



# Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2021

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level  
In Statistics 3 (WST03/01)

## Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information, please visit our website at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com).

Our website subject pages hold useful resources, support material and live feeds from our subject advisors giving you access to a portal of information. If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our Ask The Expert email service helpful.

[www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus)

### **Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere**

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)

January 2021

Publications Code WST03\_01\_2101\_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2021

## 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)**

- If a method leads to "probabilities" which are greater than 1 or less than 0 then M0 should be awarded unless the mark scheme specifies otherwise.
- 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	
2. (a)	<b>Student</b>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	M1 M1 M1 dM1; A1  B1 B1 B1  B1   B1    <b>[9 marks]</b>
	<b>Objects rank</b>	9	6	8	2	1	10	7	3	5	4	11	
	<b>Maths rank</b>	11	4	5	1	2	9	3	7	8	6	10	
	$\sum d^2 = 4 + 4 + 9 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 16 + 16 + 9 + 4 + 1 = 66$ $r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \times "66"}{11(11^2 - 1)} \quad ; = \underline{\underline{0.7}}$											(5)	
(b)	<p><math>H_0 : \rho = 0 \quad H_1 : \rho &gt; 0</math></p> <p>Critical value (<math>n = 11</math> 5% one-tail) is 0.5364</p> <p>(Significant result so) there is evidence to support the teacher's belief</p> <p><u>or</u> there is evidence of a positive correlation between short term memory and mathematical ability (o.e.)</p> <p><u>or</u> evidence that students with strong maths ability also have good short term memory (o.e.)</p>											(3)	
(c)	<p>Data shows positive correlation but does not necessarily imply that enhanced short term memory <u>causes</u> increase in mathematical ability.</p>											(1)	
Notes													
(a)	<p>1<sup>st</sup> M1 for attempt to rank one row with at least 5 correct (could be reversed)</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> M1 for both rows ranked with at least 5 correct in each row (one or both reversed)</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> M1 for an attempt at <math>\sum d^2</math> ft their values and at least 5 correct</p> <p>4<sup>th</sup> dM1 (dep on at least one M1) for use of their <math>\sum d^2</math> in a correct formula</p> <p>A1 for 0.7 or exact equivalent</p>												
(b)	<p>1<sup>st</sup> B1 for both hypotheses in terms of <math>\rho</math> or <math>\rho_s</math> [If <math>r_s &lt; 0</math> in (a) allow <math>H_1 : \rho &lt; 0</math>]</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> B1 for critical value of 0.5364 (sign compatible with <math>r_s</math>) [If <math>r_s &lt; 0</math> in (a) need <math>-0.5364</math>] Allow 0.6182 if 1<sup>st</sup> B0 for <math>H_1 : \rho \neq 0</math></p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> B1 for correct conclusion in context. Penalise contradictory comments e.g. "not significant so supports teacher's belief" [No ft]</p>												
(c)	<p>B1 for a comment that states that correlation does <u>not</u> imply <u>causation</u> Need to see "cause" or "causation" clearly mentioned.</p>												

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<b>3.</b>	(a) All expected frequencies are $(88 \div 4) = \underline{22}$ Degrees of freedom = 3, so critical value $\chi_3^2(5\%) = 7.815$ (Not significant so) insufficient evidence to suggest <u>not</u> uniformly distributed	B1 B1, B1ft B1 (4)
	(b) e.g. $H_0$ : School is independent of club chosen $H_1$ : Club chosen depends on which school a student is from	B1 (1)
	(c) $\frac{28 \times 17}{88} = 5.409\dots$ awrt <u>5.41</u>	B1 (1)
	(d) Expected frequency for Music and School C = $4.77 < 5$ (Allow $\frac{105}{22}$ for 4.77) So combine Music column with another column giving 3x3 table so 4 df	B1 B1 (2)
	(e) Critical value $\chi_4^2(5\%) = 9.488$ [Not significant so] insufficient evidence of an association between school and choice of club	B1 B1 (2)
<b>[10 marks]</b>		

