## AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number $\square$ Candidate number


Surname
Forename(s)
Candidate signature
I declare this is my own work.

## GCSE <br> STATISTICS

## Foundation tier Paper 1

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a calculator
- mathematical instruments.


## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross out any work you do not want to be marked.


## Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You may ask for more answer paper and graph paper. These must be tagged securely to this answer booklet.

| For Examiner's Use |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Question | Mark |
| 1 |  |
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| 13 |  |
| 14 |  |
| TOTAL |  |



5 Jack is wondering whether he gets value for money from his subscription to a sports channel.
He records the number of live football matches he watches for each of the 40 weeks in the season.
Some of his results are shown in the table.

| Number of <br> matches watched <br> in a week | III | Frequency |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 0 | III III | 3 |
| 1 | III I\# I+I III | 18 |
| 2 |  | 7 |
| 3 | IIII | 4 |
| 4 |  |  |

5 (a) Complete the table by filling in the three empty cells correctly.

5 (b) Jack chooses one of the 40 weeks at random.

5 (b) (i) What is the probability he chooses a week in which he watched five matches?

## Answer

5 (b) (ii) What is the probability he chooses a week in which he watched exactly two matches?
[2 marks]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Answer $\qquad$
5 (b) (iii) What is the probability he chooses a week in which he watched at least three matches?
[1 mark]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

6 Ronnie and Lewis are looking for new cushions for their living room.
They record the colour of each cushion they like.
The pictogram shows some of this information.

| Red |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Brown |  |
| Multi-coloured |  |

Key: $\bigcirc$ represents 4 cushions
6 (a) How many more brown cushions than red cushions do they like?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Answer $\qquad$
6 (b) They liked 10 different multi-coloured cushions.
Complete the pictogram to show this information.

6 (c) Assume that they decide to buy one of the cushions represented in the pictogram.
6 (c) (i) What is the probability that they buy a white cushion?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

6 (c) (ii) What other assumption did you have to make to answer part (c)(i)?
Do not write
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Turn over for the next question

7 (a) As part of a school project Hakeeb asks 10 of his friends to write down how many hours they slept last Sunday night.
These are the 10 values given by his friends.

| 6 | 8 | 6 | 480 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 8.5 | 8 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

7 (a) (i) Identify the value which appears to be incorrect.

## Answer

$\qquad$
7 (a) (ii) Suggest, in context, what might have happened and write down the correct value.

What might have happened $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Correct value

7 (b) Here is part of a statement seen in a text book.
'Raw data sometimes need to be 'cleaned' so that...'
7 (b) (i) What are raw data?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

7 (b) (ii) What does 'cleaned' mean in this statement?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
7 (b) (iii) Complete the sentence from the book to give a reason why cleaning may take place.
'Raw data sometimes need to be 'cleaned' so that...' $\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Turn over for the next question

8 Rachel has a social media account and tracks the number of new followers she gets each day.
The table shows the data for the last three weeks.

| Week 1 | New <br> followers | Week 2 | New <br> followers | Week 3 | New <br> followers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monday | 14 | Monday | 13 | Monday | 16 |
| Tuesday | 16 | Tuesday | 20 | Tuesday | 21 |
| Wednesday | 12 | Wednesday | 16 | Wednesday | 17 |
| Thursday | 11 | Thursday | 13 | Thursday | 15 |
| Friday | 21 | Friday | 24 | Friday | 56 |
| Saturday | 34 | Saturday | 38 | Saturday | 55 |
| Sunday | 40 | Sunday | 42 | Sunday | 40 |

8 (a) Show the data in an ordered stem-and-leaf diagram.

Key: $\qquad$
$\qquad$ represents $\qquad$ new followers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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You may use the blank space below to sort the data.
$\qquad$

8 (c) Rachel makes this statement about weekends.
'The mean number of new followers at weekends is more than 20 .'
Explain, without calculation, why Rachel is correct.

8 (d) Rachel makes this statement about weekdays.
'The mean number of new followers on weekdays is less than 20 .'
Decide whether Rachel's second statement is true.
Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) a box about the statement.


You must show your calculations.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$9 \quad$ Dr Cho runs a clinic where each appointment is meant to be 5 minutes.
She thinks that some doctors at the clinic are spending much longer than 5 minutes with a patient.

9 (a) The table shows information about actual lengths, in minutes, of appointments for one day.

| Length, $\boldsymbol{t}$ (mins) | Frequency |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $0<t \leqslant 2$ | 8 |  |  |
| $2<t \leqslant 4$ | 44 |  |  |
| $4<t \leqslant 6$ | 43 |  |  |
| $6<t \leqslant 8$ | 11 |  |  |
| $8<t \leqslant 10$ | 10 |  |  |

## Dr Cho says,

"The data show that the mean length of an appointment is longer than 5 minutes."
Calculate an estimate of the mean length of appointment to decide if she is correct.
[5 marks]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$

9 (b) Dr Cho wants to investigate any relationship that might exist between the length of an appointment and the age of the patient.
She collects data from a random sample of 20 patients.
The scatter diagram shows 15 of the results.
The table shows the remaining 5 results.

| Age of patient <br> (years) | 12 | 26 | 40 | 55 | 76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length of <br> appointment <br> (minutes) | 3.1 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 5.8 |

9 (b) (i) Use the data in the table to complete the scatter diagram.


