# Mark Scheme (Results) <br> Summer 2010 

GCSE Statistics (1389)
Higher Paper 1H

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## NOTES ON MARKING PRINCIPLES

## 1 Types of mark

M marks: method marks
A marks: accuracy marks
B marks: unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)

## Abbreviations

cao - correct answer only
ft - follow through
isw - ignore subsequent working
oe - or equivalent (and appropriate)
dep-dependent
indep - independent

## No working

If no working is shown then correct answers normally score full marks
If no working is shown then incorrect (even though nearly correct) answers score no marks.

4 With working
If there is a wrong answer indicated on the answer line always check the working in the body of the script (and on any diagrams), and award any marks appropriate from the mark scheme.
If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.
If it is clear from the working that the "correct" answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks. Send the response to review, and discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.
If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.
Any case of suspected misread loses $A$ (and $B$ ) marks on that part, but can gain the $M$ marks. Discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.
If there is a choice of methods shown, then no marks should be awarded, unless the answer on the answer line makes clear the method that has been used.

5 Follow through marks
Follow through marks which involve a single stage calculation can be awarded without working since you can check the answer yourself, but if ambiguous do not award.

Follow through marks which involve more than one stage of calculation can only be awarded on sight of the relevant working, even if it appears obvious that there is only one way you could get the answer given.

## Ignoring subsequent work

It is appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work does not change the answer in a way that is inappropriate for the question: e.g. incorrect canceling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct
It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect e.g. algebra.
Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.

7 Probability
Probability answers must be given a fractions, percentages or decimals. If a candidate gives a decimal equivalent to a probability, this should be written to at least 2 decimal places (unless tenths). Incorrect notation should lose the accuracy marks, but be awarded any implied method marks.
If a probability answer is given on the answer line using both incorrect and correct notation, award the marks.
If a probability fraction is given then cancelled incorrectly, ignore the incorrectly cancelled answer.
8 Linear equations
Full marks can be gained if the solution alone is given on the answer line, or otherwise unambiguously indicated in working (without contradiction elsewhere). Where the correct solution only is shown substituted, but not identified as the solution, the accuracy mark is lost but any method marks can be awarded.

9 Parts of questions
Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded in another.

## Range of answers

Unless otherwise stated, when an answer is given as a range (e.g 3.5-4.2) then this is inclusive of the end points (e.g 3.5, 4.2) and includes all numbers within the range (e.g 4, 4.1)


| 1389/1H - Section A |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| A2 |  | Any 3 from: | 3 | B1 |
|  |  | The scale does not start at 0 |  | B1 |
|  |  |  |  | B1 |
|  |  | Anything which describes the problems with the vertical scale e.g the break in the vertical scale |  | Do not accept that the vertical axis is on the wrong side. |
|  |  | Anything which describes that the horizontal scale is poor |  | Do not accept comments criticising the position of the labels - this is common acceptable practice. Only give 1 mark for the same point being made twice. |
|  |  | The lines are thick/tubular |  | Look out for equivalent statements. <br> Look out for two correct misleading statements in one |
|  |  | Axes poorly labelled e.g 000 tonnes |  | sentence. |



| 1389/1H - Section A |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| A4 (a) | $318.8+258.1$ | 1748.4 | 1 | B1 |
| (b) |  | 576.9 | 1 | B1 |
| (c) |  | It is a rising/going up/ increasing trend. Increase each year It has increased/gone up It is positive | 1 | B1 |
|  |  |  |  | Do not accept comparison of individual numbers. |
| (d) |  | This is due to rounding oe Any mention of rounding | 1 | B1 |
| (e) | 10.7/44.8 (=0.2388) |  | 3 | M1 This may also be given if any of these figures are seen: $0.2388,23.88,34.1$ |
|  | 1 - 'their 0.2388' OR 100 - 'their 23.88 ' |  |  | M1 |
|  |  | awrt 76\% minus condoned |  | A1 |
|  | (Alternate method $\begin{aligned} & +/-(10.7-44.8)=+/-34.1 \mathrm{M} 1 \\ & (+/-34.1 / 44.8) \times 100 \mathrm{M} 1) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | SC: Answers which round to 24\% gets B1 |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 38 \& - S \& ion A \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Question} \& Working \& Answer \& Mark \& Notes \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{A6} \& \& \& Blocks in correct order Each part correct height \& 2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
B1 (Must fill space to 100) \\
B1 (Tolerance half a space +/-1)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& (b) \& \& Answers in the range 6466(g) \& 1 \& B1 \\
\hline \& (c) \& \& Peanuts and walnuts are different weights or: walnuts are heavier \& 1 \& B1 Condone use of size rather than weight \\
\hline A7 \& (a)

