <p>(e)(ii)</p> <p>(f)</p> <p>NB(e/f)</p>	<p>B1 for argument using <u>symmetry</u> “distribution is symmetric” B1 “probs are symmetric” B0 “it is symmetric” is B0 <u>or</u> a correct expression $(6a + 4b)$ and use of sum of probs = 1</p> <p>B1 for $3a + 2b = 1$ (o.e.) (any equivalent correct equation, needn’t be simplified)</p> <p>1st M1 for a full expression for $E(X^2)$. Condone $-1^2 b \dots$ <u>or</u> $20a + 26b$ <u>or</u> $20a + 24b$ Allow $\text{Var}(X)$ called $E(X^2)$. M0 for $\frac{20a+26b}{5}$ unless you see $E(X^2) = 20a + 26b$ (o.e.) first. 2nd M1 for use of the correct formula to form an equation for a and b. ft their $E(X^2)$ A1 for $11.1 = 20a + 26b$ (or equivalent but must be only 3 non-zero terms)</p> <p>M1 for solving their 2 linear equations in a and b and reducing to an equ’n in one variable Condone 1 arithmetic or sign error 1st A1 for $a = 0.10$ or an exact equivalent 2nd A1 for $b = 0.35$ or an exact equivalent One correct value scores M1 and the relevant A1 and both correct scores 3/3</p> <p>M1 for correct use of the $\text{Var}(aX + b)$ formula. Condone -3^2 if it later becomes +9 <u>or</u> $[E(Y^2)] = 79.9$ and $[\text{Var}(Y)] = 79.9 - \text{their } (E(Y))^2$ A1 for 63.9</p> <p>M1 for an attempt to solve the linear inequality leading to $10 > 3X + X$ <u>or</u> $Y > 2.5$ or $Y \geq 4$ A1 for the correct 3 values of X <u>or</u> prob. dist. for Y and $y = 4, 10, 13$ <u>or</u> $P(X < 2.5) = 2a + b$ A1ft for an answer = their $2a + b$ provided a, b and $2a + b$ are probabilities. Must be a value</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 1883 986 1962"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>13</td> <td>10</td> <td>4</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> </table>	x	-1	0	2	4	5	y	13	10	4	-2	-5	<p>Correct answer only for their a and b is 3/3 BUT $2a + b$ only is M0</p>
x	-1	0	2	4	5									
y	13	10	4	-2	-5									

Question Number	Scheme	Marks					
6. (a)	$(S_{th}) = 31070 - \frac{61 \times 6370}{8}$ or $31070 - 48571.25$; $(S_{tt}) = 693 - \frac{61^2}{8}$ or $693 - 465.125$ $(S_{th}) = -17501.25$ and $(S_{tt}) = 227.875$ (*)	M1; M1 A1cso (3)					
(b)	$ r $ close to 1 or r is close to -1 therefore it does support the linear model	B1 (1)					
(c)	$\left[r = \frac{S_{yx}}{\sqrt{S_{yy} \times S_{xx}}} \right]$ so $r = \frac{S_{th}}{\sqrt{S_{tt} \times S_{hh}}}$ or $r^2 = \frac{(S_{th})^2}{S_{tt} \times S_{hh}}$ or $S_{hh} = \frac{(S_{th})^2}{r^2 \times S_{tt}}$ or substitute 1 value e.g. $\pm 0.985 = \frac{\pm 17501.25}{\sqrt{227.875 \times S_{hh}}}$ or $S_{hh} = \frac{(\pm 17501.25)^2}{(\pm 0.985)^2 \times 227.875}$ o.e. $(= 1\,385\,380.258)$ $=$ awrt 1 390 000 $b = \frac{-17501.25}{1385380.258} = -0.0126328\dots$, $=$ awrt -0.013 [NB $\bar{t} = 7.625$, $\bar{h} = 796.25$] $a = \frac{61}{8} - (-0.0126\dots) \times \frac{6370}{8}$ [= 17.6838...] So <u>$t = 17.7 - 0.0126h$</u>	M1 A1, A1 M1, A1 M1 A1 (7)					
(d)	a is an estimate of the <u>temperature at sea level</u> is (17.7 °C)	B1 (1)					
(e)	$(\mp) 150 \times b$ (o.e. e.g. $[17.7 - 0.0126h] - [17.7 - 0.0126(h + 150)]$) $= 1.89$ awrt 2 (°C)	M1 A1 (2)					
Notes							
(a)	1 st M1 for a correct expression for S_{th} 2 nd M1 for a correct expression for S_{tt} A1cso for both answers correct and both Ms scored.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Allow 1 slip</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">61×6370 or 388570</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">Consistent use of $n \neq 8$ M0M1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">e.g. 6730</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">61^2 or 3721</td> </tr> </table>	Allow 1 slip	61×6370 or 388570	Consistent use of $n \neq 8$ M0M1	e.g. 6730	61^2 or 3721
Allow 1 slip	61×6370 or 388570	Consistent use of $n \neq 8$ M0M1					
