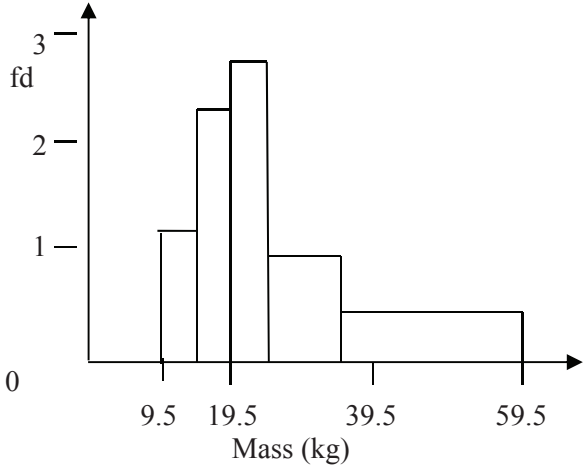


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(i)	15–19 (kg) cao	<b>B1</b>	kg not necessary; condone 14.5 – 19.5
<b>Total:</b>		<b>1</b>	
1(ii)	fd = 1.2, 2.4, 2.8, 1, 0.32  	<b>M1</b>	Attempt at fd [f/(attempt at cw)] or scaled freq (may be implied by 4 correct)
		<b>A1</b>	Correct heights seen on diagram with linear vertical scale from (x, 0)
		<b>B1</b>	Correct bar widths (1:1:1:2:5) visually no gaps with linear horizontal scale from (9.5,y) and first bar starting at (9.5, y)
		<b>B1</b>	Histogram, using attempted fds, with labels (mass, kg and fd seen) and at least 3 linearly spaced values on each axis.  Horizontal axis must range from at least 9.5 to 59.5  If horizontal axis clearly starts from zero, either a break in the scale must be indicated or the scale must be linear from zero.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(i)	$z = 0.674$	<b>B1</b>	$z$ value $\pm 0.674$
	$0.674 = \frac{0 - -3}{\sigma}$	<b>M1</b>	$\pm$ Standardising with 0 and equating to a $z$ -value
	$\sigma = 4.45$	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer w/w ie not ignoring a minus sign
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>	
2(ii)	$P(0, 1)$	<b>M1</b>	Any bin of form ${}^8C_x(0.75)^x(0.25)^{8-x}$ any $x$
	$= (0.75)^8 + {}^8C_1(0.25)(0.75)^7$	<b>M1</b>	Correct unsimplified answer, may be implied by numerical values
	$0.1001 + 0.2670 = 0.367$	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer
	<b>Method 2</b>	<b>M1</b>	Any bin of form ${}^8C_x(0.75)^x(0.25)^{8-x}$ any $x$
	$1 - P(8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2) = 1 - (0.25)^8 - {}^8C_1(0.75)(0.25)^7 - \dots$	<b>M1</b>	Correct unsimplified answer
	$- {}^8C_2(0.75)^6(0.25)^2$	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer
	$= 0.367$		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(i)	(1 – x) and 0.45 (or 0.3)	<b>B1</b>	Seen, either on tree diagram or elsewhere
	Beginners: $0.7 \times x + '0.45' \times '(1 - x)' = 0.5$ Or Advanced: $'0.3' \times x + 0.55 \times '(1 - x)' = 0.5$ Or $0.7 \times x + '0.45' \times '(1 - x)' = '0.3' \times x + 0.55 \times '(1 - x)'$	<b>M1</b>	One of the three correct probability equations
	$x = 0.2$ oe	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>	
3(ii)	$P(M \mid A) = \frac{P(M \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.2 \times 0.3}{0.5}$	<b>M1</b>	'i' $\times$ 0.3 as num or denom of a fraction
		<b>M1</b>	0.5 (or $(1 - 'i') \times 0.55 + 'i' \times 0.3$ unsimplified) seen as denom of a fraction
	$= 0.12 \left( \frac{3}{25} \right)$	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(i)	Mean = $(30 \times 1500 + 21 \times 2400)/51$	<b>M1</b>	Multiply by 30 and 21, summing and dividing total by 51 $\left(\frac{45\,000 + 50\,400}{51}\right)$
	= 1870 (1870.59)	<b>A1</b>	correct answer (to 3sf)
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2</b>	
4(ii)	$230^2 = \frac{\sum x_F^2}{30} - 1500^2$ so $\sum x_F^2 = 69\,087\,000$	<b>M1</b>	One correct substitution into a correct variance formula
		<b>A1</b>	Correct $\sum x_F^2$ (rounding to 69 000 000 2sf)
	$160^2 = \frac{\sum x_L^2}{21} - 2400^2$ so $\sum x_L^2 = 121\,497\,600$	<b>A1</b>	Correct $\sum x_L^2$ (rounding to 121 000 000 3sf)
	New var = $\frac{69\,087\,000 + 121\,497\,600}{51} - 1870.588^2 = 237\,853$	<b>M1</b>	using ' $\sum x_F^2$ ' + ' $\sum x_L^2$ ' dividing by 51 and subtracting 'i' squared. (Correct ' $\sum x_F^2$ ' + ' $\sum x_L^2 = 190\,584\,600$ )
