



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced
Level

In Statistics S1 (WST01)

Paper 01

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. 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

Summer 2023

Question Paper Log Number 72904

Publications Code WST01_01_2306_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2023

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.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

General Instructions for Marking

The total number of marks for the paper is 75.

Edexcel Mathematics mark schemes use the following types of marks:

'M' marks

These are marks given for a correct method or an attempt at a correct method. In Mechanics they are usually awarded for the application of some mechanical principle to produce an equation, e.g. resolving in a particular direction; taking moments about a point; applying a suvat equation; applying the conservation of momentum principle; etc.

The following criteria are usually applied to the equation.

To earn the M mark, the equation

- (i) should have the correct number of terms
- (ii) each term needs to be dimensionally correct

For example, in a moments equation, every term must be a 'force x distance' term or 'mass x distance', if we allow them to cancel 'g' s.

For a resolution, all terms that need to be resolved (multiplied by sin or cos) must be resolved to earn the M mark.

'M' marks are sometimes dependent (DM) on previous M marks having been earned, e.g. when two simultaneous equations have been set up by, for example, resolving in two directions and there is then an M mark for solving the equations to find a particular quantity – this M mark is often dependent on the two previous M marks having been earned.

'A' marks

These are dependent accuracy (or sometimes answer) marks and can only be awarded if the previous M mark has been earned. e.g. M0 A1 is impossible.

'B' marks

These are independent accuracy marks where there is no method (e.g. often given for a comment or for a graph).

A and B marks may be f.t. – follow through – marks.

General Abbreviations

These are some of the traditional marking abbreviations that will appear in the mark schemes:

- bod means benefit of doubt
- ft means follow through
 - the symbol $\surd$ will be used for correct ft
- cao means correct answer only
- cso means correct solution only, i.e. there must be no errors in this part of the question to obtain this mark
- isw means ignore subsequent working

- awrt means answers which round to
- SC means special case
- oe means or equivalent (and appropriate)
- dep means dependent
- indep means independent
- dp means decimal places
- sf means significant figures
- * means the answer is printed on the question paper
- $\square$ means the second mark is dependent on gaining the first mark

All A marks are 'correct answer only' (cao.), unless shown, for example, as A1 ft to indicate that previous wrong working is to be followed through. After a misread however, the subsequent A marks affected are treated as A ft, but manifestly absurd answers should never be awarded A marks.

For misreading which does not alter the character of a question or materially simplify it, deduct two from any A or B marks gained, in that part of the question affected.

If a candidate makes more than one attempt at any question:

- If all but one attempt is crossed out, mark the attempt which is NOT crossed out.
- If either all attempts are crossed out or none are crossed out, mark all the attempts and score the highest single attempt.

Ignore wrong working or incorrect statements following a correct answer.

