

Mock Paper Mark Scheme

Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced GCEGeneral Certificate of Education

Subject STATISTICS

Paper No. Mock S3

| Question number | Scheme | N | I arks |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|---------------|
| | $\overline{X} \sim N\left(100, \frac{14^2}{10}\right)$ Normal 100, $\frac{14^2}{10}$ | B1 B1 | (2) |
| (b) | $P(\overline{X} - 100 > 5) = P(\overline{X} > 105) + P(\overline{X} < 95)$ | M1 | |
| | $=2P(\overline{X}>105)$ | | |
| | $= 2P \left(Z > \frac{105 - 100}{\sqrt{\frac{14^2}{10}}} \right)$ | A1 | |
| | = 2P(Z > 1.13) | A 1 | (2) |
| | = 0.2584 | A1 | (3) |
| | | | (5 marks) |
| 2. | H ₀ : No association between type and cover H ₁ : Association between type and cover (both) $\alpha = 0.05; \ v = 2;$ Critical value = 5.991 $\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 11.09$ | B1 M1 A1 B1 | |
| | Since 11.09 is in the critical region, there is evidence of association between | M1 A1 | (6) |
| | type of book and type of cover | | (6 marks) |

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|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 3. (a) | H_0 : $\mu_{sp} = \mu_{st}$; H_1 : $\mu_{sp} > \mu_{st}$; | B1 B1 |
| | $\alpha = 0.05$; critical region: $z > 1.6449$ | B1 |
| | standard error = $\sqrt{\frac{22^2}{100} + \frac{31^2}{80}} = 4.1051$ | M1 A1 |
| | $z = \frac{75 - 64}{4.1051} = 2.68$ | M1 A1 |
| | Since 2.68 is in the critical region there is evidence to reject H_0 and conclude that the special diet is more effective in reducing blood cholesterol. | M1 A1√ (9) |
| (b) | Drop in blood cholesterol levels are normally distributed, or Central Limit Theorem can be applied, or standard deviations of the populations are 22 and 31 two | B1 B1 (2) |
| | | (11 marks) |
| 4. (a) | H ₀ : Poisson distribution is a suitable model H ₁ : Poisson distribution is not a suitable model both | B1 |
| | From these data $\lambda = \frac{52}{80} = 0.65$ | M1 A1 |
| | Expected frequencies 41.76, 27.15, $8.82,2.27$ 11.09 $80 \times P(X = x)$ | M1 A2/1/0 |
| | Amalgamation | |
| | $\alpha = 0.05$, $\nu = 3 - 1 - 1 = 1$; critical value = 3.841 | $B1^{\sqrt}; B1^{\sqrt}$ |
| | $\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 1.312$ | M1 A1 |
| | Since 1.312 is not the critical region there is insufficient evidence to reject H_0 and we can conclude that the Poisson model is a suitable one. | $M1 A1^{} \qquad (13)$ |
| | | (13 marks) |

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| 5. (a) | $E(R) = E(X) + 4E(Y) = 8 + (4 \times 14) = 64$ | M1 A1 | (2) |
| (b) | $Var(R) = Var(X) + 16 Var(Y) = 2^2 + (16 \times 3^2)$ | M1 A1 | |
| | = 148 | A1 | (3) |
| (c) | $P(R < 41) = P\left(Z < \frac{41 - 64}{\sqrt{148}}\right) = P(Z < -1.89)$ | M1 A1 | \checkmark |
| | = 0.0294 | A1 | (3) |
| (<i>d</i>) | $Var(S) = 3 Var(Y) + (\frac{1}{2})^2 Var(X)$ | M1 M1 | |
| | = 27 + 1 | A1 | |
| | = 28 | A1 | (4) |
| | | | (12 marks) |
| 6. (a) | Stratified sampling | B1 | (1) |
| (b) | Uses naturally occurring (strata) groupings | B1 | |
| | e.g. variance of estimator of population mean is usually reduced, individual strata estimates available | B1 | (2) |
| (c) | $\overline{x} = \frac{(12 \times 12.6) + (12 \times 14.1) + (8 \times 10.2)}{32}$ | M1 A1 | |
| | 32 = 12.56 | A1 | (3) |
| (<i>d</i>) | Confidence interval is | M1 | |
| | $12.56 \pm 1.96 \times \frac{2.48}{\sqrt{32}}$ 1.96 | B1 | |
| | i.e. 12.56 ± 0.859276 | A1 | |
| | i.e. (11.70, 13.42) accept (11.7, 13.4) | A1 | (4) |
| (e) | 12 is within the confidence interval; so the time spent by these students is in | | (1) |
| | agreement with the suggestion of the member of staff. | B1; B1 (2) | |
| | | | (12 marks) |

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| 7. (a) | $H_0: \rho = 0, H_1: \rho > 0$ | B1 B1 |
| | $\alpha = 0.01$, critical value = 0.7887 | B1 |
| | Since 0.774 is not in the critical region there is insufficient evidence of positive correlation. | M1 A1 (5) |
| (b) | e.g. R_T 3 4 8 2 1 5 7 6 Ranks R_A 2 5 7 3 1 4 6 8 All correct | M1 A1 |
| | $\sum d^2 = 10$ | M1 A1 |
| | $r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \times 10}{8 \times 63} = 0.881$ | M1 A1 (6) |
| (c) | $H_0: \rho = 0, H_1: \rho > 0$ both | B1 |
| | $\alpha = 0.01$; critical value: 0.8333 | B1 |
| | Since 0.881 is in the critical region there is evidence of positive correlation. | A1 √ (3) |
| (<i>d</i>) | Because it makes no distributional assumptions about the data or order is more important than the mark | B1 |
| | Product moment correlation assumes bivariate normality and it is very unlikely that these scores will be distributed this way. | B1 (2) |
| | | (16 marks) |

5 Turn Over