**Notes**

<b>Ignore values of any test statistics calculated in (a) or (e)</b>		
<b>(a)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> B1 for 22 2 <sup>nd</sup> B1 for degrees of freedom = 3 (can be implied by sight of 7.815 as cv) 3 <sup>rd</sup> B1ft for 7.815 (or better - cal: 7.814727910... <u>or</u> correct 5% cv for their d.f.) 4 <sup>th</sup> B1 for comment suggesting uniform distribution is a suitable model. Must follow from comparing 6.09 with their cv. Do not allow contradictory statements e.g. “significant” so uniform dist’ is suitable	
<b>(b)</b>	B1 for both hypotheses with some context (“club” and “school” mentioned at least once) Use of “independence” or “association”	
<b>(c)</b>	B1 for a correct expression or awrt 5.41 (allow $\frac{119}{22}$ )	
<b>(d)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> B1 for identifying that Music & School C has $E_i$ that is $< 5$ (a value to 2 sf should be seen, may be in (c), but must state <u>this</u> $E_i < 5$ as well) 2 <sup>nd</sup> B1 for pooling <u>music</u> with another <u>column</u> leading to 3x3 table and 4 degrees of freedom Must clearly state the pooling and evidence for 4 df e.g. allow $(3-1) \times (4-1-1)$  [NB pooling with Art gives 4.3987..., with Sports 4.3247..., with Computers 7.2879...]	
<b>(e)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> B1 for 9.488 (or awrt 9.488) 2 <sup>nd</sup> B1 for a correct, not significant, conclusion mentioning <u>school</u> and <u>clubs</u>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
<p><b>4. (a)</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p><b>(c)</b></p>	<p>Use of <math>\bar{x} \pm z \times \frac{18}{\sqrt{25}}</math> ; <math>z = 2.3263</math> (or better)  <math>= (44.0253\dots, 60.7746\dots)</math> awrt <b>(44.0, 60.8)</b></p> <p><math>H_0 : \mu_A = \mu_B</math> <math>H_1 : \mu_B &gt; \mu_A</math>  <math>z = (\pm) \frac{57.8 - 52.4}{18\sqrt{\frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{30}}}</math>  <math>= (\pm) 1.1078\dots</math> awrt <b>(±) 1.11</b></p> <p>5% one-tail critical value is 1.6449 (or <math>p</math>-value = 0.13396... i.e. awrt 0.134)                      (not sig') so insufficient evidence (in these data) to support newspaper's claim</p> <p>Require <math>\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{18}{\sqrt{n}}} &gt; z</math> where <math>z = -1.6449</math> (o.e.)  <math>\mu &lt; 52.4 + 1.64(49) \times \frac{18}{5}</math> or <math>\mu &lt; 57.8 + 1.64(49) \times \frac{18}{\sqrt{30}}</math>                      i.e. <math>\mu &lt; 58.3216\dots</math> and <math>\mu &lt; 63.2056\dots</math>                      So <math>\mu = \underline{58.3}</math></p>	<p>M1;B1 A1, A1 (4)</p> <p>B1 M1dM1 A1 B1 A1 (6)</p> <p>M1 A1 M1 A1 (4)</p> <p><b>[14 marks]</b></p>
<b>Notes</b>		
<p><b>(a)</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p><b>(c)</b></p>	<p>M1 for use of correct expression with 18, 25 and <math>1 &lt; z &lt; 3</math> (Ignore <math>\bar{x}</math> for this mark)                      B1 for <math>z = 2.3263</math> or better (calc: 2.32634787..)                      1<sup>st</sup> A1 for awrt 44.0 (ans only of 44.02...or awrt 44.03 scores M1B1 implied)                      2<sup>nd</sup> A1 for awrt 60.8 (ans only of 60.77... or awrt 60.77 scores M1B1 implied)</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> B1 for both hypotheses in terms of <math>\mu</math>s (If using <math>\mu_1</math> etc they must define which is which)                      1<sup>st</sup> M1 for a correct denominator (18 needn't be outside square root) [4.87(44...)]                      2<sup>nd</sup> dM1 for a correct expression for test statistic                      1<sup>st</sup> A1 for awrt <math>(\pm) 1.11</math>                      2<sup>nd</sup> B1 for critical value of 1.6449 or better (If B0 in (a) for 2.33 allow 1.64 or 1.645 here)                      [Allow <math>p</math>-value of awrt 0.134 and condone awrt 0.866 if compared with 0.95]                      2<sup>nd</sup> A1 Correct contextual conclusion, ft comparing their "1.11" with 1.64 (or their cv) <b>but</b> must be not significant and mention "claim" or "score in town A" and "score in town B"</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> M1 for a correct starting <u>inequality</u> with any <math>z</math> such that <math> z  &gt; 1</math> (Allow <math>\geq</math>)                      1<sup>st</sup> A1 for either correct <u>inequality</u> for <math>\mu</math>, allow <math>z = 1.64</math> or better                      2<sup>nd</sup> M1 for both cases of <math>\bar{x} + z \frac{18}{\sqrt{n}}</math> (<math>z &gt; 1</math>) can allow "=" or inequality, may be in CI                      2<sup>nd</sup> A1 (dep on both Ms) for sight of both awrt 58.3 and awrt 63.2 and selecting awrt 58.3</p>	

