Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCE
In Mathematics (8MA0) Paper 2 Statistics

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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.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
1(a)	Label **each** year group	B1	1.1b
	Use random numbers to select a ...	B1	1.1b
	Simple random sample of 24 Year 12s and 16 Year 13s.	B1	1.1b
		(3)	
(b)	Increase by 2.8 marks	B1	3.4
		(1)	
(c)	e.g. 'the best performance is predicted for the students who never wake up'	B1	3.5b
		(1)	
			(5 marks)

Notes	
(a)	**B1:** for a suitable numbered/labelled/ordered(o.e.) list/database/register(o.e.) for **each** year group. Condone poor numbering but if just one list, then the Year 12s must be distinguishable from the Year 13s
	B1: for use of random numbers/sample/selection to choose students
	B1: for 24 Year 12s, and 16 Year 13s
Note:	A description of a systematic sample: only allow access to the first mark and therefore may score maximum B1B0B0
(b)	**B1:** Using the gradient of the regression equation must include increase(o.e.) and 2.8 'Increase by approximately 3 marks' is B0 but isw if 2.8 is seen $5.6 \div 2$ is not sufficient
(c)	**B1:** for any suitable limitation of the model e.g. the idea that the longer you sleep the better performance in the test or only valid between 0 and 24 hours (within range of the data) or only applicable to the amount of sleep the night before the test or only takes sleep into consideration/does not include other variables (factors) or cannot score below 26.1 marks on the test or the model might not be linear over the entire range or the model might predict more than the maximum mark B0: e.g. might not be correlation between *s* and *p* or individual student performance may vary

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
2	$x = 0$	B1	2.2a
	$\text{P}(A) = 0.1 + z + y \quad \text{P}(C) = 0.39 + z[+x] \quad \text{P}(A \text{ and } C) = z$	M1	2.1
	$\text{P}(A \text{ and } C) = \text{P}(A) \times \text{P}(C) \rightarrow z = (0.1 + z + y) \times (0.39 + z[+x])$	M1	1.1b
	$\left[\sum p = 1\right]$ $0.06 + 0.3 + 0.39 + 0.1 + z + y[+x] = 1 \rightarrow \quad [z + y[+x] = 0.15]$	M1	1.1b
	Solving (simultaneously) leading to $\underline{z = 0.13} \quad \underline{y = 0.02}$	A1	1.1b
			(5 marks)

Notes

B1: for $x = 0$, may be seen on Venn diagram

M1: Identifying the probabilities required for independence and at least 2 correct
These must be labelled
If there are no labels, then this may be implied by $z = (0.1 + z + y)(0.39 + z\ [+x])$, allow one numerical slip

Allow e.g.
$\text{P}(A') = 0.39 + 0.30 + 0.06[+x] \quad \text{P}(C) = 0.39 + z[+x] \quad \text{P}(A' \text{ and } C) = 0.39$
[Not on spec. but you may see use of conditional probabilities]

M1: Use of independence equation with their labelled probabilities in terms y, z [and x]
All their probabilities must be substituted into a correct formula
Sight of a correct equation e.g. $z = (0.1 + z + y)(0.39 + z\ [+x])$ scores M1M1

M1: Using $\Sigma p = 1$
Implied by $[x +]\ y + z = 0.15$
or their $x + y + z = 0.15$ where x, y, and z are all probabilities
or e.g. $\text{P}(A) = 0.25$

A1: both $y = 0.02$ and $z = 0.13$

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
3(a)	(Discrete) uniform (distribution)	B1	1.2
		(1)	
(b)	B(28, 0.2)	B1	3.3
(i)	$P(X \geq 7) = 1 - P(X \leq 6)$ [= 1 – 0.6784…]	M1	3.4
	awrt **0.322**	A1	1.1b
(ii)	$P(4 \leq X < 8) = P(X \leq 7) - P(X \leq 3)$ [= 0.818… – 0.160…]	M1	3.1b
	awrt **0.658**	A1	1.1b
		(5)	
			(6 marks)

Notes	
(a)	Continuous uniform is B0
(b)	**B1:** for identifying correct model, B(28, 0.2) allow B, bin or binomial may be implied by one correct answer or sight one correct probability i.e. awrt 0.678, awrt 0.818 or awrt 0.160 B(0.2, 28) is B0 unless it is used correctly
(i)	**M1:** Writing or using $1 - P(X \leq 6)$ or $1 - P(X < 7)$ **A1:** awrt 0.322 (correct answer only scores M1A1)
(ii)	**M1:** Writing or using $P(X \leq 7) - P(X \leq 3)$ or $P(X < 8) - P(X < 4)$ or $P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) + P(X = 6) + P(X = 7)$ Condone P(4) as P(X = 4), etc. **A1:** awrt 0.658 (correct answer only scores M1A1)

