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| **Guidance on the use of codes for this mark scheme** |
| M | Method mark |
| A | Accuracy mark |
| B | Working mark |
| C | Communication mark |
| P | Process, proof or justification mark |
| cao | Correct answer only |
| oe | Or equivalent |
| ft | Follow through |

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| **Question**  | **Working** | **Answer** | **Mark** | **AO** | **Notes**  | **Grade** |
| **1 a**  **b**  |  × 50 000 28 000 × 0.9 = 25 200 | 28 000 would vote for Party A.This is over 50% of voters so Party A should be confident of winning. | M1M1C1 | 2 | M1 for multiplication of total population by proportion of sampleM1 for 28 000 × 0.9C1 for explanation that this represents over half the whole population and so a majority is likely | B |
| **3** |
| **2** | × 1260 = 315  | 315 students are in the sample. | M1A1 | 2 | M1 for multiplication of total population by proportion of sampleA1 cao | B |
| **2** |
| **3**  |  | At four different points in the concert, entrances or bars, each point to conduct the survey on approximately 100 people each, trying to ask as many males as females. | C1C1 | 23 | C1 for explanation of general method of samplingC1 for specific example related to the concert crowd | B |
| **2** |

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| **4 a**  **b** |  | Define what she means by a ‘good’ train service. Could be number of trains per hour, or number of trains that are on time in a specified period, or customer satisfaction regarding the quality of various aspects of the journey such as level of cleanliness, availability of sets etc.To find out if the statement is true or not, the first step is to see what has changed since the aunt has been travelling (see above).Data to be collected would depend on what the aunt felt had changed (or what has actually changed).This could be data from the train company about volume of trains, amount of rolling stock at one time, number of complaints received and about what.This could also be data collected from a customer survey. However, this would be real time and would be hard to gather retrospectively as it would be subjective and may not be possible, depending on time frame. | C1C1C1C1C1 | 3 | C1 for explanation of subjective nature of this enquiryC1 for description of what might be seen as ‘good’C1 for explanation of possible data to be collected with reasonC1 for appreciation of this being a subjective enquiry over timeC1 for a correct description of a data-collection process  | B |
| **5** |
| **5** | 2.5 × 20 = 50So there were 50 eggs in total.0 × 2 = 01 × 3 = 32 × 4 = 85 × 1 = 50 + 3 + 8 + 5 = 16 eggs50 – 16 = 34 eggs to find.Hens could lay 3 or 4 eggs.(3 × 6) + (4 × 4) = 18 + 16 = 34(3 × 2) + (4 × 7) = 6 + 28 = 34 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Eggs (*E*)** | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **Frequency (*f*)** | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| ***E* ×  *f*** | 0 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 16 | 5 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Eggs (*E*)** | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **Frequency (*f*)** | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| ***E* ×  *f*** | 0 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 28 | 5 |

Could be 3 eggs, frequency 6 and 4 eggs, frequency 4.Could be 3 eggs, frequency 2 and 4 eggs, frequency 7. | M1M1M1M1C1 | 23  | M1 for total eggs (50)M1 for multiplication of eggs by frequency plus addition and subtraction to find how many eggs are left to find oeM1 for one solutionM1 for a second solutionC1 for clear description or table oe | B |
| **5** |
| **6 a** **b** **c**  **d** | 1 + 12 + 24 + 15 + 13 + 9 + 5 = 79Total number of minutes = sum of (midpoint × frequency) for each class = 2754Mean time =  = 34.86… minutesEstimated mean = 35 minutesModal time = 21–30 minutes= 40The median is the 40th person. The 40th person is in the 31–40 group.Median time is 31–40 minutesFor the group who waited over one hour (61–70), there were 5 patients.So 74 patients were seen in one hour or less.= 0.9367….So 93.7% of patients saw a doctor within one hour. | 79 patients

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Time (minutes)** | 0–10 | 11–20 | 21–30 | 31–40 |
| **Midpoint (*M*)** | 5 | 15.5 | 25.5 | 35.5 |
| **Frequency(*f*)** | 1 | 12 | 24 | 15 |
| ***M* ×  *f*** | 5 | 186 | 612 | 532.5 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Time (minutes)** | 41–50 | 51–60 | 61–70 |
| **Midpoint (*M*)** | 45.5 | 55.5 | 65.5 |
| **Frequency(*f*)** | 13 | 9 | 5 |
| ***M* ×  *f*** | 591.5 | 499.5 | 327.5 |

