

MARKER CODE


 Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique


Student Personal Identification Number

South Pacific Form Seven Certificate

MATHEMATICS WITH STATISTICS 2021

QUESTION and ANSWER BOOKLET

Time allowed: Three hours

(An extra 10 minutes is allowed for reading this paper.)

INSTRUCTIONS

Write your **Student Personal Identification Number (SPIN)** in the space provided on the top right-hand corner of this page.

Answer **ALL QUESTIONS**. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

Show all working. Unless otherwise stated, numerical answers correct to **three significant figures** will be adequate.

If you need more space for answers, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SPIN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets at the appropriate places in this booklet.

Major Learning Outcomes (Achievement Standards)	Skill Level & Number of Questions				Weight/ Time
	Level 1 <i>Uni- structural</i>	Level 2 <i>Multi- structural</i>	Level 3 <i>Relational</i>	Level 4 <i>Extended Abstract</i>	
Strand 1: Probability Develop knowledge and skills related to probability in order to solve problems and to investigate situations involving elements of chance.	6	2	2	1	20% 60 min
Strand 2: Modelling Using Graphical Methods Model situations using graphical methods in order to solve problems.	6	4	1	0	17% 51 min
Strand 3: Statistical Investigations Carry out statistical investigations and understand statistical processes.	3	2	1	0	10% 30 min
Strand 4: Numerical and Algebraic Methods Use numeric and algebraic methods to solve problems.	2	2	1	1	13% 39 min
TOTAL	17	10	5	2	60% 180 min

Check that this booklet contains pages 2–17 in the correct order and that none of these pages are blank.

HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

STRAND 1: PROBABILITY

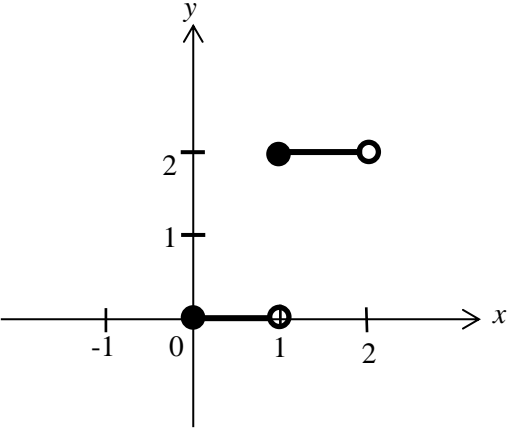
Assessor's use only

<p>1.1</p>	<p>For question 1.1, circle the letter of the BEST answer.</p> <p>The set of all possible outcomes of an experiment is called</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="248 403 1214 645"> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>a trial.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>an event.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>a population.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>the sample space.</td> </tr> </table>	A.	a trial.	B.	an event.	C.	a population.	D.	the sample space.	<table border="1" data-bbox="1246 448 1436 645"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR	
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<p>1.2</p>	<p>Define the term independent events.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1246 779 1436 976"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR									
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<p>1.3</p>	<p>The probability that a person owns a mobile phone is 0.75, that a person owns an iPad is 0.25 and that a person owns both a mobile phone and an iPad is 0.18.</p> <p>Draw a Venn diagram to find the probability that the person owns either a mobile phone or an iPad but not both.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1246 1724 1436 2020"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Relational</th> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Relational		3		2		1		0		NR					
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<p>1.4a</p>	<p>State one property of a normal distribution.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR									
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<p>1.4b</p>	<p>For question 1.4b, circle the letter of the BEST answer.</p> <p>A binomial distribution has two parameters. One of the parameters is the number of trials, n.</p> <p>Which of the following is the other parameter?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>the mean, μ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>the standard deviation, σ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>the probability of success, p.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>the probability of failure, q.</td> </tr> </table>	A.	the mean, μ	B.	the standard deviation, σ .	C.	the probability of success, p.	D.	the probability of failure, q.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR	
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<p>1.4c</p>	<p>The probability that a bean seed germinates is 0.8.</p> <p>If five such seeds are planted, what is the probability that three or more seeds germinate?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Relational</th> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Relational		3		2		1		0		NR					
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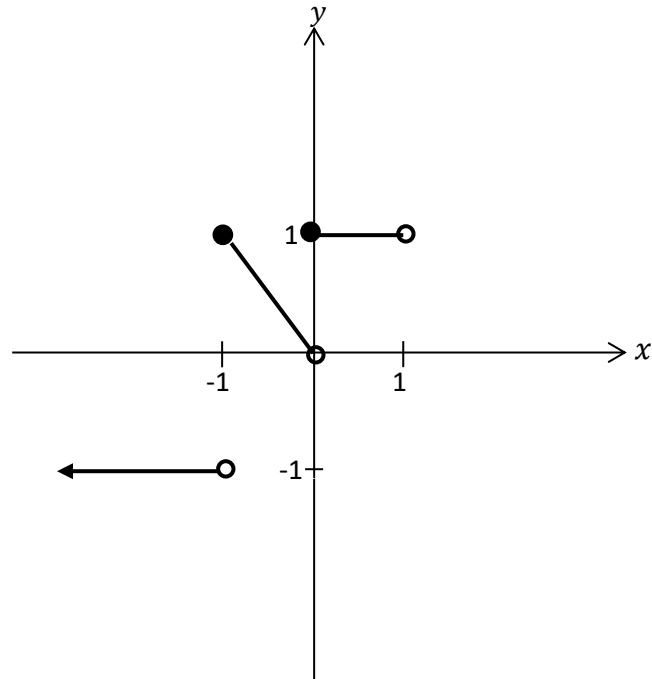
1.5a	<p>For question 1.5a, circle the letter of the BEST answer.</p> <p>A random variable that assumes only a finite number of values is called a</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="248 293 1214 539"> <tbody> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>constant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>random variable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>discrete random variable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>continuous random variable.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A.	constant.	B.	random variable.	C.	discrete random variable.	D.	continuous random variable.	<table border="1" data-bbox="1246 338 1434 533"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR							
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1.5b	<p>Define the term standard deviation.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1246 685 1434 880"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR															
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1.5c	<p>Use the following table to answer questions 1.5c and 1.5d.</p> <p>A random variable X has probability distribution as shown in the table.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="248 1093 1214 1227"> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P(X)</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Calculate the expected value of X.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	X	1	2	3	4	5	P(X)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	<table border="1" data-bbox="1246 1738 1434 1977"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Multistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Multistructural		2		1		0		NR	
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STRAND 2: MODELLING USING GRAPHICAL METHODS
Assessor's use only

