



**General Certificate of Education
June 2010**

Statistics

SS03

Statistics 3

Mark Scheme

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Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method		
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method		
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy		
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy		
E	mark is for explanation		
✓ or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
-x EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

SS03

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$H_0 \eta_{\text{difference}} = 0$ difference (on–off target)	B1	6	Not mean
	$H_1 \eta_{\text{difference}} > 0$ 1 tail 5%			Can be in words
				Must be consistent with signs
	Signs	M1		signs
	+ + + + + + + - + -	A1		test stat correct and identified or used
	$8^+ / 2^-$ signs – test values			
	Binomial (10, 0.5) model	M1		Binomial model used, B (10,0.5), and
	$P(\geq 8^+) = P(\leq 2^-) = 0.0547 > 0.05$	M1		probability attempted
	for one tail test			Comparison of Binomial probability with
	Accept H_0 . There is not sufficient			0.05 or use of cr with probs
(b)(i)	evidence, at the 5% level, to suggest that	E1	6	Correct conclusion in context
	the median difference is greater than 0.			
	On average, teams do not have more shots			
	on target than shots off target.			
		M1		attempt at ranks (any)
		M1		12 or more correct
		A1		all correct
				alternative
				$d = 2.5, -1, 0.5, 5.5, 2, -4,$
				$-2, 0, -3, -0.5$
(ii)			6	$\sum d^2 = 71$ B1
				$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \times 71}{10 \times 99} = 0.570$ M1, A1
				or 0.57
				SC ft incorrect ranks B1, M1
				SC No working
		B3		0.562 6/6
				0.56 4/6
				0.6 1/6
		B1		or equivalent 1 tail
(ii)	H_0 Rank orders of number of shots and			
	number of goals scored are independent.			
	H_1 Rank orders of number of shots and			
	number of goals scored are not			
	independent – there is a positive			
(ii)	association 1 tail 1%	B1		
	$cv = 0.7333$	M1		0.6485, 0.7667, 0.7000, 0.7818
	test stat $r_s = 0.562$ (or 0.570)			allow comparison if $0 \leq r < 1$
	$r_s < cv$			
		A1		no ft
(ii)	Accept H_0 No significant evidence at 1%			
	level to suggest a positive association	E1	5	can ft
(ii)	between rank orders of number of shots			
	and number of goals scored.			

SS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(b)(iii)	The correlation coefficient does not indicate a significant positive association. Journalist wrong. (B1 E1) or There is evidence of a positive correlation but it was not found to be significant at 1%. Journalist could have a valid point. (B1 E1)	no ft B1 E1	 2	Mention journalist wrong with valid reason B1 reason → SRCC 0.5/0.6 E1 journalist wrong Mention possibility of positive correlation so journalist might have a valid point Comment + reason B1 reason → test Acc H_0 E1 Journalist correct
(iv)	Type II error is to accept H_0 when actually H_0 is not true. This would mean that the conclusion to the test in part (b)(ii) that there is no significant positive association between number of shots and number of goals is incorrect and there is actually a positive association between the two.	B1 E1	 2	 Do not need 'positive'
	Total		21	

SS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
2(a)	H ₀ Development of Type 2 diabetes is independent of alcohol consumption H ₁ Development of Type 2 diabetes is not independent of alcohol consumption 1 tail 1%	B1		Disallow ‘nonsense’ Allow H ₀ independent H ₀ no association H ₁ not independent H ₁ association
		M1		E method SC ft wrong totals
		A1		3 correct M1A1
		A1		All E correct
		m1		ts sum with correct denominators ft wrong E _i
		A1		for ts in range 30.0 – 36.0
		B1		for cv
		m1		for comparison ts/cv – allow for any
		A1		df = 2 upper cv
		E1	10	or p value .00000005 < 0.01 Explanation in context ft
(b)	Study Conclusions cannot be generalised to whole population.	E2		or only 85 women had Type 2 E1 only 85 so can’t be generalised E2
	Sources Association sources indicate those who drink the least (less than 5g) and those that drink the most (more than 30g) are more likely than expected to develop Type 2 diabetes. Drinking more will not help unless it is to within the category ‘between 5 and 30’.	E2		Only drinking 5-30 will reduce chance E2 Drinking less 5 or more 30 increases chance E2 SC ft ‘reject H ₀ ’ for E1 only
			4	
(c)(i)	No change as df is still 2 since test on 3×2 contingency table with no pooling. cv =9.210	B1		No change ft any cv in range
(ii)	Test statistic will be 10× larger so ts = 334.8	M1 A1		10× M1 A1 correct ft 300-360
(iii)	Conclusion would be the same because the ts is further into the critical region. 33.48 > 9.210 and also 334.8> 9.210	B1	4	the same → requires cv same, ts bigger
	Total		18	

