



# Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level  
In Statistics S2 (WST02) 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](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://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](http://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](http://www.pearson.com/uk)

Summer 2024

Question Paper Log Number P76184A

Publications Code WST02\_01\_2406\_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2024

## 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.

## EDEXCEL IAL MATHEMATICS

### General Instructions for Marking

1. The total number of marks for the paper is 75.
2. The Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:
  - **M marks: Method marks are awarded for 'knowing a method and attempting to apply it', unless otherwise indicated.**
  - **A marks:** Accuracy marks can only be awarded if the relevant method (M) marks have been earned.
  - **B marks** are unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)
  - Marks should not be subdivided.

### 3. Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes and can be used if you are using the annotation facility on ePEN.

- bod            benefit of doubt
  - ft             follow through
    - the symbol  $\checkmark$  will be used for correct ft
  - cao            correct answer only
  - cso            correct solution only.
    - There must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
  - isw            ignore subsequent working
  - awrt          answers which round to
  - SC             special case
  - oe             or equivalent (and appropriate)
  - **d... or dep** dependent
  - indep         independent
  - dp             decimal places
  - sf             significant figures
  - \*              The answer is printed on the paper or ag- answer given
  - $\square$  or d...    The second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark
4. All **A marks are 'correct answer only' (cao.)**, unless shown, for example, as A1 ft to indicate that previous wrong working is to be followed through. After a misread however, the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft, but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.

5. For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected. If you are using the annotation facility on ePEN, **indicate this action by 'MR' in the body of the script.**
6. If a candidate makes more than one attempt at any question:
  - If all but one attempt is crossed out, mark the attempt which is NOT crossed out.
  - If either all attempts are crossed out or none are crossed out, mark all the attempts and score the highest single attempt.

Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

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.

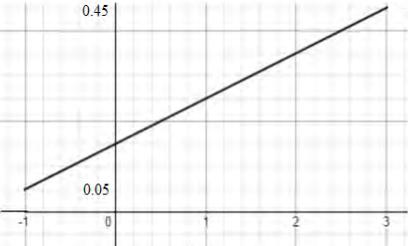
Question	Scheme		Marks
1(a)	The random variable $M$ is such that $M \sim \text{Po}(2)$		
(i)	$[P(M \leq 3) = ]0.8571$	awrt <b>0.857</b>	B1
(ii)	$P(M \leq 6) = 1 - P(M \leq 5)$		M1
	$= 0.0166$ (calc 0.016563...)	awrt <b>0.0166</b>	A1
			(3)
(b)	$Q \sim \text{Po}(6)$		M1
	$P(4 \leq Q \leq 7) = P(Q \leq 7) - P(Q \leq 3) [= 0.5928]$		M1
	$X \sim \text{B}(20, "0.5928")$ and $P(X = 15)$ or ${}^{20}C_{15} ("0.5928")^{15} (1 - "0.5928")^5$		M1
	$= 0.06809...$	awrt <b>0.068</b>	A1
			(4)
(c)	$H_0: \lambda = 2 \quad H_1: \lambda > 2$		B1
	$R \sim \text{Po}(5) : P(R \leq 10)$ or $1 - P(R \leq 9)$		M1
	$= 0.0318$	or CR: $R \leq 10$	A1
	Reject $H_0$ or Significant or in the critical region		M1
	There is evidence to support the <b>manager's belief</b> / rate of <b>customers</b> arriving at the <b>garage</b> has <b>increased</b>		A1
			(5)
(d)	The number of tyres bought is likely not to occur singly/tyres are not sold independently.		B1
			(1)
<b>Notes</b>			<b>Total 13</b>
(a)	<b>B1</b>	awrt 0.857	
	<b>M1</b>	for $1 - P(M \leq 5)$ or $1 - 0.9834$ Do not allow $1 - P(M < 6)$ unless $1 - P(M \leq 5)$ is used	
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.0166 correct answer scores 2 out of 2	
(b)	<b>M1</b>	for writing or using $\text{Po}(6)$	
	<b>M1</b>	for $P(Q \leq 7) - P(Q \leq 3)$ or $0.7440 - 0.1512$ or awrt 0.593	
	<b>M1</b>	For $\text{B}(20, "0.5928")$ and $P(X = 15)$ or ${}^{20}C_{15} (p)^{15} (1 - p)^5$ (implied by awrt 0.068)	
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.068	
(c)	<b>B1</b>	for correct hypotheses in terms of $\lambda$ or $\mu$ Allow 5 instead of 2. These must be attached to $H_0$ and $H_1$ correctly	
	<b>M1</b>	for writing or using $\text{Po}(5)$ and $P(R \leq 10)$ or $1 - P(R \leq 9)$ (may be implied by awrt 0.0318 or correct CR)	
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.0318 allow CR: $[R] \leq 10$ allow any letter or no letter for CR	
	<b>M1</b>	for a correct ft statement consistent with their $p$ -value and 0.05 or with 10 and their CR Need not be contextual but there must be no contradicting non-contextual comments	
	<b>A1</b>	dep on 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for a correct conclusion in context which must be rejecting $H_0$ Must use bold words (oe)	
(d)	<b>B1</b>	for the idea that tyres may be bought in e.g. pairs oe/the idea that tyre sales are not independent	