(b) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Read off graph
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5700-5450=250 \\
& 6100-5700=400 \\
& 6300-5950=350 \\
& 250+400+350=1000 \\
& 1000 / 3
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
6200 + their answer to (a)

 \& 

333.3... (Tolerance 330 to 340) <br>
Anything in range 6530 to 6540
\end{tabular} \& 3

2 \& | M1 for effort to read off graph; at least 1 correct number from 250, 400, 350 |
| :--- |
| M1 Dependent on getting the first $M$ mark. For adding their three numbers (with at least one correct) and dividing by 3 |
| A1 Allow 330000-340000 |
| M1 for adding their answer to (a) to 6200 |
| A1 Allow 6530000-6540000 |
| Remember a correct answer in the range with no working gets full marks. | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



| Question |  | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B2 | (a) |  | Either: <br> Men get arthritis at an earlier age than women. OR: <br> Women get arthritis at a later age than men oe | 1 | B1 Note that this should be in the form of a statement not a question. |
|  | (b) |  | Any one of: <br> It would be impossible to ask all the people who have arthritis. <br> OR <br> It would be time consuming. <br> OR <br> It would be too costly. <br> OR <br> It would produce too much data to handle. | 1 | B1 |
|  | (c) |  | All people (who have arthritis)in England | 1 | B1 <br> Suggesting an age group is not acceptable since the research is for all England and arthritis occurs at all ages <br> Note: we need to see/have implied the word all and in England |


| 1389/1H - Section B |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| (d) |  | Ad: Any one from: Cheaper, Quicker, Easier, Not too much data to handle Dis: Could be biased, not exact/accurate | 2 | B1 <br> B1 <br> Do not allow converse of the advantages Do not allow 'wrong answers' |
| (e) |  | Any Two from: <br> Make sure surveys get relevant <br> answers <br> OR <br> Make sure questions are understood OR <br> To check response rates <br> OR <br> Identifies ambiguity <br> OR <br> Checks the methods/design work <br> OR <br> Identifies likely responses <br> OR <br> Allows for changes to questions <br> OR <br> Checks how long it will take OR <br> To see what results they get | 2 | B1 <br> B1 <br> Do not accept: <br> To predict results <br> OR <br> To check spelling <br> OR <br> To check for leading questions <br> OR <br> To check if it's fair/unbiased OR <br> To check if it's offensive |


| 1389/1H - Section B |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| (f) |  | This is an OPEN question Or It allows for too many answers OR <br> People will not give direct answers <br> Or <br> People will/may not know how old they were. <br> Or <br> It is difficult to process <br> answers. oe <br> Or <br> No option boxes. | 1 | B1 <br> Do not allow they may not have arthritis. |
| (g) |  | Any relevant question with correct boxes (oe) | 2 | B1 must have a question and some effort at boxes (oe) to get this mark. <br> B1 Non overlapping boxes (oe) which cover the full range of answers to their question |


