**NCFE Level 3 Certificate in**

**Mathematics for Everyday Life (603/3437/X) PRACTICE**

**Paper 2**

Business and Administration

Paper number: P00XXXX

**DATE**

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| --- | --- |
| To be completed by the examiner | Mark |
| Section 1 |  |
| Section 2 |  |
| Section 3 |  |
| Section 4 |  |
| TOTAL MARK |  |

**Time allowed:** 2 hours

**Learner instructions**

* Use black or blue ink.
* Read each question carefully.
* Answer **all** questions.
* Write your responses in the spaces provided.
* Use the graph paper provided where instructed.
* All of the work you submit **must** be your own.

**Learner information**

* The marks available for each question are shown in brackets.
* The maximum mark for this paper is **90**.
* You may use a calculator.

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Please complete the details below clearly and in BLOCK CAPITALS.

## Do not turn over until the invigilator tells you to do so.

**Section 1**

## This section has a possible 26 marks.

## We recommend that you spend 35 minutes on this section.

## Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

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| **1** | Currently, family doctors allow 10 minutes for face-to-face appointments with patients. Some doctors think these need to last longer.  Dr Kunis carried out a trial where patients were allowed to spend longer with their doctor.  He recorded the time spent with each patient to the nearest minute.  Dr Kunis summarised his findings in the probability distribution below:   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Minutes** | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | **Probability** |  |  |  |  |  | | | |
|  | **a)** | **i.** | Calculate the mean length of the appointments over this period. |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | Use this data to explain what Dr Kunis can conclude from the trial.  Give **two** mathematical reasons for your explanation. |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  | **b)** | **i.** | Give an efficient rule for using 2-digit random numbers from 00 to 99 in order to simulate the length of Dr Kunis’ appointments. |
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|  |  | **ii.** | Use your rule and the following random numbers to generate expected lengths of appointment for Dr Kunis’ patients. |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Random number** | 13 | 17 | 32 | 38 | 49 | 84 | 63 | 21 | 92 | 04 | | **Expected length of appointments (mins)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | | |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  | **c)** | Dr Kunis’ surgery opens at 8am and currently allows 10 minutes for each appointment.  When patients arrive, they sign in using an interactive screen. They are asked to arrive at least 5 minutes before their appointment time.  The number of minutes a patient arrives early follows the distribution given in the table below:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Number of minutes a patient arrives early** | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Did not attend | | **Probability** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | |
|  |  | **i.** | Give an efficient rule for using 2-digit random numbers from 00 to 99 in order to simulate the arrival times of Dr Kunis’ patients. |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | Dr Kunis applies random number rules to simulate the number of minutes by which 10 patients arrive early and their appointment lengths.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Patient number** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | **Number of minutes early** | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | DNA | 7 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 10 | | **Appointment length (minutes)** | 10 | 14 | 13 | 11 | X | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
|  |  |  | Use the table below to simulate the arrival, waiting, and appointment times for the 10 patients.  For patients who do not attend (identified as DNA), the doctor waits for three minutes before calling for the next patient. |
|  |  |  | **[4 marks]** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Appointment time** | **Arrival time** | **Appointment start time** | **Appointment end time** | **Time spent in the waiting area** | | **8.00am** |  | **8.00am** |  |  | | **8.10am** |  |  |  |  | | **8.20am** |  |  |  |  | | **8.30am** |  |  |  |  | | **8.40am** |  |  |  |  | | **8.50am** |  |  |  |  | | **9.00am** |  |  |  |  | | **9.10am** |  |  |  |  | | **9.20am** |  |  |  |  | | **9.30am** |  |  |  |  | |

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|  |  | **iii.** | Comment on what you think will happen to the waiting times over a whole day. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  |  | **iv.** | Explain how DNA patients affect the overall waiting time. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  | **d)** | Missed appointments put strain on time and resource within the NHS.  At Dr Karim’s surgery, 5% of patients have failed to turn up for their appointment in the past year.  To reduce this, the practice manager decided to send a text message to all registered patients reminding them of their upcoming appointment and how to cancel if no longer needed.  The practice manager was only able to contact 80% of the patients by text.  Of the patients she contacted, only 2% missed their next appointment.  The practice manager wants to summarise her results on a probability tree diagram. | |
|  |  | **i.** | Complete her probability tree diagram. |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | Calculate the probability that a patient does not attend their next appointment. |
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|  |  | **iii.** | Calculate the probability that a patient who does not attend their next appointment had received a text message. |
|  |  |  | **[3 marks]** |
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|  |  | **iv.** | Calculate the probability that a patient who does attend their next appointment had not received a text message. |
|  |  |  | **[3 marks]** |
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## Section 2