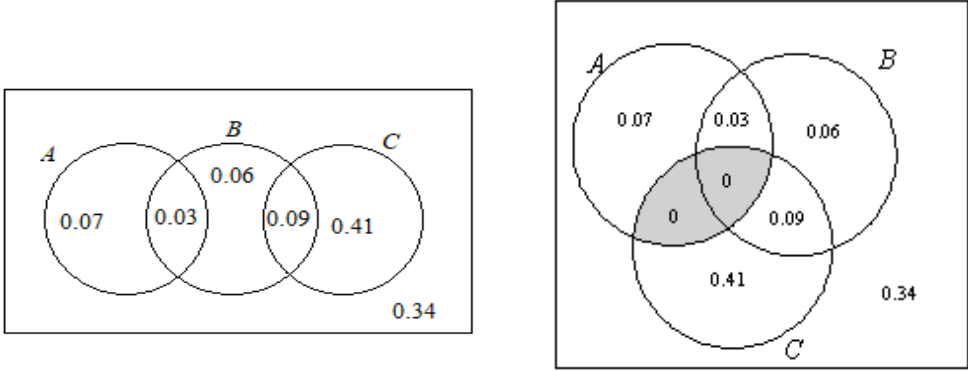
Qu	Scheme	Marks
1(a)	eg 60 people = 1.5 large squares/6 medium squares/150 small squares or eg 1 person = 0.025 large squares/0.6 medium squares/2.5 small squares or eg [1 small square =] 0.4 people/[1 medium square =] 10 people/[1 large square =] 40 people eg a correct f.d. eg 60/(20 – 10) [= 6] eg a correct frequency, 100, 70, 20, 24 associated with the appropriate bar	B1
	eg $\frac{8}{10} \times 20$ or $\frac{15}{30} \times 24$ or 8×2 or 0.8×15 or $\frac{40}{2.5}$ or $\frac{30}{2.5}$ or $8 \times 5 \times 0.4$ $2 \times 15 \times 0.4$ or 16 or 12 or 70×0.4	M1
	28 people	A1
		(3)
(b)	Median = $[5] + \frac{5}{70} \times 37$ or $[10] - \frac{5}{70} \times 33$	M1
	= 7.642... awrt 7.64	A1
		(2)
(c)	$\sum \text{midpoint} \times \text{freq} = 2.5 \times 100 + 7.5 \times 70 + 15 \times 60 + 25 \times 20 + 45 \times 24 [= 3255]$	M1
	Mean = $\frac{"3255"}{274}$	dM1
	= 11.879... awrt 11.9	A1
		(3)
	Notes	Total 8
(a)	B1: for finding a ratio between people and area. Allow just the numbers for 1 person or for 1 square ie 0.025, 0.6, 2.5, 0.4, 1.66 or 40 or calculating f.d. for any bar correctly, fd = 20, 14, 6, 2 or 0.8 Information may be seen on diagram. Must be clear it is a fd either by correct use, seen on axes associated with correct bar or stated as an fd. May be implied by M1	
	M1: for a correct method to find the number of people between 22 and 30 km or 30 and 45 km or between 22 and 45 km	
	A1: 28	
	NB An answer of 28 gains 3/3 unless from obvious incorrect working	
(b)	M1: Allow equivalent for $n + \frac{5}{70} \times 37$ or $\frac{Q_2 - n}{5} = \frac{137 - 100}{170 - 100}$ or $n - \frac{33}{70} \times 5$ or $\frac{n - Q_2}{5} = \frac{170 - 137}{170 - 100}$ oe Allow alternative methods eg $\frac{Q_2 - 5}{10 - Q_2} = \frac{137 - 170}{170 - 137}$ Allow 37.5 for 37, 137.5 for 137, 32.5 for 33	
	A1: awrt 7.64 or $\frac{107}{14}$ or allow awrt 7.68 or $\frac{215}{28}$ if using $n + 1$ Allow awrt 7640 m or 7680 m but must have units.	
(c)	M1: Attempt at correct expression for $\sum \text{midpoint} \times \text{freq}$ - at least 3 products with correct midpoints added with at least 1 of these products fully correct . Allow for 3255	
	M1: dep on M1 being awarded for dividing “their sum” by 274	
	A1: awrt 11.9 or $\frac{3255}{274}$ Allow awrt 11900 m but must have units	

