

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Tuesday 18 June 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **9FM0/3B**

Further Mathematics

Advanced

Paper 3B: Further Statistics 1

You must have:

Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables (Green), calculator

Total Marks

Candidates may use any calculator permitted by Pearson regulations. Calculators must not have the facility for algebraic 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).
- **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.
- Answers should be given to three significant figures unless otherwise stated.

Information

- A booklet 'Mathematical Formulae and Statistical Tables' is provided.
- There are 7 questions in this question paper. 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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4. Liam and Simone are studying the distribution of oak trees in some woodland. They divided the woodland into 80 equal squares and recorded the number of oak trees in each square. The results are summarised in Table 1 below.

Number of oak trees in a square	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
Frequency	1	4	21	23	13	11	7	0

Table 1

Liam believes that the oak trees were deliberately planted, with 6 oak trees per square and that a constant proportion p of the oak trees survived.

- (a) Suggest the model Liam should use to describe the number of oak trees per square. (2)

Liam decides to test whether or not his model is suitable and calculates the expected frequencies given in Table 2.

Number of oak trees in a square	0 or 1	2	3	4	5	6
Expected frequency	5.53	14.89	24.26	22.24	10.87	2.21

Table 2

- (b) Showing your working clearly, complete the test using a 5% level of significance. You should state your critical value and conclusion clearly. (7)

Simone believes that a Poisson distribution could be used to model the number of oak trees per square. She calculates the expected frequencies given in Table 3.

Number of oak trees in a square	0 or 1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Expected frequency	12.69	16.07	s	14.58	t	9.37

Table 3

- (c) Find the value of s and the value of t , giving your answers to 2 decimal places. (4)

- (d) Write down hypotheses to test the suitability of Simone's model. (1)

The test statistic for this test is 8.749

- (e) Complete the test. Use a 5% level of significance and state your critical value and conclusion clearly. (3)

- (f) Using the results of these tests, explain whether the origin of this woodland is likely to be cultivated or wild. (2)



