



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2022

Pearson Edexcel International A Level
In Statistics S1 (WST01) Paper 01

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

January 2022

Question Paper Log Number P66652A

Publications Code WST01_01_2201_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2022

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.

Special notes for marking Statistics exams (for AAs only)

- Any correct method should gain credit. If you cannot see how to apply the mark scheme but believe the method to be correct then please send to review.
- For method marks, we generally allow or condone a slip or transcription error if these are seen in an expression. We do not, however, condone or allow these errors in accuracy marks.
- If a candidate is "hedging their bets" e.g. give Attempt 1...Attempt 2...etc then please send to review.

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
-----------------	--------	-------

1. (a)	$P(C') = \frac{103}{120}$ oe	awrt 0.858	B1 (1)
(b)	$P(A \cap B \cap C') = 0$		B1 (1)
(c)	$P(A \cup B \cup C') = \frac{9+3+2+5+1+93}{120}$ or $P(A \cup B \cup C') = 1 - \frac{7}{120}$ $= \frac{113}{120}$ oe	awrt 0.942	M1 A1 (2)
(d)	$P(\text{At most } 1) = P(0 \text{ or } 1) = \frac{93+9+7+1}{120}$ or $\frac{120-2-5-3}{120}$ $= \frac{110}{120}$ oe	awrt 0.917	M1 A1 (2)
(e)	$P(A \text{At most } 1) = \frac{\frac{9}{120}}{\frac{110}{120}}$ $= \frac{9}{110}$ oe	awrt 0.0818	M1 A1 (2)
(f)	$\left[P(X=0) = \frac{93}{120} \right]$ $P(X=1) = \frac{17}{120}$ $P(X=2) = \frac{8}{120}$ $P(X=3) = \frac{2}{120}$ $E(X) = \left[\frac{93}{120} \times 0 \right] + \frac{17}{120} \times 1 + \frac{8}{120} \times 2 + \frac{2}{120} \times 3$ $= \frac{13}{40}$ or 0.325 oe		M1 M1 A1 (3)
Notes			[11]
(a)	B1 (allow awrt 0.858)		
(b)	B1 cao condone 0/120 but do not allow other denominators		
(c)	M1 for either correct expression for $P(A \cup B \cup C')$ A1 o.e. (allow awrt 0.942)		
(d)	M1 correct expression A1 $\frac{11}{12}$ o.e. (allow awrt 0.917)		
(e)	M1 follow through their part (d) if num < denom eg $\frac{m/120}{\text{"110/120"}}$ or if the fraction in (d) has denominator of 120 $\frac{m}{\text{"their 110"}}$ where $0 < m < 110$ Allow $\frac{n}{120-3-2-5}$ or $\frac{n}{110}$ where $0 < n < 110$ A1 o.e. (allow awrt 0.0818)		
(f)	1 st M1 for the probability distribution of X (condone missing $P(X=0)$) awrt 0.14 awrt 0.067 and awrt 0.017 May be implied by a correct expression for E(X). At least 2 correct must be associated with the correct x value 2 nd M1 correct follow through expression for E(X) ft their probabilities and X values A1 Dep on both previous method marks being awarded. Working must be checked. A correct answer with no working scores 3/3 SC $P(X=17) = 17/120$ (awrt 0.14) $P(X=8) = 8/120$ (awrt 0.067) $P(X=14) = 14/120$ (awrt 0.12) leading to awrt 4.58 or 183/40 gains M0M1A0		

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
-----------------	--------	-------

<p>2. (a)</p>	$S_{dp} = 5240.8 - \frac{1029 \times 50.8}{10} [= 13.48]$ $r = \frac{'13.48'}{\sqrt{344.9 \times 0.576}}$ $= 0.9563834526\dots \quad \text{awrt } \underline{\underline{0.956}}$	<p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>(3)</p>
<p>(b)(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p>$w = 50 - p$</p> <p>-1</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>(2)</p>
<p>(c)</p>	<p>-0.956</p>	<p>B1ft</p> <p>(1)</p>
[6]		
Notes		
<p>(a)</p> <p>(b)(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p>1st M1 correct expression for S_{dp}</p> <p>2nd M1 valid attempt at r with their S_{dp} not equal to 5240.8 and the correct denominator</p> <p>A1 awrt 0.956</p> <p>B1 allow equivalent rearrangements</p> <p>B1 – 1 cao</p> <p>B1ft follow through $-1 \times$their(a) providing $-1 <$ their (a) < 1</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
-----------------	--------	-------