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
4 (a)	Tr(ace) (data needs to be converted to numbers before the calculation can be carried out)	B1	2.4
		(1)	
(b)	[1+] $\frac{138-131}{24}\times 4$	M1	2.1
	= 2.1666…. awrt **2.17**	A1	1.1b
		(2)	
(c)	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{7704.1875}{184} - \left(\frac{539.75}{184}\right)^2} = 5.7676...$ $\sigma =$ awrt **5.77**	M1 A1	1.1b 1.1b
		(2)	
(d)(i)	Using class midpoints to estimate the mean assumes that the values are uniformly distributed **within the class(es)**.	B1	2.4
(ii)& (iii)	This is not the case here as the majority of the data (in the first class) are 0.	B1	2.3
	The actual mean is likely to be smaller than the estimate (since the first group has more values at 0 and close to 0)	dB1	2.2b
		(3)	
			(8 marks)

Notes	
(a)	**B1:** Identifying tr(ace) data Ignore comments about n/a, missing data, anomalies, etc.
(b)	**M1:** Correct fraction $\frac{7}{24}\times 4$ allow working down [5] $-\frac{155-138}{24}\times 4$ allow a correct equation leading to a correct fraction e.g. $\frac{x-1}{5-1}=\frac{138-131}{155-131}$ for M1 Use of (n + 1) with 138.75 allow $\frac{7.75}{24}\times 4$ **A1:** awrt 2.17 (condone $\frac{13}{6}$) awrt 2.29 from (n + 1) (condone $\frac{55}{24}$)
(c)	**M1:** Correct expression for standard deviation (allow mean = awrt 2.93) **A1:** awrt 5.77 correct answer only scores M1A1 (allow s = 5.78) **SC:** 5.76 with no working scores M1A0
(d)(i)	**B1:** Explaining that data assumed to be spread evenly across each class (o.e.) e.g. The midpoint of each class is the mean of each class or all the values in the class are located at the midpoint condone normally distributed within each class
Mark together (ii)&(iii)	**B1:** Demonstrating an understanding of the LDS that the majority of data values (in the first class) are at 0 or close to 0 (trace). **dB1:** (dependent upon 2nd B1) Correct inference based on knowledge of the LDS **SC:** If B1 is scored in (i) for 'The data are spread evenly across each class,' then in (ii) 'The data are not evenly distributed in the classes' scores B1 but in (iii) 'the actual mean is smaller' with no further justification scores B0

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs
5(a)	The alternative hypothesis should be $H_1 : p > 0.15$	B1	2.5
	The calculation of the test statistic should be $P(X \geq 8)$ [= 0.0698]	B1	2.3
		(2)	
(b)	These will affect the conclusion (as the null hypothesis should not be rejected) since $P(X \geq 8)$ [= 0.0698] is greater than 0.05	B1	2.4
		(1)	
(c)	$P(X \leq 8) = 0.9722\ldots > 0.95$ or $P(X \geq 9) = 0.0277\ldots < 0.05$	M1	2.1
	CR: $\{X \geq 9\}$	A1	1.1b
		(2)	
(d)	awrt **0.0278**	B1ft	1.1b
		(1)	
			(6 marks)

Notes	
(a)	**B1:** Identifying that $\geq$ should be $>$ in the alternative hypothesis **B1:** Identifying that $P(X = 8)$ should be $P(X \geq 8)$ Stating $P(X = 8)$ is incorrect on its own is insufficient Check for errors identified and corrected next to the question
(b)	**B1:** Will affect conclusion **and** correct supporting reason
(c)	**M1:** For use of tables to find probability associated with critical value [$P(X \leq 8)$ or $P(X \geq 9)$ with B(30, 0.15) (may be implied by either correct probability awrt 0.97 or awrt 0.03) or by the correct CR] **A1:** [$30 \geq$]$X \geq 9$ o.e. e.g. $X > 8$ Allow '9 or more' or 'CR $\geq$ 9'
(d)	**B1ft:** awrt 0.0278 (allow awrt 2.78%) or correct ft their one-tailed upper CR from B(30, 0.15) to 3s.f.

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