Paper Reference(s)

6683/01

Edexcel GCE

Statistics S1

Advanced Level

Friday 18 May 2012 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination
Mathematical Formulae (Pink)

Items included with question papers
Nil

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 formulas stored in them.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes on the answer book, write the name of the examining body (Edexcel), your centre number, candidate number, the unit title (Statistics S1), the paper reference (6683), your surname, other name and signature.
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 for Candidates

A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
Full marks may be obtained for answers to ALL questions.
This paper has 7 questions.
The total mark for this paper is 75.

Advice to Candidates

You must ensure that your answers to parts of questions are clearly labelled.
You must show sufficient working to make your methods clear to the Examiner.
Answers without working may not gain full credit.

1. A discrete random variable X has the probability function

$$P(X = x) = \begin{cases} k(1-x)^2 & x = -1,\ 0,\ 1 \text{ and } 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(*a*) Show that $k = \frac{1}{6}$.

(3)

(*b*) Find E(X).

(2)

(*c*) Show that $E(X^2) = \frac{4}{3}$.

(2)

(*d*) Find Var(1 – 3X).

(3)

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2. A bank reviews its customer records at the end of each month to find out how many customers have become unemployed, u, and how many have had their house repossessed, h, during that month. The bank codes the data using variables $x = \frac{u-100}{3}$ and $y = \frac{h-20}{7}$.

The results for the 12 months of 2009 are summarised below.

$$\sum x = 477 \qquad S_{xx} = 5606.25 \qquad \sum y = 480 \qquad S_{yy} = 4244 \qquad \sum xy = 23\ 070$$

(*a*) Calculate the value of the product moment correlation coefficient for x and y.

(3)

(*b*) Write down the product moment correlation coefficient for u and h.

(1)

The bank claims that an increase in unemployment among its customers is associated with an increase in house repossessions.

(*c*) State, with a reason, whether or not the bank's claim is supported by these data.

(2)

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3. A scientist is researching whether or not birds of prey exposed to pollutants lay eggs with thinner shells. He collects a random sample of egg shells from each of 6 different nests and tests for pollutant level, p, and measures the thinning of the shell, t. The results are shown in the table below.

p	3	8	30	25	15	12
t	1	3	9	10	5	6

[You may use $\sum p^2 = 1967$ and $\sum pt = 694$]

(a) On graph paper, draw a scatter diagram to represent these data.

(2)

(b) Explain why a linear regression model may be appropriate to describe the relationship between p and t.

(1)

(c) Calculate the value of S_{pt} and the value of S_{pp} .

(4)

(d) Find the equation of the regression line of t on p, giving your answer in the form $t = a + bp$.

(4)

(e) Plot the point $(\bar{p}, \bar{t})$ and draw the regression line on your scatter diagram.

(2)

The scientist reviews similar studies and finds that pollutant levels above 16 are likely to result in the death of a chick soon after hatching.

(f) Estimate the minimum thinning of the shell that is likely to result in the death of a chick.

(2)

4.

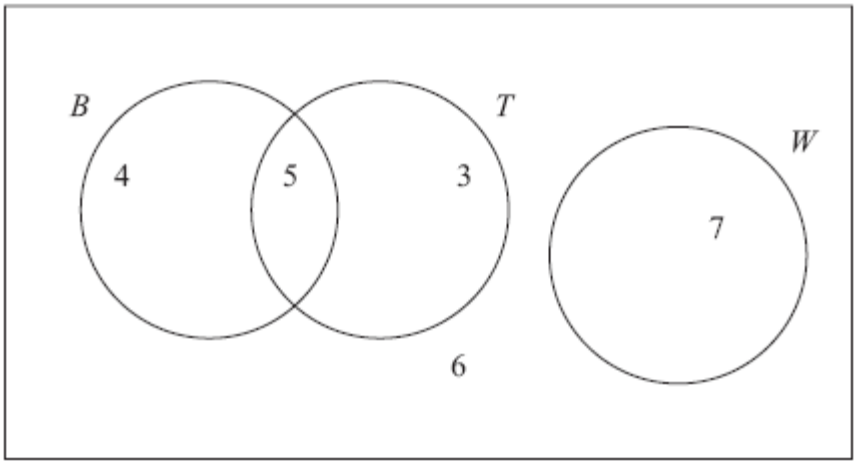

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows how 25 people travelled to work.