Question Number	Scheme	Marks																		
<b>5. (a)</b>	<p><math>H_0 : N(6, 0.75^2)</math> is a suitable model for the length of fallen pine cones  <math>H_1 : N(6, 0.75^2)</math> is NOT a suitable model for the lengths of the pine cones</p> <p>e.g. <math>E_i : 5 \leq x &lt; 5.5 = 80 \times P(5 \leq X &lt; 5.5) = 80 \times P(-\frac{4}{3} \leq Z &lt; -\frac{2}{3}) [= \mathbf{12.77\sim12.90}]</math>                      or <math>E_i : 6 \leq x &lt; 6.5 = 80 \times P(0 \leq Z &lt; \frac{2}{3}) [= \mathbf{19.80\sim19.89}]</math>  <math>E_i : 5.5 \leq x &lt; 6 = \mathbf{19.80\sim19.89}</math> or <math>x \geq 6.5 = 40 - "19.80" = \mathbf{20.11\sim20.20}</math></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <td><math>x &lt; 5</math></td> <td><math>5 \leq x &lt; 5.5</math></td> <td><math>5.5 \leq x &lt; 6</math></td> <td><math>6 \leq x &lt; 6.5</math></td> <td><math>x \geq 6.5</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>E_i</math></td> <td><b>7.30~7.43</b></td> <td>12.77~12.90</td> <td>19.80~19.89</td> <td>19.80~19.89</td> <td>20.11~20.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}</math></td> <td>0.23~0.28</td> <td>0.093~0.12</td> <td>0.84~0.90</td> <td>1.87~1.95</td> <td>5.08~5.16</td> </tr> </table> <p><math>\sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}</math> or <math>\sum \frac{O_i^2}{E_i} - 80 = 8.308\dots</math> ; answer in <b>[8.15 ~ 8.4]</b></p> <p><math>\nu = 5 - 1 = 4 \Rightarrow \chi_4^2(10\%) = 7.779</math>                      (significant result so) the data do not support Chrystal's belief</p>		$x < 5$	$5 \leq x < 5.5$	$5.5 \leq x < 6$	$6 \leq x < 6.5$	$x \geq 6.5$	$E_i$	<b>7.30~7.43</b>	12.77~12.90	19.80~19.89	19.80~19.89	20.11~20.20	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	0.23~0.28	0.093~0.12	0.84~0.90	1.87~1.95	5.08~5.16	<p>B1</p> <p>M1 A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>dM1; A1</p> <p>B1; B1ft A1ft (10)</p>
	$x < 5$	$5 \leq x < 5.5$	$5.5 \leq x < 6$	$6 \leq x < 6.5$	$x \geq 6.5$															
$E_i$	<b>7.30~7.43</b>	12.77~12.90	19.80~19.89	19.80~19.89	20.11~20.20															
$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$	0.23~0.28	0.093~0.12	0.84~0.90	1.87~1.95	5.08~5.16															
<b>(b)</b>	<p><math>\hat{\mu} = \frac{464}{80} = \mathbf{5.8}</math> (cm); <math>s^2 = \frac{2722.59 - 80 \times "5.8^2"}{79}</math>  <math>s^2 = 0.39734\dots</math> awrt <b>0.397</b> (cm<sup>2</sup>)</p>	<p>B1; M1</p> <p>A1 (3)</p>																		
<b>(c)</b>	<p><math>\nu = 5 - 3 = 2</math> ; so <math>\chi_2^2(10\%) = 4.605</math>                      (Not sig') so a normal distribution is a plausible model for length of pine cones</p>	<p>B1; B1ft B1ft (3)</p>																		
<b>(d)</b>	<p><math>P(X &gt; 7   \mu = 5.8 \text{ and } s = \sigma = 0.63035\dots) = P\left(Z &gt; \frac{7 - "5.8"}{\sqrt{0.397\dots}}\right) = P(Z &gt; 1.90\dots)</math>  <math>= \mathbf{0.028\sim0.029}</math></p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1 (2) <b>[18m'ks]</b></p>																		

