| Grouped Frequency Tables Mark Scheme |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Score, s | Frequency | [1] 3 correct value <br> [1] 4 correct values <br> [1] All correct |
|  | $0<s \leq 2000$ | 3 |  |
|  | $2000<s \leq 4000$ | 2 |  |
|  | $4000<s \leq 6000$ | 5 |  |
|  | $6000<s \leq 8000$ | 3 |  |
|  | $8000<s \leq 10000$ | 6 |  |
| 2(a) | $6248+4635+2751=13634$ |  | [1] |
| 2(b) | No, the information is not specific enough. <br> No, it could be that all of the people in this category spent less than a minute, none of them did, or anything between. <br> Can't tell where each person sits within the group or class as the data is grouped. |  | [1] Must give one of the explanations provided. |
| 3 | $27+42=69$ |  | [1] |
|  | $84-69=15$ |  | [1] |
| 4 | 12 is presently the $2^{\text {nd }}$ most common category and 11 is the third most common before the two were added.$10<h \leq 20$ |  | [2] Explanation is not required for marks |
| 5(a) | $45<t \leq 60$ |  | [1] Median value is the $40^{\text {th }}$ value ( $80 \div 2$ ) |
| 5(b) | $75<t \leq 90$ |  | [1] Modal group is the group with the highest frequency (22) |
| 6(a) | Because the groups are all similar in size |  | [1] |
| 6(b) | The groups could be further split into 0.5 seconds groups. This would give a better view of how the students did in the race. |  | [1] |
|  |  |  |  |

Turn over

| 7(a) | Score (\%) | Frequency | [1] Correct group widths <br> [1] Correct inequality signs <br> [1] Correct frequency values |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $0<x \leq 20$ | 10 |  |
|  | $20<x \leq 50$ | 16 |  |
|  | $50<x \leq 70$ | 26 |  |
|  | $70<x \leq 90$ | 12 |  |
|  | $90<x \leq 100$ | 6 |  |
| 7(b) | Only need to calculate one mean |  | [1] Advantage |
|  | Can't compare classes |  | [1] Disadvantage |
| 8(a) | 30 |  | [1] $(6+8+16)$ |
| 8(b) | $300<s \leq 400$ |  | [1] |
| 8(c) | $300<s \leq 400$ |  | [1] |

