GCE Examinations

Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level

Statistics
Module S1

Paper G

MARKING GUIDE

This guide is intended to be as helpful as possible to teachers by providing concise solutions and indicating how marks should be awarded. There are obviously alternative methods that would also gain full marks.

Method marks (M) are awarded for knowing and using a method.

Accuracy marks (A) can only be awarded when a correct method has been used.

(B) marks are independent of method marks.

S1 Paper G – Marking Guide

1. *(a)* $0.1 + 0.15 + 0.2 = 0.45$ A1

    (b) $0.2 + 0.3 = 0.5$ M1 A1

    (c) $\sum y\mathrm{P}(y) = (^-0.2) + (^-0.15) + 0 + 0.3 + 0.5 = 0.45$ M1 A1

    (d) $3\mathrm{E}(Y) - 1 = 0.35$ M1 A1   **(7)**

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2. *(a)* e.g. they earn less from regular hrs so need more to supplement income   B1

    (b) $S_{pp} = 420.58 - \frac{86^2}{18} = 9.69111$ M1

        $S_{hh} = 830.25 - \frac{104.5^2}{18} = 223.569$ M1

        $S_{ph} = 487.3 - \frac{86 \times 104.5}{18} = ^-11.9778$ M1

        $r = \frac{-11.9778}{\sqrt{9.69111 \times 223.569}} = ^-0.2573$ M1 A1

    (c) weak –ve correlation gives some support to hypothesis   B2   **(8)**

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3. *(a)* $\overline{y} = \frac{37}{80} = 0.4625$ M1

        $\overline{C} = (250 \times 0.4625) + 3250 = £3366$ (nearest £)   M1 A1

        std. dev. of $y = \sqrt{\frac{2317}{80} - 0.4625^2} = 5.3618$ M1

        std. dev. of $C = 250 \times 5.3618 = £1340$ (nearest £)   M1 A1

    (b) used midpoints to represent data in each group   B1

    (c) median < mean $\therefore$ +vely skewed   B1
        e.g. most cost a similar amount but some people spend a lot more   B1   **(9)**

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4. *(a)* $\mathrm{P}(Z < \frac{38.2 - 32.5}{\sqrt{18.6}}) = \mathrm{P}(Z < 1.32) = 0.9066$ M2 A1

    (b) $\mathrm{P}(\frac{31 - 32.5}{\sqrt{18.6}} < Z < \frac{35 - 32.5}{\sqrt{18.6}}) = \mathrm{P}(^-0.35 < Z < 0.58)$ M2

        $= \mathrm{P}(Z < 0.58) - \mathrm{P}(Z < ^-0.35)$ M1
        $= 0.7190 - 0.3632 = 0.3558$ A1

    (c) $\mathrm{P}(Z > \frac{110 - \mu}{7.2}) = 0.138$ M1

        $\frac{110 - \mu}{7.2} = 1.09; \; \mu = 102$ (3sf)   M1 A2   **(11)**

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5. *(a)* $\sum fx = 146; \; \text{mean} = \frac{146}{85} = 1.72$ (3sf)   M1 A1
        $\sum fx^2 = 312$ M1

        std. dev. $= \sqrt{\frac{312}{85} - (1.7176)^2} = 0.849$ (3sf)   M1 A1

    (b) $\sum \mathrm{P}(x) = 19k + 16k + 11k + 4k = 50k = 1 \; \therefore \; k = \frac{1}{50}$ M2 A1

    (c) $\sum x\mathrm{P}(x) = \frac{19}{50} + \frac{32}{50} + \frac{33}{50} + \frac{16}{50} = 2$ M1 A1

    (d) e.g. mean of model not very close $\therefore$ not very suitable   B1   **(11)**

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6. *(a)*

win

0.7

1st serve in

0.65

0.3

lose

win

0.35

0.45

1st not in

0.55
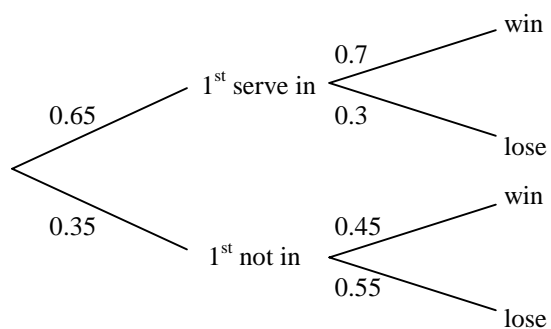
lose   B3

(b) $(0.65 \times 0.7) + (0.35 \times 0.45) = 0.6125$ ($\frac{49}{80}$)   M2 A1

(c) P(1st serve in | won) = $\dfrac{\text{P}(1^{st} \text{ serve in} \cap \text{won})}{\text{P(won)}}$ M1

$= \frac{0.65 \times 0.7}{0.6125} = 0.743$ (3sf) ($\frac{26}{35}$)   M1 A1

(d) P(1st serve not in | lost) = $\dfrac{\text{P}(1^{st} \text{ serve not in} \cap \text{lost})}{\text{P(lost)}}$ M1

$= \frac{0.35 \times 0.55}{1 - 0.6125} = 0.497$ (3sf) ($\frac{77}{155}$)   M2 A2   **(14)**

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7. *(a)* P (£)
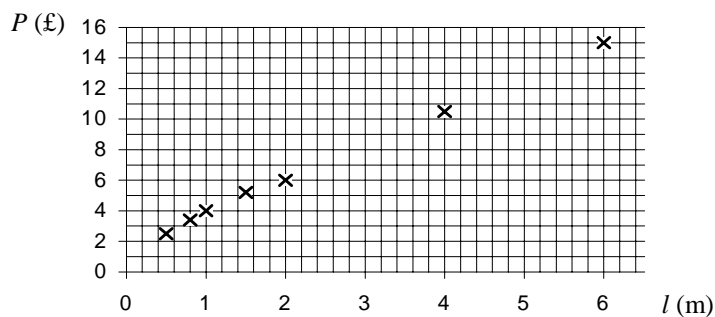
B3

(b) $S_{lp} = 159.77 - \frac{15.8 \times 46.6}{7} = 54.5871$ M1

$S_{ll} = 60.14 - \frac{15.8^2}{7} = 24.4771$ M1

$b = \frac{54.5871}{24.4771} = 2.2301$ M1 A1

$a = \frac{46.6}{7} - (2.2301 \times \frac{15.8}{7}) = 1.6234$ M1 A1

$P = 1.62 + 2.23l$ A1

(c) increase in price in £ per extra metre of tubing   B1

(d) $1.62 + (2.23 \times 5.2) = £13.22$ M1 A1

(e) e.g. machine may only be able to produce tubes up to a certain length
so longer ones would be very difficult and expensive to make   B2   **(15)**

Total   **(75)**

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Performance Record – S1 Paper G

Question no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Topic(s)	discrete r. v.	pmcc	mean + std. dev. with coding	normal dist.	mean, std. dev., modelling, discrete r. v.	probability	scatter diagram, regression	
Marks	7	8	9	11	11	14	15	75
Student								

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