Their travel to work is represented by the events

B bicycle

T train

W walk

(a) Write down 2 of these events that are mutually exclusive. Give a reason for your answer.

(2)

(b) Determine whether or not B and T are independent events.

(3)

One person is chosen at random.

Find the probability that this person

(c) walks to work,

(1)

(d) travels to work by bicycle and train.

(1)

Given that this person travels to work by bicycle,

(e) find the probability that they will also take the train.

(2)

5.

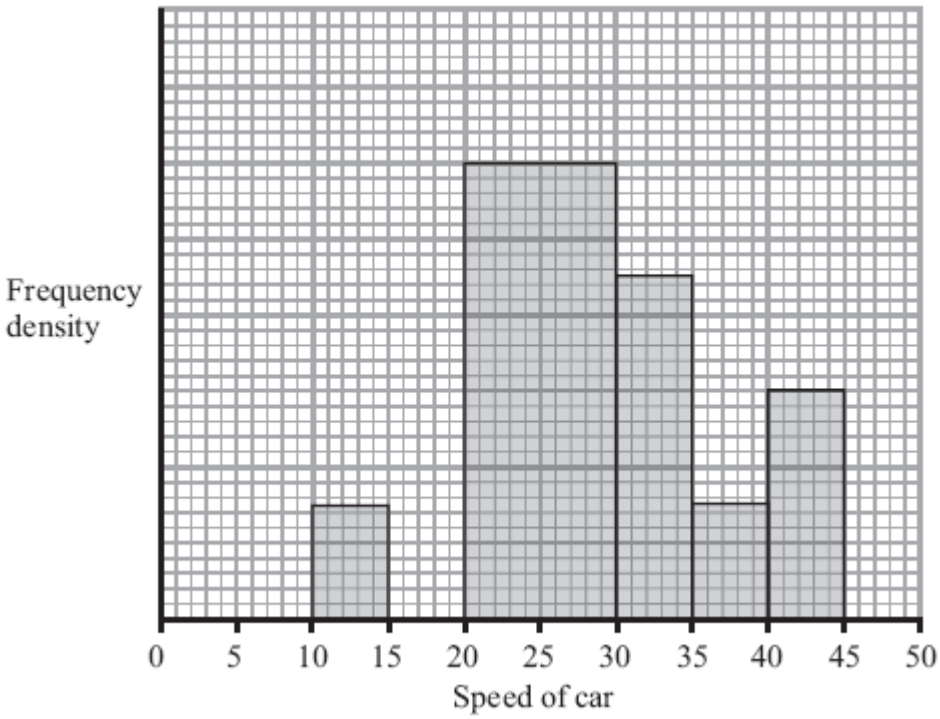

Figure 2

A policeman records the speed of the traffic on a busy road with a 30 mph speed limit.

He records the speeds of a sample of 450 cars. The histogram in Figure 2 represents the results.

(*a*) Calculate the number of cars that were exceeding the speed limit by at least 5 mph in the sample.

(4)

(*b*) Estimate the value of the mean speed of the cars in the sample.

(3)

(*c*) Estimate, to 1 decimal place, the value of the median speed of the cars in the sample.

(2)

(*d*) Comment on the shape of the distribution. Give a reason for your answer.

(2)

(*e*) State, with a reason, whether the estimate of the mean or the median is a better representation of the average speed of the traffic on the road.

(2)

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6. The heights of an adult female population are normally distributed with mean 162 cm and standard deviation 7.5 cm.

(*a*) Find the probability that a randomly chosen adult female is taller than 150 cm.

(3)

Sarah is a young girl. She visits her doctor and is told that she is at the 60th percentile for height.