	New sd = 488	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer accept anything between 486 and 490
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance															
5(i)	$P(0) = 0.6 \times 0.25 \times 0.5 = 0.075$ $P(1) = 0.4 \times 0.25 \times 0.5 + 0.6 \times 0.75 \times 0.5 + 0.6 \times 0.25 \times 0.5 = 0.35$ $P(2) = 0.4 \times 0.75 \times 0.5 + 0.4 \times 0.25 \times 0.5 + 0.6 \times 0.75 \times 0.5 = 0.425$ $P(3) = 0.4 \times 0.75 \times 0.5 = 0.15$	<b>B1</b>	0, 1, 2, 3 seen as top line of a pdf table OR attempting to evaluate P(0), P(1), P(2) and P(3)															
		<b>M1</b>	Multiply 3 probabilities together from 0.4 or 0.6, 0.25 or 0.75, 0.5 with or without a table															
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No of heads</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prob</td> <td>0.075</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>0.425</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><math>\left(\frac{3}{40}\right)</math></td> <td><math>\left(\frac{7}{20}\right)</math></td> <td><math>\left(\frac{17}{40}\right)</math></td> <td><math>\left(\frac{3}{20}\right)</math></td> </tr> </table>	No of heads	0	1	2	3	Prob	0.075	0.35	0.425	0.15		$\left(\frac{3}{40}\right)$	$\left(\frac{7}{20}\right)$	$\left(\frac{17}{40}\right)$	$\left(\frac{3}{20}\right)$	<b>M1</b>	Summing 3 probabilities for P(1) or P(2) with or without a table
	No of heads	0	1	2	3													
	Prob	0.075	0.35	0.425	0.15													
	$\left(\frac{3}{40}\right)$	$\left(\frac{7}{20}\right)$	$\left(\frac{17}{40}\right)$	$\left(\frac{3}{20}\right)$														
		<b>B1</b>	One correct probability seen.															
		<b>A1</b>	All correct in a table															
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>																
5(ii)	$E(X) = 0.35 + 2 \times 0.425 + 3 \times 0.15 = 1.65 \left(\frac{33}{20} \text{ oe}\right)$	<b>M1</b>	Correct unsimplified expression for the mean using their table, $\sum p = 1$ ; can be implied by correct answer															
5(ii)	$\text{Var}(X) = 0.35 + 4 \times 0.425 + 9 \times 0.15 - 1.65^2$	<b>M1</b>	Correct unsimplified expression for the variance using their table and their mean <sup>2</sup> subtracted, $\sum p = 1$															
	$= 0.678 \text{ (0.6775)} \left(\frac{271}{400} \text{ oe}\right)$	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer															
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>																

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(i)	$z_1 = \pm \frac{4.1 - 5.7}{0.8} = -2$ $z_2 = \pm \frac{5 - 5.7}{0.8} = -0.875$	<b>M1</b>	At least one standardising no cc no sq rt no sq using 5.7 and 0.8 and either 4.1 or 5
	$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Toffee Apple}) &= P(d < 5.0) - P(d < 4.1) \\ &= P(z < -0.875) - P(z < -2) \\ &= \Phi(-0.875) - \Phi(-2) \\ &= \Phi(2) - \Phi(0.875) \end{aligned}$	<b>M1</b>	Correct area $\Phi - \Phi$ legitimately obtained – need 2 negative z-values or 2 positives – not one of each
	$= 0.9772 - 0.8092 = 0.168$ (or $0.1908 - 0.0228$ )	<b>A1</b>	Correct final answer
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>	
6(ii)	$np = 250 \times 0.168 = 42$ , $npq = 34.944$	<b>B1ft</b>	Correct unsimplified mean and var – ft their prob for (i) providing ( $0 < p < 1$ ) Implied by $\sigma = \sqrt{34.944} = 5.911$
	$P(< 50) = P\left(z < \frac{49.5 - 42}{\sqrt{34.944}}\right) = P(z < 1.2687)$	<b>M1</b>	$\pm$ Standardising using 50, their mean and sd; must have sq rt.