**Notes**

<b>(a)</b>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> B1 for both hypotheses. Must include the model and mention "length(s)" and "cones"                      1<sup>st</sup> M1 for correct use of normal to find <math>E_i</math> for one cell                      1<sup>st</sup> A1 for a middle value e.g. awrt 12.77~12.90 inclusive (12.77 is from tables, 12.90 calc)                      2<sup>nd</sup> M1 for use of symmetry to get <math>E_i</math> for <math>5.5 \leq x &lt; 6</math> ( same as <math>6 \leq x &lt; 6.5</math>) or <math>x \geq 6.5</math> (40 - ...)                      2<sup>nd</sup> A1 for a correct set of expected frequencies (all awrt in given ranges)                      3<sup>rd</sup> dM1 (dep on 1<sup>st</sup> M1) for a correct attempt to find test statistic...at least one correct term                      3<sup>rd</sup> A1 for answer in the range 8.15-8.4 (inclusive)                      2<sup>nd</sup> B1 for degrees of freedom = 4                      3<sup>rd</sup> B1ft for a correct 10% critical value using their degrees of freedom                      4<sup>th</sup> A1ft dep on M3 and cv = awrt 7.78 for contextual conclusion: length, cones, N (<math>\mu, \sigma</math> not needed)                      or Chrystal's belief</p>
<b>(b)</b>	<p>B1 for 5.8                      M1 for a correct expression (ft their mean)                      A1 for awrt 0.397 (Condone <math>\frac{3139}{7900}</math>)</p>
<b>(c)</b>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> B1 for degrees of freedom = 2                      2<sup>nd</sup> B1ft for a correct cv (different from their part (a)) ft their df                      3<sup>rd</sup> B1ft for a correct conclusion in context ft cv ("length" and "cones") Ignore any <math>\mu</math> or <math>\sigma</math></p>
<b>(d)</b>	<p>M1 for standardising with 7, their 5.8 (<math>\neq 6</math>) and their s.d. from (b). Ignore any <math>\times 80</math>                      A1 for a correct proportion of 0.028 or 0.029. (ISW if correct ans followed by <math>\times 80</math>)</p>