(*b*) Assuming that Sarah remains at the 60th percentile, estimate her height as an adult.

(3)

The heights of an adult male population are normally distributed with standard deviation 9.0 cm.

Given that 90% of adult males are taller than the mean height of adult females,

(*c*) find the mean height of an adult male.

(4)

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7. A manufacturer carried out a survey of the defects in their soft toys. It is found that the probability of a toy having poor stitching is 0.03 and that a toy with poor stitching has a probability of 0.7 of splitting open. A toy without poor stitching has a probability of 0.02 of splitting open.

(*a*) Draw a tree diagram to represent this information.

(3)

(*b*) Find the probability that a randomly chosen soft toy has exactly one of the two defects, poor stitching or splitting open.

(3)

The manufacturer also finds that soft toys can become faded with probability 0.05 and that this defect is independent of poor stitching or splitting open. A soft toy is chosen at random.

(*c*) Find the probability that the soft toy has none of these 3 defects.

(2)

(*d*) Find the probability that the soft toy has exactly one of these 3 defects.

(4)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

END

Summer 2012
6683 Statistics S1
Mark Scheme

Question	Scheme	Marks
1. **(a)**	$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|}\hline x & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline \mathrm{P}(X=x) & 4k & k & 0 & k \\ \hline \end{array}$	M1
	$4k + k + (0) + k = 1$ (Allow verify approach)	A1
	$6k = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad k = \frac{1}{6}$ (*)	A1cso (3)
(b)	$[\mathrm{E}(X)] = -4k\ (+0+0) + 2k$ or $-2k$ or $-1\times\frac{4}{6} + 2\times\frac{1}{6}$	M1
	$= -\frac{1}{3}$ (or -0.3&)	A1 (2)
(c)	$\left[\mathrm{E}\left(X^2\right)\right] = (-1)^2 \times 4k + (0+0) + 2^2 k$ or $4k + 4k$ or $(-1)^2\times\frac{4}{6} + 2^2\times\frac{1}{6}$ (o.e.)	M1
	$= \frac{4}{3}$ (*)	A1cso (2)
(d)	$[\mathrm{Var}(X)] = \frac{4}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$ or $8k - 4k^2 = \left[\frac{11}{9}\right]$	
	$\mathrm{Var}(1-3X) = (-3)^2\,\mathrm{Var}(X)$ or $9\mathrm{Var}(X)$	
	$Y = 1-3X$: 4 1 −2 −5; Prob: $4k$ k 0 k; And $\mathrm{E}(Y) = 12k$	M1
	$\mathrm{E}(Y^2) = 90k$ and $\mathrm{Var}(Y) = 90k - 144k^2$	M1
	$= 11$	A1 cao (3)
		[10]

Notes

(a)

M1 for attempt at $\mathrm{P}(X=x)$ with at least 2 correct. Do not give for 4, 1, etc but $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{1}{6}$ are OK

1st A1 for at least $4k + k + k = 1$ seen. Allow $\frac{4}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = 1$ [Must see = 1]

2nd A1cso provided previous 2 marks are scored and no incorrect working seen

It's not essential to see $\mathrm{P}(X=-1) = 4k$ etc but if wrongly assigned probabilities such as $\mathrm{P}(X=2) = 4k$ and $\mathrm{P}(X=-1) = k$ are seen then the final A1 is lost.

Verify To score final A1cso there must be a comment such as "therefore $k = \frac{1}{6}$"

Division by 4 (or any other *n*) in (b), (c) or (d) is M0. Do not apply ISW

(b)

M1 for a full correct expression for $\mathrm{E}(X)$, ft their probabilities. Allow in terms of k.

A1 for $-\frac{1}{3}$ or exact equivalent only. Just $-\frac{1}{3}$ scores M1A1

(c)

M1 for evidence of both non-zero terms seen. May be simplified but 2 terms needed.