Qu	Scheme	Marks
2(a)	$S_{tw} = 2304.53 - \frac{297.8 \times 114.8}{15}$ or $S_{ww} = 6089.12 - \frac{297.8^2}{15}$	M1
	$S_{tw} = 25.367...$ awrt 25.4	A1
	$S_{ww} = 176.797$ awrt 177	A1
		(3)
(b)	$r = \frac{"25.367"}{\sqrt{5.3173 \times "176.797..."}}$	M1
	$= 0.82735....$ awrt 0.827 or 0.828	A1
		(2)
(c)	$b = \frac{"25.367..."}{5.3173} [= 4.77065...]$	M1
	$a = \frac{297.8}{15} - \frac{"25.367"}{5.3173} \times \frac{114.8}{15} [= -16.658...]$	M1
	$b = 4.771$ or better or $a = -16.66$ or better seen and $w = -16.7 + 4.77t^*$	A1*cs0
		(3)
(d)	[On average,] for each cm/1 cm of tail length/t the weight/w increases by 4.77 g/grams	B1
		(1)
(e)	$w = -16.7 + 4.77 \times 2 [= -7.16]$ or $4.77 \times 2 [= 9.54]$ or $[t =] \frac{16.7}{4.77} [= 3.5]$ or sd = awrt 0.6	M1
	$[w =] -7.16$ or $9.54 < 16.7$ or $2 < 3.5$ which is negative/weight cannot be negative or for sd extrapolation since a 2 cm tail is (approx 9 sd)/(more than 3 sd) from the mean	A1
		(2)
(f)	0.827	B1ft
		(1)
(g)	$2y + 10 = -16.7 + 4.77(x + 6)$ oe	B1ft
		(1)
Notes		Total 13
(a)	M1 for a correct expression for S_{tw} or S_{ww}	
	A1 awrt 25.4	
	A1 awrt 177	
(b)	M1 for a valid attempt at r with their S_{tw} not equal to 2304.53 and S_{ww} not equal to 6089.12	
	A1 (M2 on open) awrt 0.827 or awrt 0.828	
(c)	1 st M1 for a correct method to find the value of b	
	2 nd M1 ft their b . For a correct method to find a . Minimum shown $a = \text{awrt } 19.9 - "their b" \times \text{awrt } 7.65 [= -16.658]$	
	A1* Both method marks must be awarded, equation stated (no fractions) and sight of (4.771 or better) or (-16.66 or better)	
(d)	B1 For a suitable contextual comment that implies that as length increases by 1 cm weight increases by 4.77g. Allow multiples eg each 10 cm increase in tail length weight increases by 47.7g Allow in terms of t and w	
(e)	M1 for a correct method to calculate the value of w (condone if written as a fraction) or $4.77 \times 2 [= 9.54]$ or correct method to find tail length when $w = 0$ or sd = awrt 0.6	
	A1 Method mark must be awarded. For -7.16 or $9.54 < 16.7$ or $2 < 3.5$ with a relevant explanation stating that weight is negative. If sd = awrt 0.6 is given allow extrapolation since a 2 cm tail is (approx 9 sd)/(more than 3 sd) from the mean.	
(f)	B1ft follow through their answer to (b)	
(g)	B1 ISW no need to be simplified. Allow equivalent eg $y = \frac{-16.7 + 4.77(x + 6)}{2} - 5$ The correct simplified equation is $y = 2.385x + 0.96$ allow awrt 2.39 and $0.96 - 0.98$	

Qu	Scheme		Marks
3(a)	$[\bar{x} =] \frac{3711}{81} [= 45.814...]$	$[\sum l =] 3711 + 81 \times 600 [= 52311]$	M1
	$[\bar{l} =] "45.814..." + 600$	$[\bar{l} =] \frac{"52311"}{81}$	M1
	$[\bar{l} =] 645.81... \quad \text{awrt 646}$		A1
			(3)
(b)	$[\sigma_x^2 =] \frac{475181}{81} - \left(\frac{3711}{81} \right)^2 [= 3767]$	$[\text{Var}(L) =] \frac{34088381}{81} - \left(\frac{"52311"}{81} \right)^2$	M1
	$= 3767.43... \Rightarrow \sigma_l^2 = 3767.43...$	$= 3767.43... \quad \text{awrt 3770}$	A1
			(2)
(c)	40		B1cao
			(1)
(d)	IQR = 5400 – 3800 [= 1600]		M1
	5400 + 1.5 × "1600" [= 7800] or 3800 – 1.5 × "1600" [= 1400]		M1
	7800 > 7700 and 1400 < 1600 therefore there are no outliers		A1
			(3)
	Notes		Total 9
(a)	M1 for a correct method to find $\bar{x}$ or $\sum l$ Allow 45.8 or better. Ignore labels		
	M1 for a correct method to find $\bar{l}$ ft their $\bar{x}$ if it is clearly labelled or it comes from $\frac{3711}{81}$ or ft their $\sum l$ if it is clearly labelled or comes from $3711 + 81 \times 600$		
	A1 awrt 646 or $\frac{17437}{27}$ or $\frac{52311}{81}$ oe		
(b)	M1 correct method to find Var (X) implied by awrt 3770 or a correct method to find Var (L) ft their $\sum l$ or Allow calculation of $\text{sd}[\sigma_x] = \text{awrt 61.4}$ Ignore labels		
	A1 awrt 3770 labelled clearly as Var(L) or Var (L) = Var(X) or $\sigma_l = \sigma_x$ stated or variance is not changed by coding is stated or they have gained the answer from $\frac{34088381}{81} - \left(\frac{"52311"}{81} \right)^2$		
(c)	B1 cao		
(d)	M1 correct method to find IQR. May be implied by a correct limit. NB $1.5 \times (5400 - 3800) = 2400$		
	M1 for a correct method to find the upper or the lower outlier boundary.		
	A1 both 7800 and 1400 correct and 7700 and 1600 (as the minimum not IQR) seen and explicitly stating no outliers		