Question	Scheme		Marks
2(a)	$\frac{3}{10}d - \frac{1}{75}d^2 - \frac{2}{3} = 1$		M1
	$45d - 2d^2 - 100 = 150$ or $\frac{3}{10}d - \frac{1}{75}d^2 - \frac{5}{3} = 0 \rightarrow 2d^2 - 45d + 250 = 0^*$		A1*
			(2)
(b)	$P(1 < H < 4.5) = \left(\frac{4.5}{6} - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{48}\right) = \frac{19}{48}$ or 0.39583...		M1
	$P(1 < H < 1.5) = \left(\frac{1.5^2}{48}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{48}\right) = \frac{5}{192}$ or 0.02604...		M1
	$P(H < 1.5   1 < H < 4.5) = \frac{"0.02604..."}{"0.3958..."}$		M1
	$= \frac{5}{76}$ or 0.06578... awrt <b>0.0658</b>		A1
			(4)
(c)	$[f(h) = ] \begin{cases} \frac{h}{24} & 0 < h, , 4 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 4 < h, , 5 \\ \frac{3}{10} - \frac{2}{75}h & 5 < h, , d \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$		M1 M1 A1
			(3)
<b>Notes</b>			<b>Total 9</b>
(a)	<b>M1</b>	for $\frac{3}{10}d - \frac{1}{75}d^2 - \frac{2}{3} = 1$	
	<b>A1*</b>	cso at least one step seen before given answer e.g. removing the denominator or correct 3 term quadratic = 0	
(b)	<b>M1</b>	correct method to find $P(1 < H < 4.5)$ implied by $\frac{19}{48}$ or awrt 0.396	
	<b>M1</b>	for writing or finding $P(1 < H < 1.5)$ implied by $\frac{5}{192}$ or awrt 0.026	
	<b>M1</b>	for $\frac{p}{"0.3958"}$ where $0 < p < "0.3958"$	
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.0658	
(c)	<b>M1</b>	for one of row 1, 2 or 3 correct. Allow any letters. Condone missing/incorrect range	
	<b>M1</b>	for any two rows correct with ranges. Allow any letters and < for ,, signs	
	<b>A1</b>	Fully correct. all the same letter in rows 1 to 3 Allow < for ,, signs condone $d = 10$ but not $d = 12.5$	

