Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

AS and A level Mathematics

Practice Paper
Statistics

You must have:
Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Pink)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B).
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all the questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Inexact answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- If you change your mind about an answer, cross it out and put your new answer and any working underneath.

Section A – Representation and summary of data (26 marks)

1. The mark, x, scored by each student who sat a statistics examination is coded using

$$y = 1.4x - 20$$

The coded marks have mean 60.8 and standard deviation 6.60.

Find the mean and the standard deviation of x.

(Total 4 marks)

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2. Keith records the amount of rainfall, in mm, at his school, each day for a week. The results are given below.

2.8 5.6 2.3 9.4 0.0 0.5 1.8

Jenny then records the amount of rainfall, x mm, at the school each day for the following 21 days. The results for the 21 days are summarised below.

$$\sum x = 84.6$$

(a) Calculate the mean amount of rainfall during the whole 28 days.

(2)

Keith realises that he has transposed two of his figures. The number 9.4 should have been 4.9 and the number 0.5 should have been 5.0.

Keith corrects these figures.

(b) State, giving your reason, the effect this will have on the mean.

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

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3. The histogram in Figure 1 shows the time, to the nearest minute, that a random sample of 100 motorists were delayed by roadworks on a stretch of motorway.

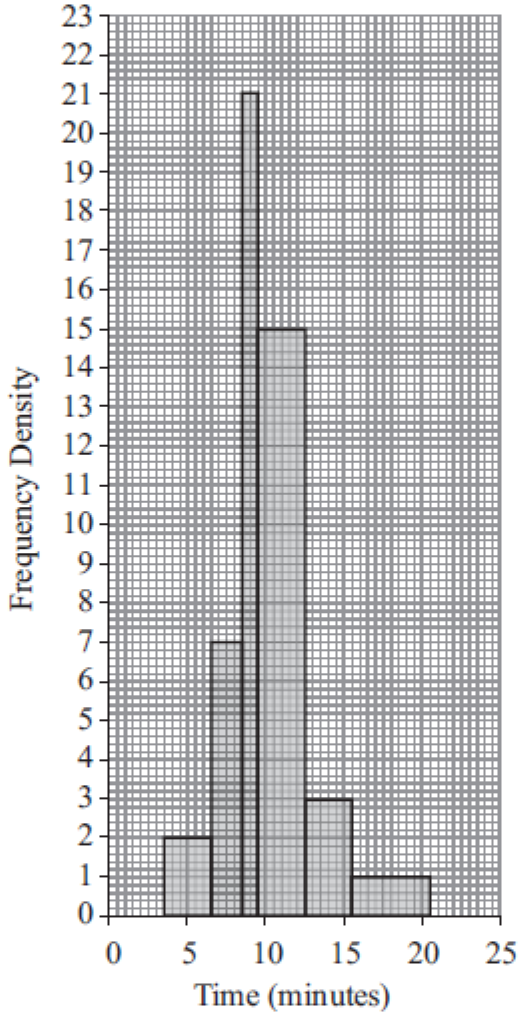

Figure 1

(a) Complete the table.

Delay (minutes)	Number of motorists
4 – 6	6
7 – 8	
9	21
10 – 12	45
13 – 15	9
16 – 20	

(2)

(b) Estimate the number of motorists who were delayed between 8.5 and 13.5 minutes by the roadworks.

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

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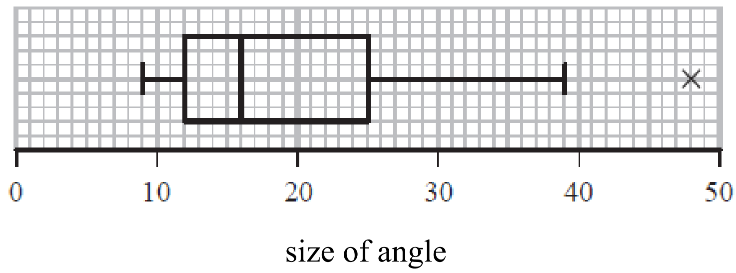
4. Each of 60 students was asked to draw a 20° angle without using a protractor. The size of each angle drawn was measured. The results are summarised in the box plot below.



(a) Find the range for these data.

(1)

(b) Find the interquartile range for these data.

(1)

The students were then asked to draw a 70° angle.

The results are summarised in the table below.

Angle, *a*, (degrees)	**Number of students**
$55 \le a < 60$	6
$60 \le a < 65$	15
$65 \le a < 70$	13
$70 \le a < 75$	11
$75 \le a < 80$	8
$80 \le a < 85$	7

(c) Use linear interpolation to estimate the size of the median angle drawn. Give your answer to 1 decimal place.

(2)

(d) Show that the lower quartile is 63°.

(2)

For these data, the upper quartile is 75°, the minimum is 55° and the maximum is 84°.

An outlier is an observation that falls either

more than 1.5 × (interquartile range) above the upper quartile or

more than 1.5 × (interquartile range) below the lower quartile.

(e) (i) Show that there are no outliers for these data.

(ii) On graph paper, draw a box plot for these data.

(5)

(f) State which angle the students were more accurate at drawing. Give reasons for your answer.

(3)

(Total 14 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 26 MARKS

Section B – Binomial distribution and hypothesis testing (50 marks)

1. A potter believes that 20% of pots break whilst being fired in a kiln. Pots are fired in batches of 25.

(a) Let X denote the number of broken pots in a batch. A batch is selected at random. Using a 10% significance level, find the critical region for a two tailed test of the potter's belief. You should state the probability in each tail of your critical region.

(4)

The potter aims to reduce the proportion of pots which break in the kiln by increasing the size of the batch fired. He now fires pots in batches of 50. He then chooses a batch at random and discovers there are 6 pots which broke whilst being fired in the kiln.