<p>3. (a)</p>	<p>lower quartile = 116 upper quartile = 125 "125" + 1.5 × ("125" - "116") or "125" + 1.5 × (9) Outlier is greater than 138.5, so $c = 9^*$</p>	<p>B1 M1 A1*cso (3)</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>$\bar{x} = \frac{-96}{24} [= -4]$ $\bar{d} = '\bar{x}' + 125$</p> <p>$\sum d = 125 \times 24 - 96 [= 2904]$ $\bar{d} = \frac{2904}{24}$ $\bar{d} = 121$</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 (3)</p>
<p>(c)</p>	<p>$[\sigma_x = \sigma_d] = \sqrt{\frac{1306}{24}}$ $[\sigma_d] = 7.3767...$ awrt 7.38</p>	<p>M1 A1 (2)</p>
<p>(d)</p>	<p>$[P(D > 118 X < 0)] = \frac{P(118 < D < 125)}{P(D < 125)}$ or $\frac{P(-7 < X < 0)}{P(X < 0)}$ or $\frac{5/24}{14/24}$ $= \frac{5}{14}$</p>	<p>M1 A1 (2) [10]</p>

Notes

<p>(a)</p>	<p>B1 both values correct. Both values must be seen either in the calculation or separately. They are not implied by the IQR = 9 M1 use of $Q_3 + 1.5 \times IQR$ with their values. May be implied by 138.5 if B1 awarded A1*cso for 138.5 and conclusion $c = 9$ (do not accept $c = 139$) with no errors. Answer is given so working must be shown.</p> <p>(b) 1st M1 for correct expression for \bar{x} 2nd M1 use of $\bar{d} = '\bar{x}' + 125$ A1 121 NB condone no labelling or incorrect labelling throughout part(b)</p> <p>(c) M1 correct expression $\sqrt{\frac{1306}{24}}$ A1 awrt 7.38 final answer</p> <p>(d) M1 correct probability statement (allow a probability of $\frac{k}{14}$ where $0 < k < 14$ to score M1) A1 allow awrt 0.357</p>
-------------------	--

Question Number	Scheme	Marks												
4. (a)	$\frac{2}{5}$	B1 (1)												
(b)	$E(W) = 3$ $E(5 - 2W) = 5 - 2E(W)$ $E(X) = -1$	B1 M1 A1 (3)												
(c)	$P(X < W) = P(5 - 2W < W) = P(W > \frac{5}{3})$ or $P(W \geq 2)$ $= \frac{4}{5}$	M1 A1 (2)												
(d)(i)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>[y]</td> <td>1</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{3}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{4}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{5}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[p]</td> <td>$\frac{1}{5}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{5}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{5}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{5}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{5}$</td> </tr> </table>	[y]	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	[p]	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	B1
[y]	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$									
[p]	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$									
(ii)	$E(Y) = \frac{1}{5} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{5} \right)$ or $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{25} \left[= \frac{137}{300} = 0.4566\dots \right]$ $E(Y^2) = \frac{1}{5} \left(1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \right)$ or $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{45} + \frac{1}{80} + \frac{1}{125} \left[= \frac{5269}{18000} = 0.2927\dots \right]$ $\text{Var}(Y) = '0.2927\dots' - ('0.4566\dots')^2$ awrt 0.0842	M1 M1 M1 A1 (5)												
(e)	$\text{Var}(2 - 3Y) = (-3)^2 \text{Var}(Y)$ awrt 0.758	M1 A1ft (2)												
Notes		[13]												
(a)	B1 oe													
(b)	B1 sight of $E(W) = 3$ or the x values 3, 1, -1, -3, -5 (they may be added) M1 use of $E(5 - 2W) = 5 - 2E(W)$ or $\frac{1}{5}(3 + 1 + \dots + -5)$ Condone use of X instead of W A1 cao and labelled $E(X)$													
(c)	M1 for identifying $W > \frac{5}{3}$ or $W \geq 2$ eg $1 - P(W = 1) \geq 2$ or $1 - P(W \leq 1) \geq 2$ A1 oe													
(d)(i)	B1 Correct distribution (probabilities may be implied by correct use). May be seen in any part													
(ii)	M1 attempt at expression for $E(Y)$ using their values of y and p (at least 2 terms seen) or awrt 0.457 (0.45 if have 0.3 rather than 1/3) Condone incorrect labelling M1 attempt at expression for $E(Y^2)$ using their values of y and p (at least 2 terms seen) or awrt 0.293 (0.2885 if have 0.3 rather than 1/3) Condone incorrect labelling M1 For use of " $E(Y^2)$ " - (" $E(Y)$ ") ² ft their values for $E(Y^2)$ and $E(Y)$ A1 awrt 0.0842 or $\frac{947}{11250}$													
(e)	M1 for use of $(-3)^2 \text{Var}(Y)$ with their $\text{Var}(Y) > 0$ condone $(3)^2 \text{Var}(Y)$ A1ft $\frac{947}{1250}$ or $9 \times$ "their part (d) > 0" evaluated correctly to 3sf or exact fraction													