9 (b) (ii) Dr Cho says she can predict the length of an appointment if she knows the age of a patient.

Comment on her statement.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


10 (a) What is the length of the longest of these 100 Vlogs?
Circle your answer.
44 minutes $\quad 79$ minutes $\quad 80$ minutes Cannot tell

10 (b) Complete the grouped frequency table for these 100 gaming Vlogs.

| Length of Vlog, $\boldsymbol{t}$ <br> (minutes) | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<t \leqslant 20$ | 4 |
| $20<t \leqslant 40$ |  |
|  | 44 |
|  |  |

10 (c) This table shows information about the length of 100 Vlogs about fashion.

| Length of Vlog, $\boldsymbol{t}$ <br> (minutes) | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<t \leqslant 20$ | 38 |
| $20<t \leqslant 40$ | 45 |
| $40<t \leqslant 60$ | 17 |
| $60<t \leqslant 80$ | 0 |

On the graph paper below, draw an equal-width histogram for the fashion Vlogs.
[2 marks]


10 (d) Make two comparisons of the length of gaming Vlogs with the length of fashion Vlogs. [2 marks]

Comparison 1 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Comparison 2 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

11 Lauren plays online games with 6 friends.
She likes to pick at random which friend she invites to join the game first.
Explain how Lauren could use a single dice to pick one of these friends at random.
[3 marks]
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

12 Here is a table showing the cumulative frequencies for the length of 140 sales calls (in minutes) made by Kelly last week.

| Length of call <br> $\boldsymbol{t}$ (in minutes) | Cumulative <br> frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $t \leqslant 2$ | 30 |
| $t \leqslant 4$ | 80 |
| $t \leqslant 6$ | 92 |
| $t \leqslant 8$ | 116 |
| $t \leqslant 10$ | 124 |
| $t \leqslant 12$ | 136 |
| $t \leqslant 14$ | 140 |


| Length of call <br> $\boldsymbol{t}$ (in minutes) | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0<t \leqslant 2$ |  |
| $2<t \leqslant 4$ |  |
| $4<t \leqslant 6$ |  |
| $6<t \leqslant 8$ |  |
| $8<t \leqslant 10$ |  |
| $10<t \leqslant 12$ |  |
| $12<t \leqslant 14$ |  |

12 (a) How many calls were 10 minutes or shorter?

Answer $\qquad$
12 (b) How many calls were more than 12 minutes?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Answer $\qquad$

12 (c) Which two-minute interval is the modal class?
Justify your answer with calculations.
It may help to complete the extra column in the table at the top of this page.

Modal class $\qquad$ minutes
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Question 12 continues on the next page

12 (d) Kelly tries to draw a cumulative frequency graph for her call data. This graph has several errors.


Identify three of the errors in the graph.

Error 1 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Error 2 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Error 3 $\qquad$
$\qquad$

13 A sample of 670 adults in England were asked what side order they preferred at fish and chip shops.
A striped area indicates two equally popular side orders.


13 (a) Based on area of land, which is the most popular side order?

## Answer

$\qquad$
13 (b) Give two reasons why your answer to part (a) might not be the side order that most people eating fish and chips in England prefer.
[2 marks]
1 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
2 $\qquad$

14 Tom is doing a statistical study into the amount of homework received by Year 7 and $\quad |$| Do not witite |
| :---: |
| outsidid the |
| box |

Year 11 students in his school.
14 (a) Write down a hypothesis Tom could use.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

14 (b) State the population of his study.

14 (c) Tom wants a sample of Year 7 students and a sample of Year 11 students to complete a questionnaire for him.
He considers these three sampling methods for Year 7 students.

## Method A

Number all the students in Year 7.
Obtain 30 random numbers.
Ask the students whose random numbers come up to complete the questionnaire.

## Method B

Wait outside the dinner hall.
Ask the first 30 Year 7 students he sees to complete the questionnaire.

## Method C

Choose three Year 7 students from each of the 10 maths sets.
Ask these students to complete his questionnaire.
Name and compare the merits of each sampling method.
Make a reasoned choice of which method Tom should use.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

14 (d) One of Tom's questions is,
'How much homework do you receive?'
Write down two problems with this question.

Problem 1 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Problem 2 $\qquad$

14 (e) Tom improves his questionnaire and collects his data.
He finds that:

- on average Year 7 have five hours of homework per week
- on average Year 11 have eight hours of homework per week.

Write a possible conclusion for Tom.


14 (f) Tom wonders how this compares with other schools in the UK and schools in other countries.

He finds this chart on the internet but it has no source.

How much time do 15-year-olds spend on homework?

$\square$ Time per week (average)
Use the chart to compare Tom's Year 11 results of an average of 8 hours homework per week with those for other schools in the UK and with other countries.

Tom's school and other UK schools $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Tom's school and schools in other countries $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

14 (g) Why are Tom's data and the internet data not completely comparable?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

14 (h) Is Tom's data or the internet data more reliable?
Give a reason for your answer.
[1 mark]
$\qquad$

## END OF QUESTIONS



| Question number | Additional page, if required. <br> Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin. |
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