A1cso for M1 seen leading to $\frac{4}{3}$ or any exact equivalent. Condone $-1^2 \times 4k$ but not $-4k$

(d)

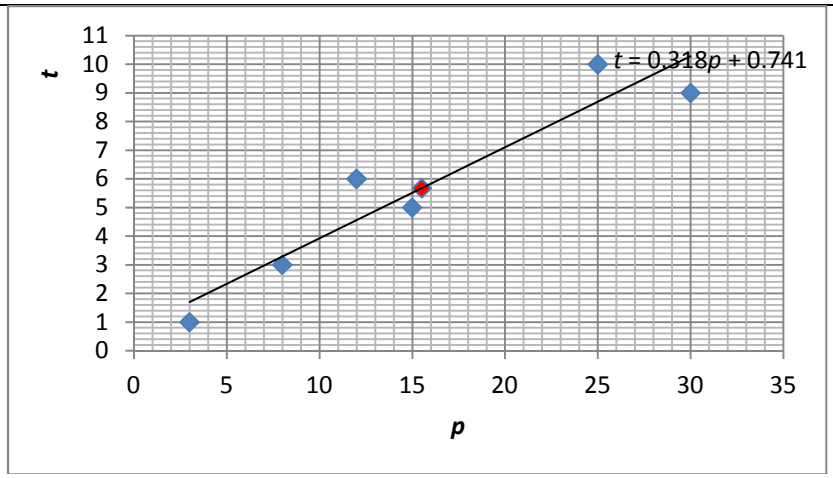
1st M1 for correct attempt at $\mathrm{Var}(X)$ - follow through their $\mathrm{E}(X)$ and allow in terms of k
Award if a correct formula is seen and some correct substitution made.

2nd M1 for correct use of $\mathrm{Var}(aX+b)$. Condone $-3^2\,\mathrm{Var}(X)$ if it eventually yields $9\mathrm{Var}(X)$

A1cao for 11 only

Question	Scheme	Marks
2. **(a)**	$\left[S_{xy} =\right] 23070 - \frac{477 \times 480}{12} \quad \left[= 3990\right]$	B1
	$r = \frac{"3990"}{\sqrt{5606.25 \times 4244}}$	M1
	$= 0.81799\ldots$ **awrt 0.818**	A1 (3)
(b)	**0.818**	B1ft (1)
(c)	Positive correlation <u>or</u> value of r is close to 1 <u>or</u> value of $r > 0$ (NOT "high/ strong correlation")	B1
	So there <u>is support</u> for the bank's claim <u>or</u> "increase in unemployment is accompanied by increase in house repossessions"	B1 (2)
		[6]

	Notes
(a)	**Marks for part (a) must be seen in (a), do not award if only seen in (b)**
	B1 for a correct expression for S_{xy}
	M1 for correct attempt at r f.t. their 3990 but $\frac{23070}{\sqrt{5606.25 \times 4244}}$ is M0
	A1 for awrt 0.818 If an answer of 0.82 only is seen then B1M1A0 can be given
(b)	B1ft for awrt 0.818 or f.t. their answer to part (a) for $\lvert r \rvert < 1$. Allow 2sf or 1sf follow through Answer in (b) must be correct or match one of their answers in (a). Must be a number.
(c)	1st B1 for a reason of positive correlation (allow even if $r > 1$) "positive skew" or "positive gradient" is B0 but 2nd B1 is still possible
	2nd B1 for a comment that suggest this supports the claim. Marks in (c) are independent but first B1 requires some idea of <u>positive</u> correlation
(c) SC	If $\lvert r \rvert < 0.2$ allow this alternative to the mark scheme:
	1st B1 for saying there is no or little correlation
	2nd B1 for a comment that says this does <u>not</u> support the bank's claim