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
5. (a)	$P(X < 37) = P\left(Z < \frac{37-40}{2.4}\right) = P(Z < -1.25)$ $= 1 - 0.8944 \quad ; = 0.105649... \quad \text{awrt } \underline{0.106}$	M1 M1; A1 (3)
(b)	$P(\text{one value is greater than } 32) = \sqrt{0.16} [=0.4]$ $\frac{32-m}{2.4} = 0.2533$ $m = 31.392... \quad \text{awrt } \underline{31.4}$	M1 M1 B1 A1 (4)
(c)	$P(Y < 0) = P\left(Z < \frac{0-4}{8}\right) = P(Z < -0.5) [= 0.3085]$ Let X be the number of negative values $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) \text{ oe}$ $= 1 - (0.6915)^5$ $= 0.84188... \quad \text{awrt } \underline{0.842}$	M1 M1 A1 (4) [11]
Notes		
(a)	1 st M1 standardising 37 (or 43) with 40 and 2.4 (allow \pm) 2 nd M1 for $1 - p$ (where $0.88 < p < 0.90$) Implied by correct answer. A1 for awrt 0.106 (calc. 0.105649.....)	
(b)	1 st M1 correct expression for one value > 32 (may be implied by sight of 0.2533... Allow any value between 0.25 and 0.26 inclusive) 2 nd M1 standardising 32 with m and 2.4 and setting equal to z value $0.2 < z < 0.3$ B1 for $z = \pm 0.2533$ or better (calc gives 0.2533470931.....) used in a linear equation for m A1 awrt 31.4 or better SC [using 0.16] Allow M0M1 B0 A0 for $\frac{32-m}{2.4} = z$ where $0.99 \leq z < 1.04$	
(c)	1 st M1 standardising 0 with 4 and 8 (allow \pm) or seeing 0.3085 or 0.6915 2 nd M1 realising they need to find $1 - P(X = 0)$ ie writing or using $1 - P(\text{no negative values})$ oe May be implied by $1 - p^5 \quad 0 < p < 1$ 3 rd M1 use of $1 - p^5$ where p is $1 - P\left(Z < \frac{0-4}{8}\right)$ A1 awrt 0.842 (tables: 0.8418894... calculator: 0.84193233....) NB If they use Binomial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ and get 0.842 full marks. ▪ and get 0.125 then award M1M1M0A0 ▪ otherwise send to Review 	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks	
6. (a)	$\bar{f} = 10.8 + 0.748\bar{p} = 10.8 + 0.748(62.4)$ awrt 57.5	M1 A1 (2)	
(b)	For each additional mark scored on the pre-test , the average mark on the final exam increases by 0.748	B1 (1)	
(c)	The statement is not reliable as there is no data below 19 (extrapolation).	B1 (1)	
(d)	76	B1 (1)	
(e)	$p < 10.8 + 0.748p$ $0.252p < 10.8$ $p < \text{awrt } \mathbf{42.9}$	M1 M1 A1 (3)	
(f)	[No change to] $S_{pp} = 15\,573.76$	M1 M1 dM1 M1 awrt 0.9 A1 (5)	
	$\sum pf = 133486 - 2842 + 9016$ $[= 139660]$		$\sum pf$ increases by $98(92 - 29) [= 6174]$
	$\sum f = "57.47" \times 34 + (92 - 29)$ or $\frac{133486 - 11648.35}{2120} \times 34 + (92 - 29)$ $[= 1954 + 92 - 29 \approx 2017]$		$\frac{\sum p \sum f}{n}$ increases by $\frac{2120(92 - 29)}{34}$ $[= 3928.235...]$
	$S_{pf} = "139660" - \frac{2120 \times "2017"}{34}$ $[=$ $13894...]$		S_{pf} increases by '6174' - '3928.235' $[= 2245.764...]$
	$b = \frac{"13894..."}{15573.76}$ $[= 0.89...]$		$b = \frac{11648.35 + "2245.764"}{15573.76}$
Notes		[13]	
(a)	M1 for substituting 62.4 into the regression equation. Allow answer between 57 and 58 A1 awrt 57.5		
(b)	B1 must include context and reference to 0.748 Needs to refer to each mark being 0.748 or a multiple of eg 10 marks is 7.48 Allow equivalent words eg score/ point for mark, pre or test for pre-test, exam or final for final exam		
(c)	B1 Not reliable with correct supporting reason eg it (10.8) is an outlier, outside the range		
(d)	B1 76 cao		
(e)	1 st M1 for setting up inequality in p only or for drawing the line $f = p$ on the graph. May be implied by $p < n$ (ignore any lower limit) where $40 \leq n < 46$ (allow incorrect inequality sign or =) Allow trial and improvement. 2 nd M1 rearranging to the form $ap < b$ with correct inequality sign. Allow $(1 - 0.748)p < 10.8$ May be implied by $p < n$ (ignore any lower limit) where $42 < n < 44$ A1 $p < \text{awrt } 42.9$ (ignore any lower limit) ISW		
(f)	1 st M1 Correct method to find new $\sum pf$ or change in $\sum pf$ 2 nd M1 Correct method to find new $\sum f$ or change in $\frac{\sum p \sum f}{n}$ Allow 2018 or 2017 3 rd dM1 dep on both previous method marks being awarded. Correct method to find new S_{pf} with their changed $\sum pf$ and $\sum f$ or change in S_{pf} 4 th M1 expression for $b = \frac{S_{pf}}{15573.76}$ with their changed S_{pf} and unchanged S_{pp} A1 awrt 0.9 (from correct working)		

