

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names								
<b>Pearson Edexcel</b> <b>International</b> <b>Advanced Level</b>					Centre Number					Candidate Number			
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<b>Wednesday 17 October 2018</b>													
Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)						Paper Reference <b>WST01/01</b>							
<b>Statistics S1</b> <b>Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary</b>													
<b>You must have: Scientific calculator</b> Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Blue)										Total Marks			

**Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.**

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** 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.
- Values from the statistical tables should be quoted in full. When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- 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.

Turn over ►

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2. The weights, to the nearest kilogram, of a sample of 33 female spotted hyenas living in the Serengeti are summarised in the stem and leaf diagram below.

Weight (kg)	Totals
3   2 3 7	(3)
4   1 3 3 4 5 5 6 9	(8)
5   1 2 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 7 8 8 9 9 9	(15)
6   2 3 3	(3)
7   1 4 7	(3)
8   4	(1)

Key: 3|2 means 32

- (a) Find the median and quartiles for the weights of the female spotted hyenas. (3)

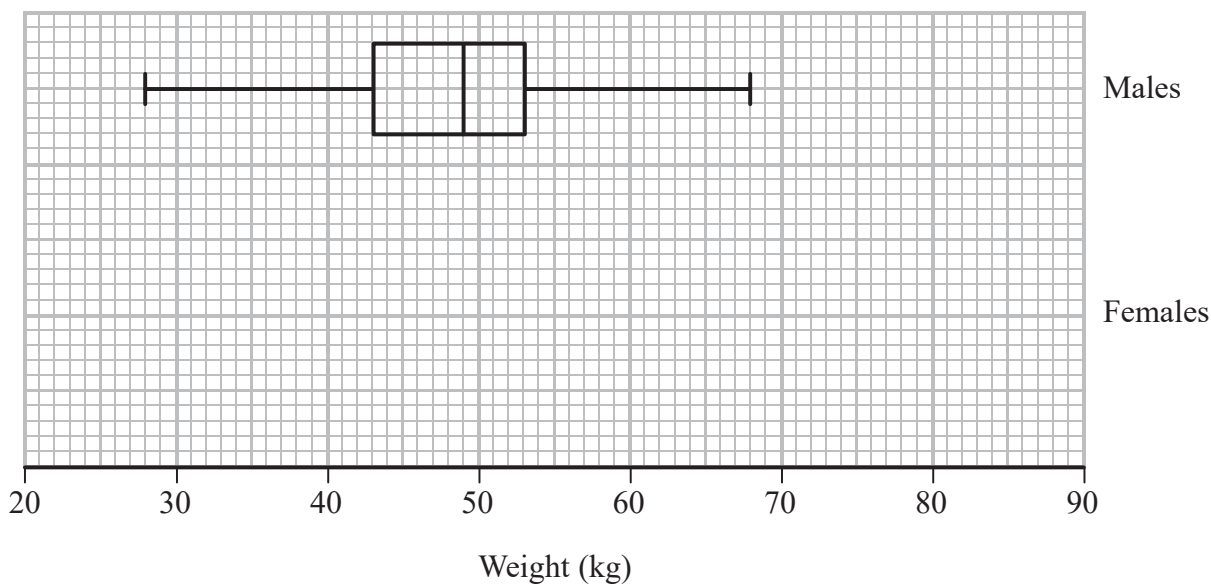
An outlier is defined as any value greater than  $c$  or any value less than  $d$  where

$$c = Q_3 + 1.5(Q_3 - Q_1)$$

$$d = Q_1 - 1.5(Q_3 - Q_1)$$

- (b) Showing your working clearly, identify any outliers for these data. (3)

The weights, to the nearest kilogram, of a sample of male spotted hyenas living in the Serengeti are summarised below.



- (c) In the space provided in the grid above, draw a box and whisker plot to represent the weights of female spotted hyenas living in the Serengeti. Indicate clearly any outliers. (A copy of this grid is on page 9 if you need to redraw your box and whisker plot.) (3)
- (d) Compare the weights of male and female spotted hyenas living in the Serengeti. (2)

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3. The parking times,  $t$  hours, for cars in a car park are summarised below.

Time ( $t$ hours)	Frequency ( $f$ )	Time midpoint ( $m$ )
$0 \leq t < 1$	10	0.5
$1 \leq t < 2$	18	1.5
$2 \leq t < 4$	15	3
$4 \leq t < 6$	12	5
$6 \leq t < 12$	5	9

(You may use  $\sum fm = 182$  and  $\sum fm^2 = 883$ )

A histogram is drawn to represent these data.

The bar representing the time  $1 \leq t < 2$  has a width of 1.5 cm and a height of 6 cm.

- (a) Calculate the width and the height of the bar representing the time  $4 \leq t < 6$  (3)
- (b) Use linear interpolation to estimate the median parking time for the cars in the car park. (2)
- (c) Estimate the mean and the standard deviation of the parking time for the cars in the car park. (3)
- (d) Describe, giving a reason, the skewness of the data. (2)

One of these cars is selected at random.

- (e) Estimate the probability that this car is parked for more than 75 minutes. (3)

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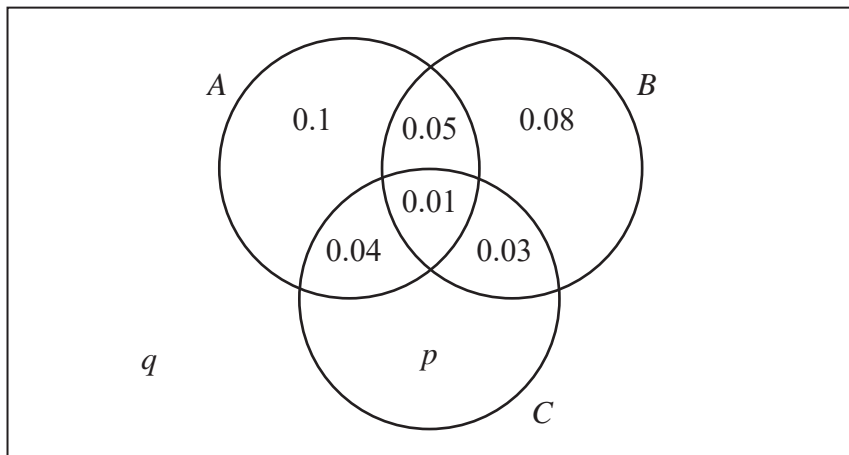




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4. Pieces of wood cladding are produced by a timber merchant. There are three types of fault,  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$ , that can appear in each piece of wood cladding.

The Venn diagram shows the probabilities of a piece of wood cladding having the various types of fault.



A piece of wood cladding is chosen at random.

- (a) Find the probability that the piece of wood cladding has more than one type of fault. (1)

Fault types  $A$  and  $C$  occur independently.

- (b) Find the probability that the piece of wood cladding has no faults. (4)

Given that the piece of wood cladding has fault  $A$ ,

- (c) find the probability that it also has fault  $B$  but not fault  $C$ . (2)

Two pieces of the wood cladding are selected at random.

- (d) Find the probability that both have exactly 2 types of fault. (3)

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