Qu	Scheme	Marks
4(a)		B1B1
		(2)
(b)	$0.3 \times "0.98"$	M1
	$= 0.294$	A1
		(2)
(c)	$(0.3 \times 0.02) + ("0.45" \times "0.04") + ("0.25" \times "0.06")$	M1
	$= 0.039$	A1
		(2)
(d)	$P(C Red) = \frac{"0.25" \times "0.06"}{"0.039"} \left[= \frac{0.015}{"0.039"} \right]$	M1,M1
	$= 0.3846... \text{ or } \frac{5}{13}$	A1
		(3)
	Notes	Total 9
(a)	B1 for 0.45, 0.25 and 0.98 Allow fractions B1 0.04, 0.96 and 0.06, 0.94 Allow fractions	
(b)	M1 may fit their tree diagram if method shown $0.3 \times " \text{their } 0.98"$ A1 0.294 oe	
(c)	M1 may fit their tree diagram if method shown A1 0.039 oe	
(d)	M1 allow $\frac{p}{\text{"their part (c)"}}$ or $\frac{p}{0.039}$ where $0 < p < 1$ and $p < \text{denominator}$ and their (c) is a probability or allow $\frac{"0.25" \times "0.06"}{q}$ or $\frac{0.015}{q}$ where $0 < q < 1$ and $q > \text{numerator}$	
	M1 for $\frac{"0.25" \times "0.06"}{"0.039"}$ fit their tree diagram and their part(c) if all 3 figures shown in working. We will condone num > denom	
	A1 awrt 0.385	
	NB if correct fit on numerator and denominator leads to “num” > “denom” then max score is M0M1A0	