Estimate mean waiting time = 35 minutesThe hospital would use the modal time.93.7% of patients saw a doctor within one hour. | M1M1M1M1C1M1M1B1M1A1 | 3.1 |  M1 for addition of frequenciesM1 for midpoints × frequenciesM1 for total minutesM1 for division of total minutes by total patients (ft)C1 for appropriate rounding to whole minutesM1 for modeM1 for medianB1 for correct, shortest, average waiting timeM1 for calculation of or 1 – () as a percentageA1 cao | B |
| **10** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **7 a** **b** | Estimate: Often: 90° (= 25%)Very often: 75° (≈ 20%)Rarely: 100° (≈ 30%)Never: 75° (≈ 20%)Always: 10° (≈ 5%) | No. It only shows proportionsSummary and interpretation of available information and data  | P1C1C2 | 3 | M1 for reference to proportionsC1 for commenting on the proportions of people giving the range of answers, for example: All percentages are estimates based on the approximate angle of the sector of the pie chart.25% of people sampled said that they often considered their health when planning a diet, with 5% saying that this was always the case and 20% saying very often.30% rarely consider their health when planning a diet and 20% never do.C2 for summary, for example: So approximately half the sample consider their health to some degree and half do not. | B |
| **4** |
| **8** |  | The 5 minutes spent waiting is halfway between the 4-minute and the 6-minute groups. These people are in that band, but maybe no one had to wait exactly 5 minutes. | M1 | 3  | M1 for awareness that the 5 minutes represents the midpoint of a class of grouped data, so people may have been waiting for any time between 4 and 6 minutes | B |
| **1** |
| **9** |  | Divide the frequency of the class interval by the width of the class interval to find the frequency density. | M1 | 3 | M1 for correct method for calculation of frequency density | B |
| **1** |
| **10**  | Kathy’s mean (scores in order): (8 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 4) ÷ 7 = 5.7Connie’s mean (scores in order):(9 + 8 + 7 + 2 + 2) ÷ 5 = 5.6Evie’s mean (scores in order):(8 + 8 + 3 + 2 + 1) ÷ 5 = 4.4 | Kathy would choose her mean score of 5.7.Connie would choose her median score of 7.Evie would choose her modal score of 8.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dancer** | Scores | Mean | Median | Mode |
| **Kathy** | 8, 7, 6, 5, 5, 5, 4 | 5.7 | 5 | 5 |
| **Connie** | 9, 8, 7, 2, 2 | 5.6 | 7 | 2 |
| **Evie** | 8, 8, 3, 2, 1 | 4.4 | 3 | 8 |

 | M1M1M1B1 | 2 | M1 for calculation of all three meansM1 for identification of all three modesM1 for identification of all three mediansB1 for correct average identified in all three cases | M |
| **4** |
| **11** | Working in thousands of pounds:RangeA = 86 – 18 = 70RangeB = 45 – 22 = 23MeanA =  = 31.555…MeanB =  = 27.888….. | Valid advice based on the salary scales provided (see notes), for example:Jasmin should join firm B if she is prepared to accept that the highest salary is not as high as that offered by firm A. However, the starting salary is higher and Jasmin can progress more quickly to a higher salary with firm B than with firm A. There is a greater range of salaries in firm A than in firm B.Jasmin should join firm A if she aspires to being the boss!Alternatively she could start with firm B and move to firm A after 7 salary increments for maximum earnings. | M1M1M1M1P1C1 | 2 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **Firm** | Range | Mean | Median | Mode |
| **A** | £70 000 | £31 556 | £18 000 | £18 000 |
| **B** | £23 000 | £27 889 | £26 000 | £26 000 |