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
7. (a)	$P(X = 3) = F(3) - F(2) = \frac{1}{38}$ $P(X = 3) = \frac{7}{n} \times \frac{6}{n-1} \times \frac{5}{n-2}$ $\frac{7}{n} \times \frac{6}{n-1} \times \frac{5}{n-2} = \frac{1}{38} \rightarrow n(n-1)(n-2) = 7980 \quad (*)$	M1 M1 M1 A1cso (4)
(b)	$21 \times 20 \times 19 = 7980$	B1cso (1)
(c)	$a = F(0) = P(X = 0) = \frac{14}{21} \times \frac{13}{20} \times \frac{12}{19}$ $P(X = 1) = 3 \times \frac{14}{21} \times \frac{13}{20} \times \frac{7}{19} \left[= \frac{91}{190} \right] \text{ or } P(X = 2) = 3 \times \frac{7}{21} \times \frac{6}{20} \times \frac{14}{19} \left[= \frac{21}{95} \right]$ $b = F(1) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) = \frac{26}{95} + \frac{91}{190} \text{ or } b = \frac{37}{38} - \frac{21}{95}$	M1 $a = \frac{26}{95}$ A1 M1 M1 dM1 $b = \frac{143}{190}$ A1 (6) [11]
Notes		
(a)	<p>1st M1 for use of $F(3) - F(2)$ Accept $\frac{1}{38}$</p> <p>2nd M1 product of 3 probabilities where the denominators are n, $(n - 1)$ and $(n - 2)$ and the numerators are decreasing k, $(k - 1)$ and $(k - 2)$ This may be seen as a single term in a longer expression.</p> <p>3rd M1 setting up equation for $P(X = 3) =$ product of correct 3 probabilities without replacement</p> <p>A1cso fully correct solution with no errors seen</p> <p>(b) B1cso correctly evaluated product. Allow $21(21 - 1)(21 - 2) = 7980$</p> <p>(c) 1st M1 product of 3 probabilities for $P(X = 0)$ The three probabilities can be in any arrangement May be implied by $\frac{26}{95}$</p> <p>1st A1 $a = \frac{26}{95}$ oe must be clear this is the value for a</p> <p>2nd M1 product of 3 probabilities for $P(X = 1)$ or $P(X = 2)$ or $\frac{91}{190}$ or $\frac{91}{570}$ or $\frac{21}{95}$ or $\frac{7}{95}$ oe seen.</p> <p>Condone incorrect labelling. The three probabilities can be in any arrangement</p> <p>3rd M1 $\times 3$ or adding the 3 sets of the 3 fractions or $\frac{91}{190}$ or $\frac{21}{95}$ Condone incorrect labelling</p> <p>4th dM1 their $P(X = 0) +$ their $P(X = 1)$ or $F(2) - P(X = 2)$ (dep on 2nd M1 being scored)</p> <p>2nd A1 $b = \frac{143}{190}$ oe must be clear this is the value for b</p> <p>NB if $a = 0.273\dots$ and $b = 0.7526$ implies the method marks.</p>	