Qu	Scheme	Marks							
5(a)	<table><tr><td>P(Y=y)</td><td>2k</td><td>k</td><td>k</td><td>8k</td><td>17k</td><td>k</td></tr></table>	P(Y=y)	2k	k	k	8k	17k	k	M1
P(Y=y)	2k	k	k	8k	17k	k			
	$2k + k + k + 8k + 17k + k = 1$ or $30k = 1 \quad \left[\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{30} \right]^*$	A1*							
		(2)							
(b)	$k + k + 8k$ or $1 - (2k + 17k + k)$	M1							
	$= \frac{1}{3}$ oe awrt 0.333	A1							
		(2)							
(c)	$(1 \times 2k) + (2 \times k) + (3 \times k) + (4 \times 8k) + (5 \times 17k) + (6 \times k) =$	M1							
	$\frac{13}{3}$ oe awrt 4.33	A1							
		(2)							
(d)	$P(Y \geq 15 - 2Y)$ or $[X =] \ 13 \ 11 \ 9 \ 7 \ 5 \ 3$ only or $[Y =] \ 5$ or 6 only	M1							
	$[P(Y \geq 5) = P(Y = 5) + P(Y = 6)] = \frac{17}{30} + \frac{1}{30}$	M1							
	$= \frac{3}{5}$ oe	A1ft							
		(3)							
(e)	$\text{Var}(X) = 4\text{Var}(Y)$	M1							
	$[E(Y^2) =](1 \times 2k) + (2^2 \times k) + (3^2 \times k) + (4^2 \times 8k) + (5^2 \times 17k) + (6^2 \times k) \left[= \frac{302}{15} \text{ or awrt } 20.1 \right]$	M1							
	$[\text{Var}(Y) =] \frac{302}{15} - \left(\frac{13}{3} \right)^2 \left[= \frac{61}{45} \text{ or awrt } 1.36 \right]$	M1d							
	$[\text{Var}(X) =] \frac{244}{45}$ oe awrt 5.42	A1							
	ALT for 1st 3 marks	(4)							
	$[E(X) =] (13 \times 2k) + (11 \times k) + (9 \times k) + (7 \times 8k) + (5 \times 17k) + (3 \times k) \left[= \frac{19}{3} \text{ or awrt } 6.33 \right]$	M1							
	$[E(X^2) =](13^2 \times 2k) + (11^2 \times k) + (9^2 \times k) + (7^2 \times 8k) + (5^2 \times 17k) + (3^2 \times k) \left[= \frac{683}{15} \text{ or awrt } 45.5 \right]$	M1							
	$[\text{Var}(X) =] \frac{683}{15} - \left(\frac{190}{30} \right)^2$	M1d							
	Notes	Total 13							
(a)	M1 for finding the probabilities in terms of k . The individual probabilities must be seen either in a table or in the calculation (but do not need to be simplified)								
	A1* Method mark must be awarded. For a correct equation which would lead to $k = 1/30$ *								
	NB Verification - $2\left(\frac{1}{30}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{30}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{30}\right) + 8\left(\frac{1}{30}\right) + 17\left(\frac{1}{30}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{30}\right) = 1$ gains M1 A0								
(b)	M1 for using $P(Y = 2) + P(Y = 3) + P(Y = 4)$ or $1 - P(Y = 1) + P(Y = 5) + P(Y = 6)$ Allow in terms of k or with $k = 1/30$ subst or with their probabilities. Do not allow in terms of y								
	A1 awrt 0.333								
(c)	M1 for using $\sum xP(x)$ At least 3 terms given Allow with $k = 1/30$ subst or ft their probabilities.								
	A1 awrt 4.33								
(d)	M1 forming correct inequality in Y or 13,11,9,7,5,3 seen anywhere or for 5 and 6 only. Implied by 2 nd M1								
	M1 finding their $P(Y = 5) +$ their $P(Y = 6)$ or $P(X = 5) + P(X = 3)$ eg $17k + k$								
	A1ft ft their probabilities								
(e)	M1 written or used $4\text{Var}(Y)$ (may come at the end of the calculation) or written or used $E(X)$ allow awrt 6.33 NB condone $-2^2\text{Var}(Y)$ if used $4\text{Var}(Y)$								
	M1 Correct method, at least 3 products correct, to find $E(Y^2)$ or $E(X^2)$ condone incorrect labels								
	M1d dep on the 2 nd M mark being awarded. For correct use of $E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2$ or $E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$ For the ALT In addition to the 2 nd M1 the 1 st M1 must be awarded. Condone incorrect labelling								
	A1 awrt 5.42								

Qu	Scheme	Marks
6(a)	0.6	B1
		(1)
(b)	$[P(A \cap B) =] 0.1 \times 0.3 \text{ or } 0.3 = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{0.1}$	M1
	$0.25 = 0.1 + P(B) - "0.03" \text{ or } 0.25 = 0.1 + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$	M1
	$0.25 = 0.1 + P(B) - 0.03 \text{ or } 0.3 = \frac{P(B) - 0.15}{0.1} \therefore P(B) = 0.18^*$	A1*
		(3)
(c)		M1 M1 B1ft B1ft A1
		(5)
	Notes	Total 9
(a)	B1cao	
(b)	M1 for use of $P(B A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$ with 0.1 and 0.3 substituted. Allow for 0.1×0.3 seen	
	M1 $0.25 = 0.1 + P(B) - p$ where $0 < p < 1$ or $p = P(A \cap B)$ oe eg $0.25 - 0.1 + p = P(B)$ (allow any letter for $P(B)$)	
	A1* $P(B) = 0.18$ depends on both previous M marks for a fully correct equation in terms of $P(B)$ (allow any letter for $P(B)$) followed by $P(B) = 0.18$	
	NB 0.03 used/stated with no working could get M0M1A0 Using $P(A \cap B) = 0.1 \times P(B)$ then they get M0M0A0 Verification could get M1M1A0 M1 for 0.1×0.3 M1 for $0.25 - 0.18 - 0.1 = -0.03$ or $0.3 = \frac{0.18 - 0.15}{0.1}$ or $0.25 = 0.1 + 0.18 - P(A \cap B)$	
(c)	M1 for 3 circles as per either diagram. If using Diagram 2 we must see exactly 2 zeros in one of the intersections (as shaded). (Do Not accept blank or dash instead of 0) Condone missing rectangle. Ignore labels	
	M1 for 0.09 and 0.41 marked correctly in diagram – condone incorrect/no label but must be in the left or right hand circles in 1 st diagram or must have zeros (condone blank or dash) in the 2 other regions of the circle if in 2 nd diagram	
	B1ft their "0.03" in correct place on diagram. Correct label required	
	B1ft for 0.34 or ft 0.75 – "their 0.41" where their $0.41 \neq 0.5$ No other ft accepted. Do not allow 0.75	
	A1 fully correct Venn diagram including the rectangle and all 3 labels.	
	SC no labels could get M1M1B0B1A0 if using 3 intersecting circles must have blanks or 0 for the 2 nd M1	