 M1 for calculation of rangesM1 for calculation of meansM1 for identification of mediansM1 for identification of modesP1 for justification of either firm A or firm BC1 for use of table oe for comparison | M |
| **6** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **12 a** **b** **c** **d** |  | Set of grouped data with an estimated range of 26.Set of grouped data an estimated median of 46.Set of grouped data an estimated median of 22.5 and an estimated range of 62Set of grouped data an estimated mean of 36 (to one decimal place). | M1M1M1M1M1M1 | 23 | M1 for correct example (class widths do not need to be equal), e.g. 0 ≤ *x* < 5 ; 5 ≤  *x* <25; 25 ≤  *x* <32 Estimated range (from midpoints) = 28.5 – 2.5M1 for correct example (class widths do not need to be equal), e.g.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | 0 ≤  *x* < 45 | 45 ≤  *x* < 47 | 47 ≤  *x* < 50 |
| Midpoint |  | 46 |  |
| Frequency | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| cf | 5 | 6 | 11 |

n = 11 hence the sixth data point is the median Estimated median (from midpoint) = 46M1 for correct example of estimated medianM1 for correct example of estimated range (class widths do not need to be equal), e.g.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | 0 ≤ × < 20 | 20 ≤  *x* < 25 | 25 ≤ *x* < 119 |
| Midpoint | 10 | 22.5 | 72 |
| Frequency | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| cf | 5 | 6 | 11 |

n =11 hence the sixth data point is the median Estimated median (from midpoint) = 22.5Estimated range (from midpoints) = 72 – 10 = 62M1 for correct division: (sum of frequencies × midpoint ) ÷ (total frequency)M1 for correct example of estimated mean (ft)(class widths do not need to be equal), e.g.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | Frequency (*f*) | Midpoint (*m*) | *f* × *m* |
| 0 ≤  *x* < 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 6 ≤ *x* < 10 | 2 | 8 | 16 |
| 10 ≤ *x* < 20 | 5 | 15 | 75 |
| 20 ≤ *x* < 30 | 5 | 25 | 125 |
| 30 ≤ *x* < 40 | 9 | 35 | 315 |
| 40 ≤ *x* < 62 | 15 | 51 | 765 |
| Totals | 36 |  | 1296 |

Estimated mean= 1296 ÷ 36 | M |
| **6** |
| **13**  |  | Median =  th value Lower quartile =  th valueUpper quartile = th valueSo if you have a table with 12 values these will be the 6th, 3rd and 9th values.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Order  | Value  |  |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 | 7 | Difference between 14 and 7 equals 7 as required. |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 | 10 |
| 7 |  |
| 8 |  |
| 9 | 14 |
| 10 |  |  |
| 11 |  |

These can be adapted as long as rows are added equally in each section (see example below).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Order  | Value  |  |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| 4 | 7 | Difference between 14 and 7 equals 7 as required. |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 7 |  |
| 8 | 10 |
| 9 |  |
| 10 |  |
| 11 |  |
| 12 | 14 |
| 13 |  |  |
| 14 |  |
| 15 |  |