Question	Scheme	Marks
3. **(a)**		Use overlay B1 B1 (2)
(b)	Points (appear to) lie close to a (straight) line <u>or</u> "strong /high correlation"	B1 (1)
(c)	$\sum p = 93$ and $\sum t = 34$ (may be seen in table) $S_{pt} = 694 - \frac{"93" \times "34"}{6} = [167]$ <u>or</u> $S_{pp} = 1967 - \frac{"93"^2}{6} = [525.5]$ $S_{pt} = 167$; S_{pp} = awrt 526	M1 M1 A1; A1 (4)
(d)	$b = \left[\frac{S_{pt}}{S_{pp}} =\right] \frac{"167"}{"525.5"} = [0.31779...]$ (**check their answer if expression not seen**) $a = \frac{"34"}{6} - "0.31779..." \times \frac{"93"}{6} = 5.666... - 0.31779... \times 15.5 = , 0.74088\ldots$ awrt 0.74 t **= 0.741 + 0.318**p (Accept $a = \frac{2336}{3153}$ and $b = \frac{334}{1051}$ in their equation)	B1ft M1, A1 A1 (4)
(e)	$(\bar{p}, \bar{t}) = (15.5, 5.7)$ plotted on the graph (not wholly outside the circle) Correct line plotted as per overlay. For $p = 5$; $2 < t < 3$ <u>and</u> for $p = 30$; $10 < t < 11$ Their line must stretch roughly as far as the points and go through the $(\bar{p}, \bar{t})$ circle	B1 B1 (2)
(f)	$t = "0.741" + "0.318" \times 16$ $= 5.825...$ **awrt 5.8**	M1 A1 (2) **[15]**

	Notes
(a)	B2 for all 6 data points plotted correctly. B1 for any 5 correct. Points not wholly outside the circles.
(c)	1st M1 for attempting $\sum p$ and $\sum t$. Allow $80 < \sum p < 100$ and $30 < \sum t < 40$ 2nd M1 for one correct expression for S_{pt} or S_{pp}, f.t. their $\sum p$ and $\sum t$. 1st A1 for S_{pt} 2nd for S_{pp}
(d)	B1ft for correct expression for the gradient, f.t. their 167 and 525.5 from (c) M1 for correct use of $a = \bar{t} - b\bar{p}$ f.t. their values. Condone 5.6 for $\bar{t}$ 1st A1 for awrt 0.74 NB use of 526 gives 0.745566… and gets A0 2nd A1 for a correct equation for t in terms of p with a and b awrt 3sf An equn in y or x is A0
(f)	M1 for clear use of their line (equation or on graph) and $p = 16$ to estimate t. This may be an expression or lines marked on the diagram A1 for awrt 5.8, even if their line is not fully correct. Accept "$t > 5.8$"(oe). Answer only 2/2

Question		Scheme	Marks
4.	**(a)**	B, W or T, W [accept $B \cup T, W$ or $B \cap T, W$] [Condone P(B), P(W) etc]	B1
		Since there is no overlap between the events or cannot happen together (o.e.) (Accept comment in context e.g. "no one walks and takes the train")	B1 (2)
	(b)	e.g. $P(B) = \frac{9}{25}$, $P(T) = \frac{8}{25}$, $P(B \cap T) = \frac{5}{25}$	M1
		$P(B \cap T) \neq P(B) \times P(T)$ [$0.2 \neq 0.36 \times 0.32 = 0.1152$ o.e.]	M1
		So B and T are not independent	A1cso (3)
	(c)	[$P(W) =$] $\frac{7}{25}$ or 0.28	B1 (1)
	(d)	[$P(B \cap T) =$] $\frac{5}{25}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ or 0.2	B1 (1)
	(e)	[$P(T \mid B) =$] $\frac{P(T \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\text{"(d)"}}{(5+4)/25}$	M1
		$= \frac{5}{9}$ or 0.5 &	A1 (2)
			[9]

