

**Solomon Press**  
**Statistics S1**  
**Paper C**  
**(Mark Scheme)**

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GCE Examinations  
Advanced Subsidiary / Advanced Level  
**Statistics**  
**Module S1**

Paper C

**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.



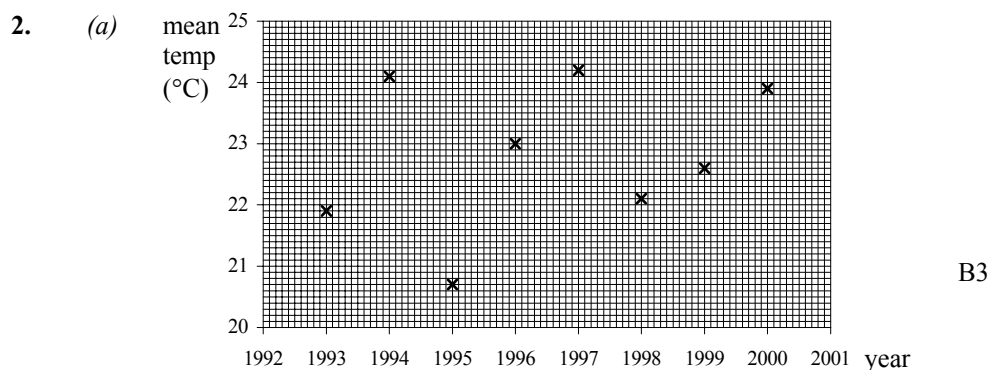
*Written by Shaun Armstrong & Chris Huffer*

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## S1 Paper C – Marking Guide

1. (a) e.g. using a distribution or other simplified way of representing a real situation that allows predictions to be made about it B2
- (b) Normal B1
- (c) e.g. most values close to mean; roughly symmetrical B2
- (d) e.g. male and female mean weights may differ giving bimodal dist<sup>n</sup> B1 **(6)**



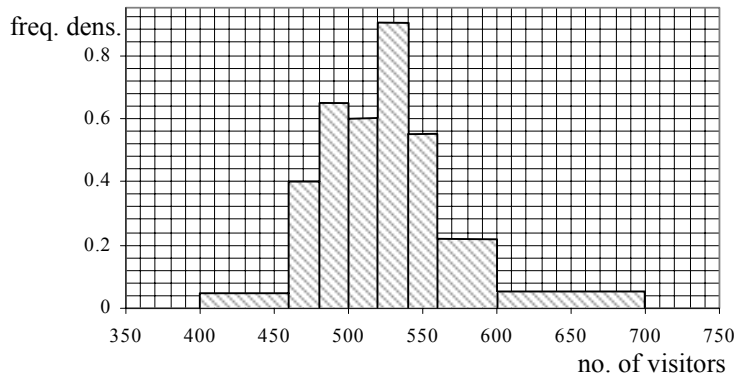
- (b)  $S_{YY} = 140 - \frac{28^2}{8} = 42$  M1
- $S_{TT} = 4173.93 - \frac{182.5^2}{8} = 10.64875$  M1
- $S_{YT} = 644.7 - \frac{28 \times 182.5}{8} = 5.95$  M1
- $r = \frac{5.95}{\sqrt{42 \times 10.64875}} = 0.2813$  M1 A1
- (b) 8 pairs  $\therefore$  +0.2813 is only weak evidence of June getting warmer B1 **(9)**

3. (a)  $\frac{57-16}{120} = \frac{41}{120}$  M1 A1
- (b)  $\frac{85}{120} = P(C) + \frac{57}{120} - \frac{16}{120}$  M2
- $P(C) = \frac{85-57+16}{120} = \frac{44}{120} = \frac{11}{30}$  M1 A1
- (c)  $P(C' | D') = \frac{P(C' \cap D')}{P(D')}$  M2
- $= \frac{\frac{35}{120}}{1 - \frac{57}{120}} = \frac{35}{63} = \frac{5}{9}$  M1 A1 **(10)**

4. (a)  $b = \frac{594.05}{85.44} = 6.953$  M1
- $a = 104.4 - (6.953 \times 4.92) = 70.192$  M1
- $c = 70.2 + 6.95v$  M1 A1
- (b)  $a$  = no. of sign-ups without an advert B1
- $b$  = no. of extra sign-ups per million viewers of advert B1
- (c)  $70.192 + (6.953 \times 3.7) = 95.92 \therefore 96$  M1 A1
- (d) e.g. type of programme; length of advert B2 **(10)**

5. (a)  $P(Z < \frac{28-25}{\sqrt{16}}) = P(Z < 0.75) = 0.7734$  M2 A1
- (b)  $P(-5 < T - 25 < 5) = P(\frac{20-25}{4} < Z < \frac{30-25}{4})$  M2  
 $= P(-1.25 < Z < 1.25) = 0.8944 - 0.1056 = 0.7888$  M1 A1
- (c)  $P(T < 23) = P(Z < 0.5) = 0.6915$  M1 A1  
 $P(3\text{bikes, each} < 23 \text{ mins}) = (0.6915)^3 = 0.3307$  M1 A1 (11)

6. (a) freq. dens. = 0.05, 0.4, 0.65, 0.6, 0.9, 0.55, 0.225, 0.05 M1 A1



- (b)  $y$  values = -8, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 7, 14 M1  
 $\sum fy = (-8 \times 3) + (-4 \times 8) + \dots = 131$  M1 A1
- (c)  $\sum f = 79$ ;  $\bar{y} = \frac{131}{79} = 1.658$  M1  
 $\bar{x} = (10 \times 1.658) + 509.5 = 526.1$  M1 A1  
std. dev. of  $y = \sqrt{\frac{2041}{79} - 1.658^2} = 4.805$  M1  
std. dev. of  $x = 10 \times 4.805 = 48.0$  M1 A1 (13)

7. (a)  $\frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{15}$  M1 A1

(b) same method, giving

$b$	1	2	3	4	5
$P(B = b)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$

- (c)  $\sum bP(b) = \frac{1}{15}(5 + 8 + 9 + 8 + 5) = \frac{35}{15} = \frac{7}{3}$  M2 A1
- (d)  $P(\text{winning}) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$  M1 A1  
expected winnings =  $\frac{3}{5} \times 50 = 30$  pence M1 A1
- (e)  $(3 \times 30) - 100 = -10 \therefore 10$  pence loss M2 A1 (16)

Total (75)