(b) Test, at the 5% level of significance, whether or not there is evidence that increasing the number of pots in a batch has reduced the percentage of pots that break whilst being fired in the kiln. State your hypotheses clearly.

(5)

(Total 9 marks)

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2. Before Roger will use a tennis ball he checks it using a "bounce" test. The probability that a ball from Roger's usual supplier fails the bounce test is 0.2. A new supplier claims that the probability of one of their balls failing the bounce test is less than 0.2. Roger checks a random sample of 40 balls from the new supplier and finds that 3 balls fail the bounce test.

Stating your hypotheses clearly, use a 5% level of significance to test the new supplier's claim.

(Total 5 marks)

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3. A test statistic has a distribution $B(25, p)$.

Given that

$$H_0 : p = 0.5, \quad H_1 : p \neq 0.5,$$

(a) find the critical region for the test statistic such that the probability in each tail is as close as possible to 2.5%.

(3)

(b) State the probability of incorrectly rejecting H_0 using this critical region.

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

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4. David claims that the weather forecasts produced by local radio are no better than those achieved by tossing a fair coin and predicting rain if a head is obtained or no rain if a tail is obtained. He records the weather for 30 randomly selected days. The local radio forecast is correct on 21 of these days.

Test David's claim at the 5% level of significance.

State your hypotheses clearly.

(Total 7 marks)

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5. A student takes a multiple choice test. The test is made up of 10 questions each with 5 possible answers. The student gets 4 questions correct. Her teacher claims she was guessing the answers. Using a one tailed test, at the 5% level of significance, test whether or not there is evidence to reject the teacher's claim.

State your hypotheses clearly.

(Total 6 marks)

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6. The proportion of houses in Radville which are unable to receive digital radio is 25%. In a survey of a random sample of 30 houses taken from Radville, the number, X, of houses which are unable to receive digital radio is recorded.

(a) Find $P(5 \le X < 11)$.

(3)

A radio company claims that a new transmitter set up in Radville will reduce the proportion of houses which are unable to receive digital radio. After the new transmitter has been set up, a random sample of 15 houses is taken, of which 1 house is unable to receive digital radio.

(b) Test, at the 10% level of significance, the radio company's claim. State your hypotheses clearly.

(5)

(Total 8 marks)

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7. In a manufacturing process 25% of articles are thought to be defective. Articles are produced in batches of 20.

(a) A batch is selected at random. Using a 5% significance level, find the critical region for a two tailed test that the probability of an article chosen at random being defective is 0.25.

You should state the probability in each tail, which should be as close as possible to 0.025.

(5)

The manufacturer changes the production process to try to reduce the number of defective articles. She then chooses a batch at random and discovers there are 3 defective articles.

(b) Test at the 5% level of significance whether or not there is evidence that the changes to the process have reduced the percentage of defective articles. State your hypotheses clearly.

(5)

(Total 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 50 MARKS

Section C – Sampling (36 marks)

1. A gym club has 400 members of which 300 are males.

Explain clearly how a stratified sample of size 60 could be taken.

(Total 3 marks)

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2. A company director decides to survey staff about changes to the company calendar. The company has staff in 4 different job roles

72 managers, 108 drivers, 180 administrators and 360 warehouse staff.

The director decides to take a stratified sample.

(a) Write down one advantage of using a stratified sample rather than a simple random sample for this survey.

(1)

(b) Find the number of staff in each job role that will be included in a stratified sample of 40 staff.

(3)

(c) Describe how to choose managers for the stratified sample.

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

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3. (a) State two reasons why stratified sampling might be a more suitable sampling method than simple random sampling.

(2)

(b) State two reasons why stratified sampling might be a more suitable sampling method than quota sampling.

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

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4. (a) Explain what you understand by a random sample from a finite population.

(1)

(b) Give an example of a situation when it is not possible to take a random sample.

(1)

A college lecturer specialising in shoe design wants to change the way in which she organises practical work.

She decides to gather ideas from her 75 students.

She plans to give a questionnaire to a random sample of 8 of these students.

(c) (i) Describe the sampling frame that she should use.

(ii) Explain in detail how she should use a table of random numbers to obtain her sample.

(3)

(Total 5 marks)

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5. A lake contains 3 species of fish. There are estimated to be 1400 trout, 600 bass and 450 pike in the lake. A survey of the health of the fish in the lake is carried out and a sample of 30 fish is chosen.

(a) Give a reason why stratified random sampling cannot be used.

(1)

(b) State an appropriate sampling method for the survey.

(1)

(c) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of this sampling method.

(2)

(d) Explain how this sampling method could be used to select the sample of 30 fish. You must show your working.

(4)

(Total 8 marks)

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6. A college manager wants to survey students' opinions of enrichment activities.

She decides to survey the students on the courses summarised in the table below.

Course	Number of students enrolled
Leisure and Sport	420
Information Technology	337
Health and Social Care	200
Media Studies	43

Each student takes only one course.

The manager has access to the college's information system that holds full details of each of the enrolled students including name, address, telephone number and their course of study. She wants to compare the opinions of students on each course and has a generous budget to pay for the cost of the survey.

(a) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of carrying out this survey using

(i) quota sampling,

(ii) stratified sampling.

(2)

The manager decides to take a stratified sample of 100 students.

(b) Calculate the number of students to be sampled from each course.

(3)

(c) Describe how to choose students for the stratified sample.

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

7. A factory produces components. Each component has a unique identity number and it is assumed that 2% of the components are faulty. On a particular day, a quality control manager wishes to take a random sample of 50 components.

(a) Identify a sampling frame.

(1)

The statistic F represents the number of faulty components in the random sample of size 50.

(b) Specify the sampling distribution of F.

(2)

(Total 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 36 MARKS