	Notes
(a)	1st B1 for a suitable pair. Do not accept universally exclusive pairs such as B and B' etc 2nd B1 for any correct statement. Accept use of symbols e.g.: $B \cap W = \varnothing$ or $P(T \cap W) = 0$ etc But $T \cap W = 0$ is B0 (since it is not a correct statement)
(b)	1st M1 for an attempt at all required probabilities with labels for a suitable test (allow one error). Accept use of A and B as long as they can be identified as B and T by correct probabilities Must be probabilities not integers such as 5, 9, 8 etc for both these M marks 2nd M1 for $P(B) \times P(T)$ evaluated (correct for their probabilities) or $P(B \cap T) \neq P(B) \times P(T)$ stated or implied in symbols or using their probabilities. or $P(B \mid T) \neq P(B)$ or $P(T \mid B) \neq P(T)$ stated or implied in symbols or using their probabilities. A1 for a conclusion of not independent. Requires all probabilities used to be correct and seen. This A mark is dependent on both Ms NB $P(B \mid T) = \frac{5}{8}$ & $P(B) = \frac{9}{25}$ or $P(T \mid B) = \frac{5}{9}$ & $P(T) = \frac{8}{25}$ seen, followed by a correct conclusion scores 3/3
(e)	M1 for a correct ratio of probabilities e.g. $\frac{5/25}{(5+4)/25}$ or $\frac{5}{5+4}$ or A correct ratio expression and at least one correct (or correct f.t.) probability substituted. A1 for $\frac{5}{9}$ with no incorrect working seen but $\frac{5}{9}$ following from $P(B \mid T)$ is 0/2. $\frac{5}{9}$ alone is 2/2

Question	Scheme	Marks
5. **(a)**	One large square = $\frac{450}{"22.5"}$ or one small square = $\frac{450}{"562.5"}$ (o.e. e.g. $\frac{"562.5"}{450}$)	M1
	One large square = 20 cars or one small square = 0.8 cars or 1 car = 1.25 squares	A1
	No. > 35 mph is: $4.5\times"20"$ or $112.5\times"0.8"$ (or equivalent e.g. using fd)	dM1
	= **90** (cars)	A1 (4)
(b)	$\left[\overline{x}\right] = \frac{30\times12.5+240\times25+90\times32.5+30\times37.5+60\times42.5}{450}$ $\left[=\frac{12975}{450}\right]$	M1 M1
	= 28.83... or $\frac{173}{6}$ **awrt 28.8**	A1 (3)
(c)	$\left[Q_2 =\right]\ 20+\frac{195}{240}\times10$ (o.e.) [Allow use of $(n+1)$ giving 195.5 instead of 195]	M1
	= 28.125 [Use of $(n+1)$ gives 28.145…] **awrt 28.1**	A1 (2)
(d)	$Q_2 < \overline{x}$ So positive skew | [Condone $Q_2 \approx \overline{x}$] [so (almost) symmetric]	B1ft dB1ft (2)
(e)	[If chose skew in (d)] **median (Q_2)** Since the data is skewed or median not affected by extreme values | [If chose symmetric in (d)] **mean ($\overline{x}$)** Since it uses all the data	B1 dB1 (2)
		[13]

Notes

(a)

1st M1 for attempt to count squares (accept "22.5" in [22, 23] and "562.5" in [550, 575]) **and** use 450 to obtain a measure of scale. [If using fd must use 450 to obtain scale factor]

1st A1 for a correct calc. for 20 or 0.8 or 1.25 etc

[May be fd = 4 to 1 large sq. or 0.8 to 1 small sq. May be on the diagram.]

2nd dM1 dep on 1st M1 for correctly counting squares for > 35 mph and forming suitable expr'

2nd A1 for 90 with no incorrect working seen.

e.g. $\frac{4.5}{22.5}\times450$ scores M1A1M1 and A1 when = 90 is seen. Answer only is 4/4

(b)

1st M1 for clear, sensible use of mid-points at least 3 of (12.5, 25, 32.5, 37.5, 42.5) seen

2nd M1 for an expression for $\overline{x}$ (at least 3 correct terms on num' and a compatible denominator)

Follow through their frequencies.

