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Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Statistics S3

Advanced/Advanced Subsidiary

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6691/01

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Pink)

Total Marks

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Candidates may use any calculator allowed by the regulations of the Joint Council for Qualifications. Calculators must not have the facility for symbolic algebra manipulation, differentiation and integration, or have retrievable mathematical formulae stored in them.

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches/graphs it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions and ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You should show sufficient working to make your methods clear. Answers without working may not gain full credit.
- Values from the statistical tables should be quoted in full. When a calculator is used, the answer should be given to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

1. (a) State two reasons why stratified sampling might be a more suitable sampling method than simple random sampling. (2)

(b) State two reasons why stratified sampling might be a more suitable sampling method than quota sampling. (2)

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3. (a) Describe when you would use Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient rather than the product moment correlation coefficient to measure the strength of the relationship between two variables. (1)

A shop sells sunglasses and ice cream. For one week in the summer the shopkeeper ranked the daily sales of ice cream and sunglasses. The ranks are shown in the table below.

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Ice cream	6	4	7	5	3	2	1
Sunglasses	6	5	7	2	3	4	1

- (b) Calculate Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient for these data. (3)

- (c) Test, at the 5% level of significance, whether or not there is a positive correlation between sales of ice cream and sales of sunglasses. State your hypotheses clearly. (4)

The shopkeeper calculates the product moment correlation coefficient from his raw data and finds $r = 0.65$

- (d) Using this new coefficient, test, at the 5% level of significance, whether or not there is a positive correlation between sales of ice cream and sales of sunglasses. (2)

- (e) Using your answers to part (c) and part (d), comment on the nature of the relationship between sales of sunglasses and sales of ice cream. (1)

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4. The weights of eggs are normally distributed with mean 60g and standard deviation 5g
Sairah chooses 2 eggs at random.

(a) Find the probability that the difference in weight of these 2 eggs is more than 2g (5)

Sairah is packing eggs into cartons. The weight of an empty egg carton is normally distributed with mean 40g and standard deviation 1.5g

(b) Find the distribution of the total weight of a carton filled with 12 randomly chosen eggs. (3)

(c) Find the probability that a randomly chosen carton, filled with 12 randomly chosen eggs, weighs more than 800g (2)

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Question 4 continued

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Q4

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(Total 10 marks)



5. A doctor claims there is a higher mean lung capacity in people who exercise regularly compared to people who do not exercise regularly. He measures the lung capacity, x , of 35 people who exercise regularly and 42 people who do not exercise regularly. His results are summarised in the table below.

	n	\bar{x}	s^2
Exercise regularly	35	26.3	12.2
Do not exercise regularly	42	24.8	10.1

(a) Test, at the 5% level of significance, the doctor's claim. State your hypotheses clearly. (6)

(b) State any assumptions you have made in testing the doctor's claim. (2)

The doctor decides to add another person who exercises regularly to his data. He measures the person's lung capacity and finds $x = 31.7$

(c) Find the unbiased estimate of the variance for the sample of 36 people who exercise regularly. Give your answer to 3 significant figures. (4)

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Question 6 continued

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Q6

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(Total 17 marks)



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Question 7 continued

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