## This section has a possible 19 marks.

## We recommend that you spend 25 minutes on this section.

## Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

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| **2** | **a)** | Ellen is a 27-year-old health care assistant.  She has just got a job at a hospital.  Ellen is paid at the National Minimum Wage of £8.21 (based on 2019/20 rates) for the first 37 hours a week, and £9.50 per hour for any overtime.  She is expected to work 3.5 hours overtime per week. | |
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|  |  | **i.** | Calculate Ellen’s monthly gross pay assuming there are 52 working weeks in the year. |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | Use the information in **Article B** to calculate Ellen’s monthly net pay after tax and National Insurance (NI) deductions.  Show all workings and summarise your results in the table below. |
|  |  |  | **[3 marks]** |
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|  |  |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Monthly gross pay** |  | | **Less tax** |  | | **Less NI** |  | | **Monthly net pay** |  | |
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|  |  | **iii.** | Ellen is invited to join the hospital trust pension scheme.  The contributions are 5% of her monthly income, which is deducted before NI and income tax are calculated.  Calculate her monthly net pay if she chooses to invest 5% of her wages into the pension scheme.  Include any income tax and NI adjustments.  Show all workings and summarise your results in the table below. |
|  |  |  | **[3 marks]** |
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|  |  |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Monthly gross pay** |  | | **Less pension contributions** |  | | **Less Tax** |  | | **Less NI** |  | | **Monthly net pay** |  | |
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|  |  | **iv.** | Ellen is given a pay rise after one year. She will now be paid £1354 per month, net of tax, NI and pension.  Ellen needs to save £15 000 to access the staff help-to-buy property scheme.  She plans to save 10% of her income each month.  How long will it take her to save the required amount on her current salary? |
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|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  | **b)** | Ellen wants to take a degree in nursing and is interested in what she could earn.  The histogram below illustrates the salaries of 300 nurses currently working in NHS hospitals. | |
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|  |  | **i.** | State the type of skewness shown by this histogram. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | The table below shows the cumulative frequency distribution: |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Salary** | £23 000 -  £24 999 | £25 000 –  £29 999 | £30 000 –  £34 999 | £35 000 –  £39 999 | £40 000 –  £44 999 | £45 000 –  £54 999 | £55 000 –  £64 999 | | **Cumulative frequency** | 20 | 130 | 220 | *x* | 270 | 290 | 300 | | | | |
|  |  |  | Use the histogram to find the value of *x* |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  |  | **iii.** | Use the histogram to estimate the number of nurses earning between  £27 000 and £34 000 |
|  |  |  | **[3 marks]** |
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|  |  | **iv.** | Use the table or the histogram to estimate the median salary of the nurses. |
|  |  |  | **[3 marks]** |
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**Section 3**

## This section has a possible 19 marks.

## We recommend that you spend 25 minutes on this section.

## Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

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| **3** | Mike is the owner of a business that buys and sells second-hand sneakers (training shoes).  Mike has two types of sneakers that have been particularly popular this year, Cougar Air Bounce and Blue Skin Runners.  He wants to make sure he buys in enough of these to meet demand for the Christmas period.  There is storage for a maximum of 120 pairs of sneakers in total.  As an absolute minimum, he must stock at least 40 pairs of Cougar Air Bounce and 30 pairs of Blue Skin Runners.  Mike wants to keep at least as many pairs of Cougar Air Bounce as Blue Skin Runners in stock. | | |
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|  | **a)** | Formulate four constraints for the above scenario.  Use *x* to represent the number of pairs of Cougar Air Bounce, and *y* to represent the number of pairs of Blue Skin Runners. | |
|  |  |  | **[4 marks]** |
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|  | **b)** | **i.** | Graph the constraints on the grid below. |
|  |  |  | **[4 marks]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | Shade the region which satisfies all of your constraints. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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**Please turn over**