You may see these fractions: $\frac{16218.75}{562.5}$ (small squares), $\frac{12975}{450}$ (frequencies), $\frac{648.75}{22.5}$ (large squares)

A1 for awrt 28.8 (answer only is 3/3)

(c)

M1 for a full expression for median (using their frequencies). May see e.g. $25+\frac{75}{120}\times5$ etc

Do nor accept boundaries of 19.5 or 20.5, these are M0A0

A1 for awrt 28.1 (answer only is 2/2) [For use of $(n+1)$ accept 28.15 but not 28.2]

(d)

1st B1ft for a correct statement about their Q_2 and $\overline{x}$ [Condone $Q_2 \approx \overline{x}$ only if $|Q_2 - \overline{x}| < 1$]

Do not accept an argument based on the shape of the graph alone.

2nd dB1ft dependent on 1st B1 for a compatible description of skewness. F.t. their values

Quartiles If $Q_1 = 23.4$ and $Q_3 = 33.7 \sim 33.8$ are seen allow comparison of quartiles for 1st B1 in (d)

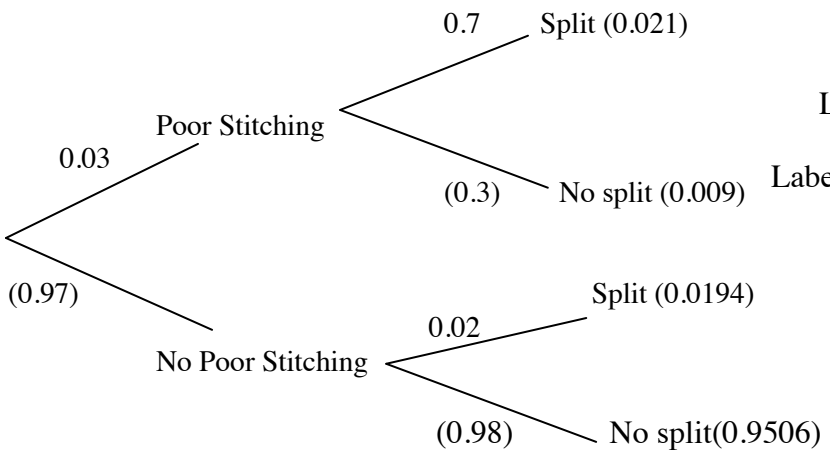
(e)

1st B1 for a correct choice based on their skewness comment in (d). If no choice made in (d) only Q_2

2nd dB1 for a suitable compatible comment

Question	Scheme	Marks
6. (a)	$\left[z=\right]\pm\left(\dfrac{150-162}{7.5}\right)$	M1
	$\left[z=\right]-1.6$	A1
	$\left[\mathrm{P}(F>150)=\mathrm{P}(Z>-1.6)=\right]=0.9452(0071\ldots)$ **awrt <u>0.945</u>**	A1 (3)
(b)	$z=\pm 0.2533$ (or better seen)	B1
	$(\pm)\dfrac{s-162}{7.5}=0.2533(47\ldots)$	M1
	$s=163.9$ **awrt <u>164</u>**	A1 (3)
(c)	$z=\pm 1.2816$ (or better seen)	B1
	$\dfrac{162-\mu}{9}=-1.2815515...$	M1 A1
	$\mu=173.533\ldots$ **awrt <u>174</u>**	A1 (4)
		[10]