Qu	Scheme	Marks
7(a)(i)	$P(J > 510) = P\left(Z > \frac{510 - 500}{25}\right)$ or $P(Z > 0.4)$	M1
	$= 1 - 0.6554 \Rightarrow 0.3446$ *	A1*
		(2)
(ii)	$\frac{d - 500}{25} = -1.4$ (calc $-1.3997\dots$)	M1B1
	$d = 465$ (calc 465.007)	dA1
		(3)
(b)	$(1 - 0.3446)^5$	M1
	$= 0.1209\dots$ awrt 0.121	A1
		(2)
(c)	$\frac{r - 520}{k} = -1.0364$	M1A1
	$\frac{3r - 800 - 520}{k} = 2.5758$	M1A1
	$-240 = (3 \times -"1.0364k") - "2.5758" k$ or $\frac{r - 520}{"-1.0364"} = \frac{3r - 1320}{"2.5758"}$ oe	ddM1
	$k = 42.216\dots$ awrt 42	A1
	$r = 476.246\dots$ awrt 476	dA1
		(7)
	Notes	Total 14
(a)(i)	M1 for standardising using 500 and 25. Allow for 0.4	
	A1* M1 must be awarded. For $1 - 0.6554 = 0.3446$ or using calc $0.34457\dots = 0.3446$ or better	
(ii)	M1 correct standardisation using 500 and 25 equated to a z value where $1 < z < 2$	
	B1 correct expression with compatible signs eg $\frac{500 - d}{25} = 1.4$ (calc $1.3997\dots$) or allow incompatible signs with $500 - ("535" - 500)$	
	SC $\frac{510 - d}{25} = 1.4$ (calc $1.3997\dots$) can get M0B1A0	
	dA1 dependent on M1 awarded for 465 or 465.007...	
(b)	M1 for $(p)^5$ where $0 < p < 1$	
	A1 awrt 0.121	
(c)	M1 $\frac{r - 520}{k} = z$ value where $ z > 1$	
	1 st A1 $\frac{r - 520}{k} =$ awrt -1.0364 (calc $1.036433\dots$) (signs must be compatible)	
	2 nd M1 $\frac{3r - 800 - 520}{k} = z$ value where $ z > 2$	
	2 nd A1 $\frac{3r - 800 - 520}{k} =$ awrt 2.5758 (calc $2.5758293\dots$) (signs must be compatible)	
	3 rd M1 (dep on both Ms) for forming a correct equation in k or r only using their z values . ISW once correct equation seen eg $-5.685k = -240$ or $\frac{3(-1.0364k + 520) - 800 - 520}{k} = 2.5758$ Implied by r and k correct	
	3 rd A1 for awrt 42	
	4 th A1 for awrt 476 Must come from equations with compatible signs	
	NB awrt 476 and awrt 42 does not mean full marks. They could get M1A0M1A0 M1A1A1 if they do not have accurate z values	