e.g. 6730	61^2 or 3721						
(b)	B1 for correct and relevant comment about the value of r and saying it does support or “yes” Allow “it is..” “strong” or “near perfect” correlation BUT B0 for “perfect” or “highly negative” In (c) condone x for h and y for t except in 4th A1						
(c)	1 st M1 for the sight of the formula for r and an attempt to do something useful with it 1 st A1 for a correct numerical expr'n in S_{hh} or $\sqrt{S_{hh}}$ Accept with 3sf values (ignore $-$ signs) 2 nd A1 for awrt 1 390 000 (3sf gives 1 384 422.948 but scores 1 st A1 and 2 nd A0) 2 nd M1 for a correct expression for b seen (ft their values to 3sf) Use of $S_{tt} \rightarrow -76.8$ is M0 3 rd A1 for awrt -0.013 (candidates using 3sf for S_{hh} should therefore get this)						
Beware	$\frac{S_{tt}}{S_{hh}} = \frac{227.875}{-17501.25} = -0.0130\dots$ but is 2 nd M0 3 rd A0 Ans only of $-0.0126\dots$ is M1A1A1M1A1						
	3 rd M1 for a correct use of \bar{t} and \bar{h} to find a ft their b (allow letter b or even $b = -0.985$) 4 th A1 for a correct equation with $a =$ awrt 17.7 and $b =$ awrt -0.0126 [No y and x]						
(d)	B1 for stating or implying that it is the <u>temperature</u> (value not needed) at <u>sea level</u>						
(e)	M1 for a correct expression equivalent to $(\mp) 150b$. Can use letter b or ft their value(s). A1 for awrt 2 (°C not required) Allow \pm can give if “ a ” incorrect or “ b ” from M0A0 in (c) Common wrong answer of 11520 can score M1A0 even if no working seen.						
[Tot 14]							

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7.	<p>[$W \sim N(140, 40^2)$]</p> <p>(a) $P(W < 92) = P\left(Z < \frac{92-140}{40}\right) = [P(Z < -1.2)]$ $= 1 - 0.8849 = \text{awrt } \underline{11.5} \text{ (\%)} \text{ or } \underline{0.115}$</p> <p>(b) $[P(W > q_3) = P(W > 92) \times P(W > q_3 W > 92) =] (1 - (a)) \times 0.25 = 0.8849 \times 0.25$ $= 0.221225 = \text{awrt } \underline{0.221}$</p> <p>(c) $P(W < q_1 W > 92) = 0.25$ or $P(W > q_1 W > 92) = 0.75$ $P(92 < W < q_1) = 0.25 \times 0.8849 = "0.221.."$ or $P(W > q_1) = 0.75 \times 0.8849 = 0.663675$ $P(W < q_1) = 0.221225 + 0.115 = \text{awrt } \underline{0.336}$ or $P(W > q_1) = 0.663675 = \text{awrt } \underline{0.664}$ $\frac{q_1 - 140}{40} = -0.42$ (calculator gives $-0.422513 \sim -0.423404$) so $q_1 = 123.2 = \text{awrt } \underline{123}$ (g)</p> <p>(d) </p> $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3!$ $= \frac{3}{16} \text{ or } 0.1875$	<p>M1 dM1, A1 (3)</p> <p>M1 A1 (2)</p> <p>M1 M1 A1 M1 A1 (5)</p> <p>M1M1 A1 (3)</p> <p>[Tot 13]</p>
Notes		
Condone poor use of notation etc e.g. "$P > q_1$" for $P(W > q_1)$ etc		
(a)	<p>1st M1 for standardising attempt with 92 or 188, 140 and 40 (o.e.) Accept \pm ignore inequality 2nd dM1 dependent on 1st M1, for attempting $1 - p$ where $0.5 < p < 1$ A1 for awrt 11.5 (%) or 0.115</p>	
(b)	<p>M1 for $(1 - \text{their (a)}) \times 0.25$ or $1 - [(1 - (a)) \times 0.75 + (a)] = 1 - [0.8849 \times 0.75 + 0.1151]$ A1 for awrt 0.221</p>	
(c)	<p>1st M1 for a correct conditional prob. statement with q_1, 92 and 0.25 or 0.75 2nd M1 for either correct probability statement and 0.25 or 0.75 $\times (1 - \text{their (a)})$ 1st A1 for $P(W < q_1) = \text{awrt } 0.336$ or $P(W > q_1) = \text{awrt } 0.664$ NB May be standardised Award M1M1A1 for either probability clearly stated or marked on a correct sketch. 3rd M1 for standardising with q_1, 140 and 40 and setting equal to z where $0.40 < z < 0.45$ 2nd A1 for awrt 123 (condone minor slips in working if correct answer obtained)</p>	
(d)	<p>1st M1 for $0.25 \times 0.25 \times 0.5$ (o.e.) e.g. $\frac{1}{32}$ may be seen as decimals or fractions 2nd M1 for $\times 3!$ or $\times 6$ or adding all 6 cases. Must be multiplying probabilities. A1 for $\frac{3}{16}$ or any exact equivalent</p>	