	Notes
(a)	M1 for attempting to standardise with 150, 162 and 7.5. Accept <u>±</u> Allow use of symmetry and therefore 174 instead of 150 1st A1 for -1.6 seen. Allow 1.6 seen if 174 used or awrt 0.945 is seen. Sight of 0.945(2) is A1. 2nd A1 for awrt 0.945 Do not apply ISW, if 0.9452 is followed by 1 – 0.9452 then award A0 Correct answer only 3/3
(b)	B1 for $(z=)\pm 0.2533$ (or better) seen. Giving $z=\pm 0.25$ or ± 0.253 scores B0 here but may get M1A1 M1 for standardising with s (o.e.), 162 and 7.5, allow <u>±</u>, and setting equal to a z value Only allow $0.24 \leq z \leq 0.26$ Condone e.g. 160 for 162 etc A1 for awrt 164 (Correct answer only scores B0M1A1)
(c)	B1 for $(z=)\pm 1.2816$ (or better) seen. Allow awrt <u>±</u> 1.28 if B0 scored in (b) for z = awrt<u>±</u> 0.25 M1 for attempting to standardise with 162, 9 and μ, and setting equal to a z value where $1.26 < \lvert z\rvert < 1.31$. Allow <u>±</u> here so signs don't have to be compatible. 1st A1 for a correct equation <u>with</u> compatible signs and $1.26 < \lvert z\rvert < 1.31$ 2nd A1 for awrt 174 (Correct answer only scores B0M1A1A1). **Dependent on 1st A1**
NB	An equation $\dfrac{162-\mu}{9}=1.2816$ leading to an answer of $\mu=174$ is A0A0 <u>unless</u> there is clear correct working such as: $\dfrac{162-x}{9}=1.2816\Rightarrow x=\ldots\therefore\mu=162+(162-x)=174$ then award A1A1 A common error is: $\dfrac{162-\mu}{9}=1.2816$ followed by $\mu=162+9\times1.2816$ = awrt 174 It gets A0A0

Question	Scheme	Marks
7. (a)	 Shape Labels & 0.03 Labels & 0.7,0.02	B1 B1 B1 (3)
(b)	P(Exactly one defect) = $0.03\times0.3+0.97\times0.02$ or $P(PS \cup Split) - 2P(PS \cap Split)$ = [0.009 + 0.0194 =] **0.0284**	M1A1ft A1 cao (3)
(c)	P(No defects) = $(1-0.03)\times(1-0.02)\times(1-0.05)$ (or better) = 0.90307 **awrt 0.903**	M1 A1 cao (2)
(d)	P(Exactly one defect) = (b)$\times(1-0.05)$ + $(1-0.03)\times(1-0.02)\times0.05$ = "0.0284"$\times0.95+0.97\times0.98\times0.05$ = [0.02698 + 0.04753] = 0.07451 **awrt 0.0745**	M1 M1 A1ft A1 cao (4) **[12]**

	Notes
	Allow MR of 0.2 for 0.02 or 0.3 for 0.03 on tree diagram to score all M and A1ft marks only
(a)	1st B1 for 2 branch then 4 branch shape 2nd dB1 dep. on 1st B1 for labels showing stitching (accept letters) and 0.03 value correctly placed 3rd dB1 dep. on 1st B1 for labels showing splitting and 0.7 and 0.02 correctly placed [probabilities shown in brackets are not required and any such values given can be ignored in (a)]
(b)	M1 for $0.03\times p+0.02\times q$ where p and q follow from their tree diagram. Extra terms is M0 1st A1ft for a fully correct expression. Accept $1-0.7$ for 0.3 and $1-0.03$ for 0.97 Follow through 0.2 and 0.3 MR only
MR	0.2 for 0.02 $\rightarrow$0.203 or 0.3 for 0.03 $\rightarrow$ 0.104 or both $\rightarrow$ 0.23 should score M1A1A0 2nd A1 cao for 0.0284 only (or exact equivalent such as $\frac{71}{2500}$)
	Do not allow 0.5 as MR of 0.05 so no M or A marks in (c) or (d)
(c)	M1 for (their 0.97)$\times$(their 0.98)$\times(1-0.05)$ (or better) f.t. values from their tree diagram A1 cao for awrt 0.903
(d)	1st M1 for one correct triple (or correct ft from their tree) of: $\left[0.03\times0.3\times(1-0.05)\right]+\left[0.97\times0.02\times(1-0.05)\right]+\left[0.97\times0.98\times0.05\right]$ 2nd M1 for two correct triples or correct ft from their tree and adding or their (b) $\times(1-0.05)$ 1st A1ft for a fully correct expression or f.t. their (b) and 0.2 or 0.3 MR only
MR	0.2 for 0.02 $\rightarrow$0.23165 or 0.3 for 0.03 $\rightarrow$0.1331 or both $\rightarrow$0.2465 (or awrt 3sf) scores M1M1A1A0 2nd A1 cao for awrt 0.0745