 | C1C1C1M1C1 | 2 |  C1 for correct formula for medianC1 for correct formula for LQC1 for correct formula for UQM1, for values for UQ and LQ with a difference of 7C1 for explanation of difference in relation to range in this context | M |
| **5** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **14** |  | Either Harold, as he had bigger tomatoes, or Connie, as she had more tomatoes (depending on if you want lots of tomatoes or large tomatoes!). | P1C1 | 2 | P1 for choice of one person with justificationC1 for further consideration of second person | M |
| **2** |
| **15 a** **bi** **ii** |  | The statement: ‘There is strong evidence to support my hypothesis’ is more precise. In reality it is usually not possible to prove a hypothesis just to gather evidence to support it. Because you may not have gathered enough evidence. Because you haven’t gathered enough evidence or you’re using a ‘null’ hypothesis.  | P1C1C1 | 2 | P1 for selection of ‘There is strong evidence to support my hypothesis’ with explanation about practicalities of proving an hypothesisC1 for explanation of having sufficiently large sample / evidenceC1 for giving same reason / an awareness of the practical difficulties of getting all other variables equal or unchanged so that they do not affect the success or otherwise of your evidence gathering. oe | M |
| **3** |
| **16 a**  **b**  **c**  |  | Valid comparative statement such as: ‘The means are very similar but there is evidence that the broadsheets use a broader range of length of words.’No, it provides some evidence, but only assuming length of words is a suitable measure of difficulty. The length of words may not be the thing that readers find makes a paper hard to read. For example: How long did it take to read the sample or a specific question to challenge the readers’ understanding of the sample.’Could also look at the modal word length to see if there is evidence to support the broadsheet using a greater range of words, for example: Are most of the words in the tabloid four letters long? | C1C1C1 |  | C1 for comparative statement oeC1 for explanation that this is insufficient evidence to answer the question oeC1 for a suitable further question oe | H |
| **3** |
| **17** | Mean1 =  = 11.375There is a difference of 0.625 so mean2 is 11.375 ± 0.625.So it is either 12 or 10.75.The new total is either:40 × 12 = 480 (increase of 25)or40 × 10.75 = 430 (decrease of 25)By trial and improvement: 15 and 10 are reversed.  | The 15 and the 10 are the wrong way round. | M1M1M1B1C1 | 3 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mass | 0 < *m* ≤ 5 | 5 < *m* ≤ 10 | 10 < *m* ≤ 15 | 15 < *m* ≤ 20 | 20 < *m* ≤ 25 | Totals |
| freq  | 4 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 40 |
| mp | 2.5 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 22.5 |  |
| *m* × *f* | 10 | 112.5 | 125 | 140 | 67.5 | 455 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| freq  | 4 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 40 |
| *m* × *f* | 10 | 75 | 187.5 | 140 | 67.5 | 480 |

M1 for calculation of new meanM1 for calculation of new totalsM1 for trial and improvement with information gathered oeB1 for correct identification of 15 and 10C1 for table to show corrected data oe | H |
| **5** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **18 a** |  | The diagram chosen needs to show how the mass of each cheese varies from one year to the next. A line graph, as follows, is a good choice when there is variation over time.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mean | Median | Mode | Range |
| W | 33.2 | 34 | - | 12 |
| B | 17.5 | 17 | - | 9 |
| RC | 19.8 | 21 | - | 13 |
| WC | 18.6 | 19 | - | 5 |
| RL | 17.2 | 16 | - | 11 |
| S | 19.8 | 20 | 18 | 4 |
| E | 7.4 | 7 | 7 | 1 |

 | P1C1M1M1C1 | 3 | P1 for report that includes an awareness of change over time, and which cheeses are increasing and which are decreasing in popularityC1 for appropriate diagram or graph oeM1 for calculation of ranges to show which cheeses are most popular oeM1 for calculation of mean or median to show average mass of cheese purchased oeC1 for interpretation of calculations within the report | H |
| **5** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **19** |  | Students’ diagrams, measures and reports will vary.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mean | Median | Mode | Range |
| C | 7.8 | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| PG | 3.8 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| SB | 4.6 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| M | 4.4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| S | 4 | 4 | 3,5 | 2 |
| CS | 4.6 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| R | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |

 | C1C1M1M1C1 | 3 | C1 for report that includes an awareness of change over time and which wines are increasing and which are decreasing in popularityC1 for appropriate diagram / graph oeM1 for calculation of ranges to show which wines are most popular oe.M1 for calculation of mean, median or mode to show average number of cases of wine purchased purchased oeC1 for interpretation of calculations within the report | H |
| **5** |
| **20** | Estimated mean =  = 27.6… minutes | From the cumulative frequency (cf) graph (some variance depending on students’ reading of unmarked intervals on graph):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mp | c.freq | freq | f×mp |
| 7.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12.5 | 8 | 8 | 100 |
| 17.5 | 15 | 7 | 105 |
| 22.5 | 25 | 10 | 225 |
| 27.5 | 45 | 20 | 550 |
| 32.5 | 75 | 30 | 975 |
| 37.5 | 87 | 12 | 450 |
| Totals | 87 | 86 | 2405 |