| 1389/1H - Se | on B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question | Working |  |  |  | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| B3 | Rank | Rank | d | $\mathrm{d}^{2}$ | Correct ranks (Accept opposites) Correct values of $\mathrm{d}^{2}$ | 2 | ```B1 B1 Opposite ranks are:``` |
|  | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | 10 | 7 | 49 |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |  |  | 3 3 |
|  | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 8 1 |
|  | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 10 9 |
|  | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |  |  | 10 5 |
|  | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 5 <br> 4 4 |
|  | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 |  |  | 4 4 <br> 1 2 |
|  | 2 | 5 | 3 | 9 |  |  | 1 2 <br> 7 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 10 <br> 6 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 8 <br> 9 6 |
| (b) | $1-\frac{6 \times 88}{10 \times 99}=1-0.533$ |  |  |  | 0.47 awrt | 2 | M1 for putting their $\Sigma \mathrm{d}^{2}$ into correct formula. A1 |
| (c) |  |  |  |  | There is positive correlation. (There is some evidence to show that) the bigger the land area the bigger the population. | 2 | B1 $\sqrt{ }$ for answers to ( $b$ ) between +1 and -1 <br> B1 $\sqrt{ }$ for answers to ( $b$ ) between +1 and -1 |




| 1389/1H - Section B |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| (d) |  | Two comparisons: <br> 1. Median of sample 2 greater or converse.oe <br> 2. Ranges equal or IQR greater for sample 2 or converse. oe | 2 | B1B1 follow through from their diagram. <br> Do not allow a mark for picking out one whisker, quartile or highest/ lowest value or use of the word 'medium' <br> We need to see words range or IQR and do not accept spread for the second option. |
| (e) |  | The shells would appear to be bigger in 2008 than in 2005 <br> OR Yes there has Plus <br> Some correct statistical reason such as: <br> The median is higher. OR <br> The middle 50\% is higher oe | 2 | B1 <br> $B 1$ dependent on getting the first $B$ mark <br> Do not allow a mark for picking out one whisker, quartile or highest/ lowest value |


| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B6 (a) |  | 544.3 \%) | 1 | B1 |
| (b) |  | They went up continuously (until Oct 2007) and then they went steadily down (until July 2008) | 1 | B1 <br> Do not accept 'they increased'. There must be an indication of a rise and then a fall. |
| (c) | $\frac{610.7}{620.1} \times £ 191500$ | £188597 awrt | 2 | M1 for $98.48(\%)$ oe or $\frac{610.7}{620.1}$ A1 |
| (d) | $\begin{aligned} & 574-644.3=-70.3 \\ & \frac{-70.3}{644.3} \times 100 \end{aligned}$ <br> Alternative Method: $\frac{574}{644.3}(0.891)$ |  | 2 | M1 for seeing 70.3, 89.1 or 0.891 |
|  |  | - 10.9\% ( Accept drop or fall in place of -) |  | A1 <br> If you see 10.9 without the - then M1A0 |
| (e) |  | This would even out small changes. OR It gives a better result for long term house price changes. OR It Minimizes fluctuations. OR <br> It decreases the amount of data to be analysed. | 1 | B1 |





| Question | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (biii) | Method 1: $\begin{aligned} & q^{4}+4 q^{3} p\left(p^{4}+4 p^{3} q\right) \\ & 0.2^{4}+\left(4 \times 0.2^{3} \times 0.8\right) \\ & 0.0016+0.0256 \\ & (1 / 625+16 / 625) \end{aligned}$ <br> Method 2: $\begin{aligned} & 1-\left(6 q^{2} p^{2}+4 q p^{3}+p^{4}\right) \\ & \left(1-\left(6 p^{2} q^{2}+4 p q^{3}+q^{4}\right)\right) \\ & 1-\left(6 x 0.2^{2} \times 0.8^{2}+4 \times 0.2 \times 0.8^{3}\right. \\ & \left.+0.8^{4}\right) \\ & 1-(0.1536+0.4096+ \\ & 0.4096) \\ & 1-(96 / 625+256 / 625+ \\ & 256 / 625) \end{aligned}$ | $0.0272 \text { or } \frac{17}{625}$ |  | M1 For evidence of attempting to use one of the methods where $p+q=1$ <br> A1 For a correct un-simplified version. 0.2 and 0.8 or fraction equivalents must be used. |

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