2.1	State one feature of a quadratic function. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR			
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2.2	A function can be either continuous or discontinuous. Define discontinuous function. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR			
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2.3a	State the general form of a power function. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR			
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2.3b	<p>The graph of a piece-wise function, $f(x)$ is shown below.</p>  <p>Determine the value of $f(1) + 1$.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Multistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Multistructural		2		1		0		NR	
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2.4

Consider the piecewise function given below.

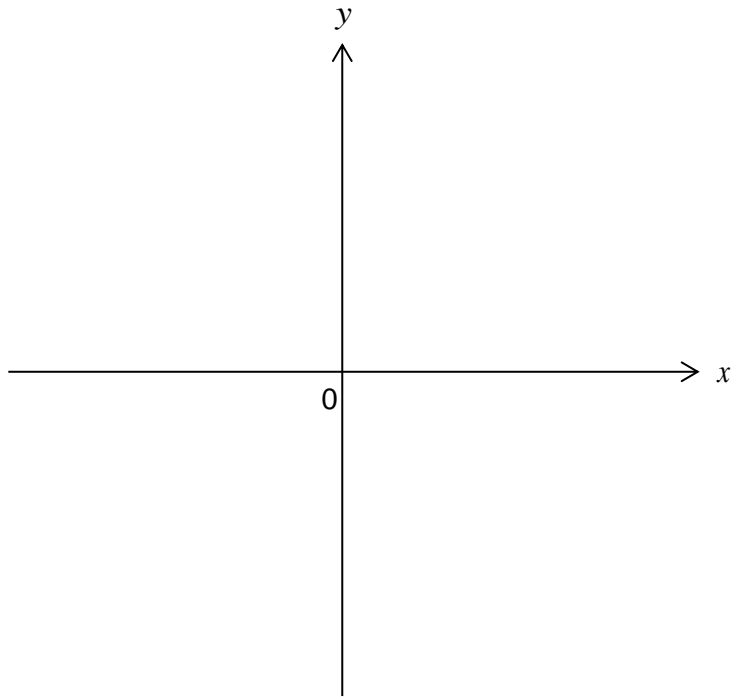


Write the equation of the function.

Relational	
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2.5a

Sketch the graph of $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ clearly showing all relevant intercepts.



Unistruktural	
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0	
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2.5b

Solve the equation $2^x = 32$

Multistruktural	
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<p>2.7a</p>	<p>Define the term vertex as used in a linear programming problem.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR			
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<p>2.7b</p>	<p>A woman started making handmade paintings and cards to earn a living. She sells the painting for \$40 and the card for \$15. It takes 2 hours to complete 1 painting and 30 minutes to make a single card. She spends at most 15 hours a week on making paintings and cards and she should not make more than 10 paintings and cards in a week. She makes a profit of \$20 on each painting and \$10 on each card.</p> <p>Let: x = number of paintings; and y = number of cards</p> <p>Write down two constraints for the above situation.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Multistructural</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Multistructural		2		1		0		NR	
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STRAND 3: STATISTICAL INVESTIGATIONS
Assessor's use only

3.1a	<p>For question 3.1a, circle the letter of the BEST answer.</p> <p>The type of data that uses two sets of variables that can change is called</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="240 450 1209 692"> <tbody> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>bivariate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>univariate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>dependent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>independent.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A.	bivariate.	B.	univariate.	C.	dependent.	D.	independent.	<table border="1" data-bbox="1241 488 1437 685"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR	
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3.1b	<p>Pearson's correlation coefficient, r, is given as:</p> $r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$ <p>State one property of the Pearson's correlation coefficient, r.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1241 1070 1437 1267"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR									
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3.2	<p>State the central limit theorem as used in statistics.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1241 1491 1437 1688"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR									
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STRAND 4: NUMERICAL AND ALGEBRAIC METHODS*Assessor's use only*

4.1	<p>State one type of solution when solving systems of linear equations.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR			
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4.2	<p>Give one advantage of using the bisection method to approximate the root of a function.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Unistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Unistructural		1		0		NR			
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4.3	<p>The cost of admission to a local dance concert was \$180 for 12 children and 3 adults. The admission to another dance concert was \$124 for 8 children and 3 adults.</p> <p>Let: x = the cost of admission for a child; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">y = the cost of admission for an adult.</p> <p>Write a linear system of equations for the above situation.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Multistructural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Multistructural		2		1		0		NR	
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