Estimate: 28 minutes (to the nearest minute). | M1M1C1A1 | 23  | M1 for identification of frequencies from cf graphM1 for identification of mid-points of classes from cf graphC1 for table to show data derived from cf graph oeA1 for their estimated mean (ft)Allow range of 26–29 minutes | H |
| **4** |
| **21** |  | Find the top 15% on the cumulative frequency scale, read along to the graph and read down to the marks.The mark seen will be the minimum mark needed for this top grade. | M1C1 | 2 | M1 for explanation of use of graphC1 for explanation of where to find the minimum grade | H |
| **2** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **22** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Class width | fd | f |
| 20 | 0.5 | 10 |
| 20 | 1.5 | 30 |
| 10 | 6 | 60 |
| 10 | 4.5 | 45 |
| 10 | 4 | 40 |
| 20 | 1.5 | 30 |
|  |  | 215 |

Frequency density (fd) = frequency (f) divided by class widthNumber of students getting top grade is10% of 215 = 21.5.30 students got 80–100= 0.7167Class width = 2020 × (1 – 0.716) = 5.667Mark for top grade = 80 + 5.667… | The mark for the top grade is 85.7 (or 86 to the nearest integer score). | A1M1M1C1M1M1 | 23 | A1 for identification of class widths and frequency densitiesM1 for calculation of frequencies using f = fd × wM1 for clear table showing w, fd and fC1 for division to get 0.716 oeM1 for class width × 1 – 0.716 oeM1 cao | H |
| **6** |
| **23**  | Work out frequency density from frequency =

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Class width | fd | f |
| 2 | 22 | 44 |
| 2 | 25 | 50 |
| 2 | 11 | 22 |
| 4 | 5 | 20 |
|  |  | 136 |

20 people travel more than 4 km to church.= = 0.147= 0.15 to 2 dp | The probability is 0.15 (or ). | M1M1M1A1 | 23 | M1 for calculation of frequency of 20 for class travelling over 4 km to churchM1 for 20 ÷ 136 oeM1 for rounding to one dpA1 caoNotes:Any one in 4–6 class could travel exactly 4 km to church so only consider the 8–10 class | H |
| **4** |
| **24**  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | B | C |
| Max | 10 | 14 |
| Min | 4 | 2 |
| LQ | 6 | 4 |
| M | 7 | 5 |
| UQ | 9 | 8 |
| R | 6 | 12 |
| IQR | 3 | 4 |

 |  Gabriel could see either doctor, but students should provide a plausible reason, for example, Dr Ball because patients never have to wait longer than 10 minutes, whereas they may have to wait up to 14 minutes for Dr Charlton; or Dr Charlton because the average waiting time is less than for Dr Ball. | M1C1C1 | 3  | M1 for interpretation of data from box plotsC1 for choice of doctor with reason, e.g. average waiting time oeC1 for choice of doctor with further reason, e.g. reference to range or inter-quartile range | H |
| **3** |
| **25**  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | G | B |
| Max | 95 | 95 |
| Min | 15 | 25 |
| LQ | 40 | 50 |
| M | 55 | 65 |
| UQ | 65 | 75 |
| R | 80 | 70 |
| IQR | 25 | 25 |

 | There are quite a few possible correct answers, for example, boys’ results have higher median and higher quartiles; or girls got lower marks than the boys, interquartile range is same for boys and girls. | M1C1C1 | 2 | M1 for interpretation of data from box plotsC1 for choice of either boys of girls with one justification, using their data from box plots oeC1 for choice of either boys of girls with one further justification, using their data from box plots oe | H |
| **3** |
| **26**  |  | Many different possibilities. Each should contain no specific data – only general data such as: ‘Scarborough generally had more sunshine than Blackpool’, ‘Blackpool tended to have more settled weather than Scarborough’ or ‘Scarborough had more sunshine on any one day’. | C1C1 | 2  | C1 for first correct comparison between Scarborough and BlackpoolC1 for a further correct comparison between Scarborough and Blackpool | H |
| **2** |
| **27**  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Box | CF |
| Max | 90 | 100 |
| Min | 10 | 20 |
| LQ | 30 | 58 |
| M | 34 | 61 |
| UQ | 45 | 66 |
| R | 80 | 80 |
| IQR | 15 | 8 |