SS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments																				
3	<p>H_0 Samples from identical populations H_1 Samples not from identical populations 5% sig level</p> <p>Ranks</p> <table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5½</td><td>5½</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>14</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr></table> <p>$T_A=28(86)$ $T_B=70\frac{1}{2}(43\frac{1}{2})$ $T_C=72\frac{1}{2}(41\frac{1}{2})$</p> <p>$n_A=6$ $n_B=6$ $n_C=6$</p> <p>$\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{T_i^2}{n_i} = \frac{28^2}{6} + \frac{70\frac{1}{2}^2}{6} + \frac{72\frac{1}{2}^2}{6} = 1835.1$</p> <p>$H = \frac{12}{18 \times 19} \times 1835.1 - (3 \times 19) = 7.39$</p> <p>Critical value from $\chi^2_2 = 5.991$</p> <p>$H > 5.99$</p> <p>Sig evidence to reject H_0 and conclude that samples are not from identical populations. At least 2 differ.</p> <p>Group A had the highest median score and, as there is significant evidence that at least two of the median scores (from groups A, B or C) do differ, it would seem likely that group A children achieved higher scores for improvement in reading on average.</p> <p>or</p> <p>It appears that children who are praised as much as possible when reading and are not criticised improve significantly more than the children in the other groups.</p>	A	B	C	1	5½	5½	2	7	9	3	11	12	4	14	13	8	16	15	10	17	18	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>m1 A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1 E1</p>	<p>Or $H_0 \quad \eta_A = \eta_B = \eta_C$ H_1 at least two of η_A, η_B, η_C do differ Or equivalent inwards Not mean</p> <p>Ranks (can be reversed - bracketed) SC ranks groups independently M1</p> <p>A1 for at least 13 correct</p> <p>Dep ranks Totals of ranks SC m1 if ranks groups independently</p> <p>dep ranks</p> <p>dep ranks test stat $H = 7.00-7.80$ $\frac{12}{N(N+1)} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{T_i^2}{n_i} - 3(N+1)$</p> <p>4.605 10.597 df= 2 upper tail</p> <p>SC E1 for ft ‘Accept’ H_0 SC E1 if only ‘difference exists’ in context</p> <p>identification of A/C or ‘at least 2 differ’(ft explanation if ranks reversed)</p> <p>Explanation in context of reason A/C selected.</p>
A	B	C																						
1	5½	5½																						
2	7	9																						
3	11	12																						
4	14	13																						
8	16	15																						
10	17	18																						
	Total		12																					

SS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	minimum $T = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8 = 36$ maximum $T = 9+10+11+12+13+14+15+16 = 100$	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	SC3 $U = 36-36 = 0$ $U = 100-36 = 64$
(b)(i)	H_0 Samples are from two populations with identical distributions H_1 Samples are from two populations that do not have identical distributions $U = 31 - \frac{6 \times 7}{2} = 10$ (lower tail) $U = 140 - \frac{12 \times 13}{2} = 62$ $n = 6, m = 12$ lower tail cv = 15 test stat $U = 10$ $U < 15$ Reject H_0 . There is sufficient evidence to suggest a difference in heights between the two populations of children.	B1 M1 A1 B1 M1 A1	6	Or ref to pop. averages For consistent upper/lower cv cv 11, 14, 16, 18, 22, 13 for M1
(ii)	There is a significant difference in the heights of children who are the youngest in their family and those who are either an only child or not the youngest. Those who are the youngest in their family appear to be shorter when compared to children of the same age who are either an only child or not the youngest in their family.	E1	1	No ft on incorrect conclusion
	Total		11	

SS03 (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments														
5(a)	H_0 pop mean/median, $\mu/\eta = 56$	B1	9	Or words/pop average														
	H_1 pop mean/median, $\mu/\eta < 56$	B1		Consistent sign with diffs														
	1 tail 1%																	
	<table><tr><td>diff</td><td>-9</td><td>0</td><td>-18</td><td>-13</td><td>-36</td><td>-16</td></tr><tr><td>rank</td><td>2</td><td>.</td><td>9</td><td>6</td><td>12</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	diff		-9	0	-18	-13	-36	-16	rank	2	.	9	6	12	7	M1	For differences (can +/- be reversed)
	diff	-9		0	-18	-13	-36	-16										
	rank	2		.	9	6	12	7										
	<table><tr><td>+1</td><td>-10</td><td>-24</td><td>-31</td><td>+10</td><td>-17</td><td>-12</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3.5</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>3.5</td><td>8</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	+1		-10	-24	-31	+10	-17	-12	1	3.5	10	11	3.5	8	5	m1	For ranks smallest = rank 1 (allow rank1 for 0)
	+1	-10		-24	-31	+10	-17	-12										
	1	3.5		10	11	3.5	8	5										
	$T_+ = 1 + 3.5 = 4.5$ $T_- = 2 + 9 + + 5 = 73.5$	m1		For totals of ranks (any)														
Test stat $T = 4.5$ $n = 12$ cv = 10 $T < 10$	A1 B1 M1	Either total correct For cv 7, 10, 13, 14																
Significant evidence at 1% level to reject H_0 . Conclude that new tablet is faster, on average, than existing tablet.	E1	Correct conclusion in context																
(b)(i)	Wilcoxon signed-test is preferred because the magnitudes of the differences are taken into account whereas, with the sign test, only the signs of the differences are used.	E1	Reduces expt. error	E1														
		E1																
(ii)	Data not symmetrically distributed therefore Wilcoxon signed-rank cannot be carried out. or Data given only as signs/preferences so only sign test possible.	B1																
(iii)	z test	B1	4	Or ts seen	OE													
	Total		13															
	TOTAL		75															