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
6. (a)	Let $D = Y - R$ then $E(D) = -3$ ; $\text{Var}(D) = 0.8^2 + 1.5^2$ or $1.7^2$ or $2.89$ $P(D > 0) = P\left(Z > \frac{0 - (-3)}{1.7}\right)$ <u>or</u> $P(Z > 1.7647\dots)$ $= 0.03880655\dots$ <u>or</u> $1 - 0.9608 = 0.0392$ awrt <b><u>0.039</u></b>	B1, M1 M1 A1 (4)
(b)	$(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) \sim N\left(45, \sqrt{3 \times 1.5^2}\right)$ ; $4Y \sim N\left(48, \sqrt{4^2 \times 0.8^2}\right)$ $L = 4Y - (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) \Rightarrow L \sim N\left(3, \sqrt{16.99}\right)$ $P(L > 0) = P\left(Z > \frac{0 - 3}{\sqrt{16.99}}\right)$ <u>or</u> $P(Z > 0 - 0.7278\dots)$ [use $0 - 0.73$ in tables] $=$ awrt <b><u>0.767</u></b>	M1A1A1 M1A1 dM1 A1 (7)
(c)	$E(X) = 780$ gives $15a + 12b = 780$ $[\text{Var}(X) =] 1.5^2 \times a^2 + 0.8^2 \times b^2$ Sub for $a$ : $\text{Var}(X) = 2.25(52 - 0.8b)^2 + 0.64 \times b^2$ <u>or</u> $2.08b^2 - 187.2b + 6084$ $\frac{d}{db}[\text{Var}(X)] = 0 \Rightarrow 4.16b - 187.2 = 0$ $\underline{b = 45}$ So $a = 52 - 0.8 \times 45 = 52 - 36$ $\underline{a = 16}$	M1A1 M1 M1 M1 A1 A1 (7) <b>[18 marks]</b>

Notes		
(a)	B1 for $E(D) = -3$ (or $+3$ if using $R - Y$ ) and 1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for $\text{Var}(D) = 0.8^2 + 1.5^2$ o.e. 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for attempt at $P(D > 0)$ must standardise with their $-3$ and their $1.7$ and inequality A1 for awrt $0.039$	
(b)	1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for correct mean or variance for either $R_1 + R_2 + R_3$ or $4Y$ 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for $(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) \sim N\left(45, \sqrt{6.75^2}\right)$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1 for $4Y \sim N\left(48, \sqrt{10.24^2}\right)$ 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for attempting a suitable $L$ (condone $3R - 4L$ etc) Must have $L$ with mean of $\pm 3$ and $\sigma_L^2 = "6.75" + "10.24" = (4.1218\dots)^2$ 3 <sup>rd</sup> A1 for a correct mean and variance. <b>Sight of <math>N(\pm 3, 16.99)</math> scores 1<sup>st</sup> 5 marks</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> dM1 (dep on 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1) for attempting a prob ( $\rightarrow$ ans $> 0.5$ ) using $\mu_L = \pm 3$ and their $\sigma_L$ 4 <sup>th</sup> A1 for awrt $0.767$ (Calc: $0.7666384\dots$ or tables $0.7673$ )	
(c)	1 <sup>st</sup> M1 for an attempt to use $E(X) = 780$ must see a linear equation in $a$ and $b$ using $780$ 1 <sup>st</sup> A1 for $15a + 12b = 780$ o.e. e.g. $5a + 4b = 260$ or $a + 0.8b = 52$ etc 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 for an attempt to find an expression for $\text{Var}(X)$ (condone $a$ and $b$ wrong way around) 3 <sup>rd</sup> M1 for forming a quadratic expression for $\text{Var}(X)$ in terms of $a$ or $b$ only (M0 for $= k, k \neq 0$ ) 4 <sup>th</sup> M1 suitable method for finding min (e.g. differentiation, or completing square or calc) e.g. $\frac{13}{4}(a^2 - 32a + 832)$ [3 <sup>rd</sup> M1] then $k[(a - 16)^2 + m]$ would score 4 <sup>th</sup> M1 2 <sup>nd</sup> A1 for $b = 45$ <u>or</u> $a = 16$ 3 <sup>rd</sup> A1 for <b>both</b> $b = 45$ <u>and</u> $a = 16$	Correct answers should be accompanied by evidence for 1 <sup>st</sup> 4 marks