Question	Scheme		Marks
3(a)	<b>A list of all the shops</b>		B1
			(1)
(b)	The shops		B1
			(1)
(c)	Advantage - A sample is quicker/ cheaper / easier to process		B1
	Disadvantage – less accurate/ may be biased / may not be representative		B1
			(2)
(d)	$P(X \leq 6) = 0.0172$ <u>or</u> $P(X \leq 18) = 0.0212$ <u>or</u> $P(X \leq 17) = 0.9788$ <u>or</u> $X \leq 6$ <u>or</u> $X \leq 18$		M1
	$[P(X \leq 6)] = 0.0172$ <b>and</b> $[P(X \leq 18)] = 0.0212$		A1
	CR: $[0, ]X \leq 6, 18, X \leq 30]$		A1
			(3)
(e)	20 is in the critical region therefore there is evidence that <b>Jian's belief</b> is incorrect		B1ft
			(1)
(f)	$H_0 : p = 0.4 \quad H_1 : p < 0.4$		B1
	$J \sim B(150, 0.4) \Rightarrow \approx N(60, 36)$		M1A1
	$P(J \leq 47) \approx P\left(Z \leq \frac{47.5 - 60}{6} [= -2.08333...]\right)$	$\frac{(n+0.5) - 60}{6} = -1.6449$	M1 M1
	$= 0.0188$ (calc 0.018610...)	CR: $J < \text{awrt } 49.6$	A1
	There is sufficient evidence to suggest that the <b>proportion of shops</b> where the stocktaking system is being used incorrectly is <b>less than 0.4/decreased</b>		A1
			(7)
<b>Notes</b>			<b>Total 15</b>
(a)	<b>B1</b>	for the idea of a list/database(oe) of <b>all shops</b> list of all stocktaking systems is B0	
(b)	<b>B1</b>	for allow shop or store(s) the number of shops is B0 the stocktaking systems at each shop is B0	
(c)	<b>B1</b>	for a correct advantage for a sample oe eg allow census take longer than a sample e.g. 'a sample is more uncertain' on its own is B0	
	<b>B1</b>	for a correct disadvantage for a sample oe eg a census is more accurate than a sample	
		If there is no reference to sample or census assume referring to sample. Ignore extraneous non-contradictory comments	
(d)	<b>M1</b>	for one of these probability statements correct <u>or</u> awrt 0.017 <u>or</u> awrt 0.021 <u>or</u> awrt 0.98 <u>or</u> one correct CR	
	<b>A1</b>	for both probabilities awrt 0.0172 and awrt 0.0212	
	<b>A1</b>	for both CR correct oe e.g. $X < 7, X > 17$ ignore any symbol used between the two CR tails allow any or no letter (do not allow CR stated as probabilities)	
(e)	<b>B1ft</b>	for stating 20 is in the CR <b>and</b> give correct statement. Allow the belief in words. Only ft if their CR is in the form $X \leq C_1 \cup X \leq C_2$ (allow as probability statements)	
(f)	<b>B1</b>	for both hypotheses correct, using $p$ or $\pi$ . Must be attached to $H_0$ and $H_1$	
	<b>M1</b>	for writing or using $N(60, \dots)$	
	<b>A1</b>	for writing or using $N(60, 36)$	
	<b>M1</b>	for standardising (allow $\pm$ ) using their "60" and "6" with either 46.5, 47 or 47.5 for CR method $n, n + 0.5$ or $n - 0.5$ and equate to $-1.6449$ or better	
	<b>M1</b>	for using the correct continuity correction 47.5 or $(n + 0.5)$	
	<b>A1</b>	for awrt 0.019 <u>or</u> CR: $J < \text{awrt } 49.6$ or $J + 0.5 < \text{awrt } 50.1$ Exact binomial gives 0.01756...and scores M0A0M0M0A0	
	<b>A1</b>	dep on previous A1 for a correct conclusion in context using bold word (oe) Do not allow 'number' for 'proportion'	