		<b>M1</b>	49.5 or 50.5 seen as a cc
	$= \Phi(1.2687)$	<b>M1</b>	Correct area $\Phi(> 0.5$ for + z and $< 0.5$ for -z) in their final answer
	$= 0.898$	<b>A1</b>	Correct final answer
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(i)	****E****	<b>M1</b>	Mult by 8! or ${}^8P_8$ oe (arrangements ignoring repeats)
	Other letters arranged in $\frac{8!}{2!3!}$	<b>A1</b>	Correct final answer www
	= 3360 ways		
	OR	<b>M1</b>	Correct numerator (161 280)
	$\frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{4!2!} = 3360$ ways	<b>A1</b>	Correct final answer www
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2</b>	
7(ii)	* * * * *	<b>M1</b>	k mult by ${}^6C_4$ or ${}^6P_4$ oe (ways to insert Es ignoring repeats), k can = 1
	↑		or k mult by $\frac{5!}{2!}$
	Arrangements other letters × ways Es inserted	<b>M1</b>	Correct unsimplified expression or $\frac{5!}{2!} \times {}^6P_4$
	$= \frac{5!}{2!} \times {}^6C_4 \left( \frac{5!}{2!} \times \frac{{}^6P_4}{4!} \right)$		
	= 900 ways	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer
	OR	<b>M1</b>	7560 unsimplified – k
Total no of ways – no of ways with Es touching 9!/(4! × 2!) – ... or 7 560 – ...			
$\frac{6!}{2!} + {}^6P_2 \times \frac{5!}{2!} + \frac{{}^6P_2}{2!} \times \frac{5!}{2!} + \frac{{}^6P_3}{2! \times \frac{5!}{2!}}$	<b>M1</b>	Attempting to find four ways of Es touching (4 Es, 3Es and a single, 2 lots of 2 Es, 2 Es and 2 singles)	
= 360 + 1800 + 900 + 3600 = 6660			
7 560 – 6 660 = 900	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(ii)	OR Adding the number of ways with the first E in the 1 <sup>st</sup> (E <sub>1</sub> ), 2 <sup>nd</sup> (E <sub>2</sub> ) or 3 <sup>rd</sup> (E <sub>3</sub> ) position. $\frac{5!}{2!} (E_1 + E_2 + E_3)$ where $E_1 = 10, E_2 = 4, E_3 = 1$	<b>M1</b>	For any values for E <sub>1</sub> , E <sub>2</sub> and E <sub>3</sub>
	$\frac{5!}{2!} (E_1 + E_2 + E_3)$	<b>M1</b>	For any two correct values of E <sub>1</sub> , E <sub>2</sub> and E <sub>3</sub>
	$600 + 240 + 60 = 900$	<b>A1</b>	Correct answer
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3</b>	
7(iii)	EENN* in 3 ways	<b>B1</b>	Numerical value must be stated
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1</b>	



Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
7(iv)	EE *** with no N: 1 way EEN** 3C2 or listing 3 ways EENN* 3 ways from (iii)	M1	Identifying the three different scenarios of EE, EEE or EEEE	
		A1	Total no of ways with two Es (7 or 3 + 3 + 1)	
	EEE** with no N: 3 ways EEEN* 3 ways EEENN 1 way	A1	Total no. of ways with 3 Es (7)	
		EEEE* no N 3 ways EEEEEN 1 way Total 18 ways	A1	Correct answer stated
			<b>Method</b> List containing ways with 2Es, 3Es and 4Es List containing at least 8 correct different ways List of all 18 correct ways Total 18	M1
	A1	Ignore repeated options		
	A1	Ignore repeated/incorrect options		
	A1	Correct answer stated		
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>4</b>	