 | These are representations from different distributions as no data points match for measures of spread or tendency. | M1P1 | 2  | M1 for interpretation of data from box plotsP1 for comparison of measures of spread or tendency to arrive at a ‘no’ answer | H |
| **2** |
| **28**  |   | The measures of central tendency are likely to be different. The range is likely to be bigger for 7 to 13 than for 12 to 13 only. The greatest value (for the tallest student) will be the same and there may be similar differences between boys and girls.  | C1C1 | 2  | C1 for mention of comparisons of range of heights oeC1 for consideration of gender differences in height with comparison of different age ranges, for example, girls are often taller than boys in Y7 and this trend is reversed by the time they reach Y13 | H |
| **2** |
| **29 a** **b** |  | Suitable statements about the distributions with justification for why the representations are from different distributions.Distribution 1 is for Africa, distribution 2 is for Europe, plus observations such as: there is a peak at 21; distribution 1 is positively skewed; there is a more constant frequency across the range for distribution 2 with more women marrying older in distribution 2.  | C1C1 | 2  | C1 for comparison statements such as D1 has data for ages 18–11, which D2 does not; D2 has data for ages 30–32, which D1 does not; D1 has a positive skew so it has a low mode with a long right tail and D2 has a slight negative skew, so it has a higher mode but more consistency across a greater range oeC1 for observation of skewness and students’ comments on and perception of possible reasons such as: women in Africa tend to marry at a younger age; European women have better health care or careers and so marry later; there is more gender equality and independent women in Europe oe | H |
| **2** |
| **30 a** **b** **c** |  | Examples such as:positive skew – income distributionnegative skew – age at death in developed countries.The box will be shifted to be in line with the bulk of the distribution. It will veer right for negative skew, left for positive and central for no skew. Suitable box plot for each distribution. | C1C1C1B1B1B1 | 2  | C1 for positive skew context where there is a long tail to the right (higher values) and the bulk of the distribution is to the left (lower values)C1 for negative skew context where there is a long tail to the left (lower values) and the bulk of the distribution is to the right (higher values)C1 for description of negative skew that includes a comment on the distribution being focused to the right (lower values) oeB1 for suitable positive skew box plotB1 for suitable no skew box plotB1 for suitable negative skew box plotPositive skew (long right tail, median to the left) | H |
| **6** |

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| **31 a** **b** **c** |  | Examples of diagrams to illustrate changes over a ten-year period could either be number of flights or number of passengers as line graphs oe.Students’ research may vary, as will their diagrams. Examples of diagrams to show changes over the period 1980, 1990, 2000 could be either numbers of flights or numbers of passengers as line graphs oe.Extrapolating the data in the table for the period between 1980 and 1990 gives:Passengers in 2010 – approximately 145 (million)Flights in 2010 – approximately 1400 (thousand) or 1.4 million.However, looking at current data on the internet, the above 2010 estimates were already being approached in 2000 (cheap flights were introduced).Extrapolating the later data (up to 1999) gives: Passengers in 2010 – approximately 200 (million)Flights in 2010 – approximately 2000 (thousand) or 2.0 million. | M1 C1M1C1C1M1M1 | 2 | M1 for graph or diagram to illustrate either flights or passengers from 1980 to1990 oeC1 for clear diagram and appropriate labelsM1 for graph or diagram to illustrate either flights or passengers from 1980 to 2000 oeC1 for clear diagram and appropriate labelsC1 for appropriate researchM1 for their extrapolation figure for number of passengers in 2010 M1 for their extrapolation figure for number of flights in 2010 | H |
| **7** |
| **32 a** **b** **c** |  | 12 km86 minutes | P1A1A1 | 2 | P1 for appropriate distance–time graphA1 for ft answer from their graphA1 for ft answer from their graph | H |
| **3** |

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| **33 a** **b** |  | Harry may have misinterpreted the information because owning multiple TVs is more likely to be a measure of wealth rather than of health. In countries of high wealth, where people are likely to own more than one TV, the healthcare system is probably much better than in poorer countries, or nutrition is better than in poorer countries.It may also be a measure of accessibility to electricity.A more likely explanation for the relationship is that people who live in a more affluent country will have more access to high-value goods, such as TVs, a better supply of electricity and better healthcare and nutrition. | P1C1 | 2  | P1 for clear evidence of awareness of other variables that could contribute to the results shown on the scatter graphC1 for appropriate suggestions as described | H |
| **2** |