Question	Scheme		Marks																	
4(a)	$\frac{10}{50} \times \frac{9}{49} \left[ = \frac{9}{245} * \right]$		B1cso (1)																	
(b)	number of counters numbered 4 = 10    numbered 7 = 15    numbered 10 = 25 $M = 4, 5.5, 7, 8.5, 10$		M1 B1																	
	$P(M = 5.5) = 2 \times \frac{10}{50} \times \frac{15}{49} \left[ = \frac{6}{49} \right]$		M1																	
	$P(M = 7) = 2 \times \frac{10}{50} \times \frac{25}{49} + \frac{15}{50} \times \frac{14}{49} \left[ = \frac{71}{245} \right]$		M1																	
	$P(M = 8.5) = 2 \times \frac{15}{50} \times \frac{25}{49} \left[ = \frac{15}{49} \right]$		M1																	
	$P(M = 10) = \frac{25}{50} \times \frac{24}{49} \left[ = \frac{12}{49} \right]$																			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>m</math></th> <th>4</th> <th>5.5</th> <th>7</th> <th>8.5</th> <th>10</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>P(M = m)</math></td> <td><math>\frac{9}{245}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{6}{49}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{71}{245}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{15}{49}</math></td> <td><math>\frac{12}{49}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(awrt) 0.037</td> <td>(awrt) 0.122</td> <td>(awrt) 0.290</td> <td>(awrt) 0.306</td> <td>(awrt) 0.245</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		$m$	4	5.5	7	8.5	10	$P(M = m)$	$\frac{9}{245}$	$\frac{6}{49}$	$\frac{71}{245}$	$\frac{15}{49}$	$\frac{12}{49}$		(awrt) 0.037	(awrt) 0.122	(awrt) 0.290	(awrt) 0.306	(awrt) 0.245
$m$	4	5.5	7	8.5	10															
$P(M = m)$	$\frac{9}{245}$	$\frac{6}{49}$	$\frac{71}{245}$	$\frac{15}{49}$	$\frac{12}{49}$															
	(awrt) 0.037	(awrt) 0.122	(awrt) 0.290	(awrt) 0.306	(awrt) 0.245															
			(6)																	
(c)	$\left(1 - \frac{9}{245}\right)^n < 0.15$		M1																	
	$n = 50.689... \text{ or } n = 50 \text{ is } 0.1539... \text{ or } n = 51 \text{ is } 0.148... \text{ or } [n >] \frac{\log 0.15}{\log(1 - \frac{9}{245})}$		M1																	
	$n = 51$		A1																	
			(3)																	
<b>Notes</b>			<b>Total 10</b>																	
(a)	<b>B1</b>	A correct equivalent expression																		
(b)	<b>M1</b>	For 10, 15 and 25 - may be seen in (a) or may be seen in probability expressions																		
	<b>B1</b>	all means correct with no incorrect extra unless they have a probability of 0																		
	<b>M1</b>	One correct probability (not including 9/245)																		
	<b>M1</b>	Two correct probabilities (not including 9/245)																		
	<b>M1</b>	Three correct probabilities (not including 9/245)																		
	<b>A1</b>	fully correct. need not be in a table but must have correct probability associated with correct mean																		
	<b>SC</b>	<b>With replacement</b> using probabilities $\frac{10}{50}, \frac{15}{50}, \frac{25}{50}$ gives $\frac{3}{25}, \frac{29}{100}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{4}$ can score maximum M1B1M1(two correct)M1(four correct)M0A0																		
(c)	<b>M1</b>	Setting up a correct inequality (allow any inequality or equal sign here)																		
	<b>M1</b>	for a value $n = \text{awrt } 50.7 \text{ or } \text{awrt } 0.154 \text{ or } \text{awrt } 0.148$ or correct log expression for $n$																		
	<b>A1</b>	51 cao    do not allow $n \dots 51$																		

Question	Scheme		Marks
5(a)	$D \sim B(8, 0.05)$		M1
	$P(D \dots 2) = 1 - P(D \dots 1)$		M1
	$= 0.0572$ (calc 0.057244...) awrt <b>0.0572</b>		A1
			(3)
(b)	$E \sim \text{Po}(50)$		M1
	$P(E = 45) = \frac{e^{-50} \times 50^{45}}{45!}$		M1
	$= 0.0458262\dots$ awrt <b>0.0458</b>		A1
			(3)
(c)	$P(T > 16) = \frac{50-16}{50-10}$ or $1 - \frac{16-10}{50-10}$		M1
	$= 0.85$		A1
			(2)
(d)	$P(T < 40) = 0.75$		M1
	$F =$ number of customers ringing in the next 40 seconds has $F \sim \text{Po}(4)$		
	$P(F = 0) [= e^{-4} =$ awrt 0.0183]		M1
	$P(\text{Jia reaches the correct department and } F = 0) = 0.75 \times 0.95 \times e^{-4}$		dM1
	$= 0.013049\dots$ awrt <b>0.013</b>		A1
		(4)	
<b>Notes</b>			<b>Total 12</b>
(a)	<b>M1</b>	for writing or using $B(8, 0.05)$	
	<b>M1</b>	for writing or using $1 - P(D \dots 1)$	
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.0572	
(b)	<b>M1</b>	for writing or using $\text{Po}(50)$	
	<b>M1</b>	for $\frac{e^{-\lambda} \times \lambda^{45}}{45!}$ with any value of $\lambda$ (may be implied by awrt 0.046)	
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.0458	
(c)	<b>M1</b>	for a correct method to find $P(T > 16)$	
	<b>A1</b>	for 0.85 oe correct answer scores 2 out of 2	
(d)	<b>M1</b>	for 0.75 oe	
	<b>M1</b>	for attempting $P(F = 0)$ from $\text{Po}(\lambda)$ allow any $\lambda$	
	<b>dM1</b>	dep on previous M1 "0.75" $\times$ 0.95 $\times$ "e <sup>-4</sup> "	
	<b>A1</b>	awrt 0.013	