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|  | **c)** | There is a cost to the business of sourcing, buying and storing sneakers.    The average cost to the business of sourcing, buying and storing a pair of Cougar Air Bounce sneakers is £50 per pair.  The average cost to source, buy and store a pair of Blue Skin Runners is £100 | |
|  |  | **i.** | Find the vertices of your feasible region and identify the value of the stock at each vertex.  **[4 marks]** |
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|  |  | Identify how many of each type of sneaker could be held in each of the following situations: | |
|  |  | **ii.** | There should be as many pairs of Cougar Air Bounce as possible. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  |  | **iii.** | There should be as many pairs of Blue Skin Runners as possible. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  | **d)** | Mike wants to start selling sneakers online.  He investigated sales of second-hand sneakers online last year.  Mike found that   * 1600 out of every 5000 sales were Cloud * 1600 out of every 20 000 pairs sold were Tiger Runners.   The proportions of other sales are shown in the relative frequency table below. | | |
|  |  | Complete the table. | |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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| **Brand** | Cloud | Tiger Runners | Over Armour Skins | Old Balance Lights | Timber-wolf Specials | Trucks | Ticky Airs | Space Slims |
| **Relative Frequency** |  |  | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 |  | 0.07 |

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|  | **e)** | What is the probability that the next three customers all buy a pair of Timberwolf Specials or Trucks? | |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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**Please turn over**

**Section 4**

## This section has a possible 26 marks.

## We recommend that you spend 35 minutes on this section.

## Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

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| **4** | Mike wants to start selling replica vintage basketball shirts.  He thinks that people have grown taller over the years and therefore wants to do some research to make sure that the vintage shirts will fit his customers.  He uses his current customer database from his London store to collect height data.  Mike decides that the height of his customers is normally distributed with a mean of 162 cm and a standard deviation of 12.5 cm | | |
|  | **a)** | **i.** | Sketch the distribution of the height data. |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | Mike must make sure that the basketball shirts are suitable for at least 99% of his potential customers.  What is the height of the tallest customer that Mike should consider when manufacturing the shirts?  Give your answer to the nearest cm |
|  |  |  | **[4 marks]** |
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**Please turn over for the next question.**

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|  | **b)** | Mike studies his sales records.  He wants to know the length of time between customer visits to his stores.    Mike decides that the gap between visits to his stores is normally distributed with a mean of 265 days and a standard deviation of 14 days.  Use the 68 - 95 - 99.7 rule to estimate: | |
|  |  | **i.** | the proportion of visits that fall between 251 and 279 days. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | the range of days covered by the middle 95% of his customers. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  | **c)** | To assess the robustness of his data, Mike decides to collect height data from customers coming into his store in Manchester. | |
|  |  | **i.** | He writes a report for his Board of Directors stating that he collected secondary data.  Is this correct?  You must give a reason for your answer. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  |  | **ii.** | Mike believes the data he has collected could be used to give an unbiased representation of the heights of the general population. He believes he could use this as an accurate basis for production of the shirts across the UK.  Do you agree?  You must give a reason for your answer. |
|  |  |  | **[1 mark]** |
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|  |  | **iii.** | Mike decides to extend his study to all four of his stores.  Mike decides to use a stratified sampling method to select the customers he is going to survey for height data.  Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using stratified sampling over a census or random sampling. |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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|  |  | **iv.** | The number of total customers across all four stores during the time period was 8562  Mikedecides a sample size of 706 will give him a large enough data set to represent the population.  Calculate the stratified sample numbers for the information below. |
|  |  |  | **[4 marks]** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Store** | **London** | **Manchester** | **Birmingham** | **Bristol** | | **Customers** | 5487 | 824 | 1150 | 1101 | | **Sample size** |  |  |  |  | |
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|  |  | **v.** | Mike generates the following height data from his sampling.  Use the data to draw a cumulative frequency graph on the axes on **page 27.** |
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|  |  |  | **[3 marks]** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Height of customer (cm)** | **Frequency** | **Cumulative frequency** | | 130<h<140 | 11 |  | | 140<h<150 | 49 |  | | 150<h<160 | 189 |  | | 160<h<170 | 302 |  | | 170<h<180 | 134 |  | | 180<h<190 | 18 |  | | 190<h<200 | 3 |  | |
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|  |  | **vi.** | Use the data from your cumulative frequency graph to draw a fully labelled box plot in the space provided on **page 27.**  Fully label the box plot and calculate the inter quartile range for the data.  Take 130 to be your minimum value and 200 to be your maximum value.  You will need to include your minimum and maximum values, your lower quartile value, upper quartile value and your median. |
|  |  |  | **[5 marks]** |
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|  |  | **vii.** | Is the data symmetrical or skewed?  Does this support the theory that the height data collected is normally distributed? |
|  |  |  | **[2 marks]** |
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**Assessment Objective Grid**

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