Question	Scheme	Marks	
6(a)	$\int_{-1}^3 (a+bx) dx [=1]$ <u>or</u> trapezium drawn	M1	
	$\left[ ax + \frac{bx^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^3 [=1]$ oe <u>or</u> $\frac{3-(-1)}{2} ((a-b) + (a+3b)) [=1]$	A1	
	$\left[ 3a + \frac{9b}{2} \right] - \left[ -a + \frac{b}{2} \right] = 1$ oe <u>or</u> $\frac{4}{2}(2a+2b) = 1 \Rightarrow 4a+4b = 1^*$	A1*	
		(3)	
(b)(i)	$\int_{-1}^3 ax^2 + bx^3 dx = \left[ \frac{ax^3}{3} + \frac{bx^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^3$	M1A1	
	$\left[ \frac{27a}{3} + \frac{81b}{4} \right] - \left[ -\frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{4} \right] = \frac{17}{5}$	dM1	
	$\frac{28}{3}a + 20\left(\frac{1-4a}{4}\right) = \frac{17}{5}$	M1 A1	
		(5)	
(ii)	$-\frac{32}{3}a = -\frac{8}{5}$ oe <u>or</u> $\frac{28}{3}\left(\frac{1-4b}{4}\right) + 20b = \frac{17}{5}$	M1	
	$b = \frac{1-4 \times 0.15}{4} \Rightarrow b = 0.1^*$	A1*	
		(2)	
(c)		M1 A1	
		(2)	
(d)	$\left[ "0.15"k + \frac{0.1k^2}{2} \right] - \left[ -"0.15"+ \frac{0.1}{2} \right] = 0.2$ <u>or</u> $\frac{1}{2}(k+1)(0.05+0.1k+0.15) = 0.2$	$\left[ 0.45 + \frac{0.9}{2} \right] - \left[ "0.15"k + \frac{0.1k^2}{2} \right] = 0.8$ <u>or</u> $\frac{1}{2}(3-k)(0.15+0.1k+0.45) = 0.8$	M1
	$0.05k^2 + 0.15k - 0.1 = 0$	A1	
	$k = \frac{-0.15 \pm \sqrt{0.15^2 - 4 \times 0.05 \times (-0.1)}}{2 \times 0.05}$	M1	
	$= 0.56155\dots$ awrt <b>0.562</b>	A1	
		(4)	
		<b>Total 16</b>	

		Notes
(a)	<b>M1</b>	for an attempt to integrate $a + bx$ with either $a \rightarrow ax$ or $x \rightarrow x^2$ ignore limits <u>or</u> for trapezium drawn with parallel sides correct in terms of $a$ and $b$ (may be implied by correct area of trapezium)
	<b>A1</b>	correct integration <u>or</u> correct area of trapezium
	<b>A1*</b>	cso (correct limits seen substituted or correct area) equated to 1 which leads to final given answer
<b>Mark b(i) and b(ii) together</b>		
(b)(i)	<b>M1</b>	for an attempt to integrate $ax^2 + bx^3$ with either $x^2 \rightarrow x^3$ or $x^3 \rightarrow x^4$ ignore limits
	<b>A1</b>	correct integration ignore limits
	<b>dM1</b>	dep on previous M1. Substituting in correct limits and equating to 17/5
	<b>M1</b>	substituting $4b = 1 - 4a$ oe
	<b>A1</b>	a correct equation
(ii)	<b>M1</b>	solving their equation in $a$ in the form $na = c$ where $n \neq 1$ <u>or</u> a correct equation in terms of $b$ M0 for $a = 0.15$ without working or for using $b = 0.1$ in $4a + 4b = 1$ to find $a$
	<b>A1*</b>	for a correct un-simplified expression for $b$ leading to given answer $b = 0.1$ * which must come from correct working
(c)	<b>M1</b>	correct shape (straight line with positive gradient) must be above $x$ -axis and must be between $-1$ and $3$ ignore graph before $-1$ and after $3$
	<b>A1</b>	correct with both correct $x$ -axis labels $-1$ and $3$ <b>and</b> at least 1 correct $y$ -axis label from $0.05, 0.15$ or $0.45$ ignore graph before $-1$ and after $3$
(d)	<b>M1</b>	for a correct equation using integration or area need not be simplified. use of limit $k + 1$ instead of $k$ in integration is M0
	<b>A1</b>	correct 3 term quadratic (oe)
	<b>M1</b>	correct method seen to solve their 3 term quadratic <u>or</u> awrt $0.562$ <u>or</u> awrt $-3.56$
	<b>A1</b>	awrt $0.562$ with other solutions eliminated if given Allow $\frac{\sqrt{17} - 3}{2}$

