CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

MATHEMATICS **9709/52**

Paper 5 Probability & Statistics 1 **May/June 2025**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Mathematics-Specific Marking Principles

1 Unless a particular method has been specified in the question, full marks may be awarded for any correct method. However, if a calculation is required then no marks will be awarded for a scale drawing.

2 Unless specified in the question, non-integer answers may be given as fractions, decimals or in standard form. Ignore superfluous zeros, provided that the degree of accuracy is not affected.

3 Allow alternative conventions for notation if used consistently throughout the paper, e.g. commas being used as decimal points.

4 Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored (isw).

5 Where a candidate has misread a number or sign in the question and used that value consistently throughout, provided that number does not alter the difficulty or the method required, award all marks earned and deduct just 1 A or B mark for the misread.

6 Recovery within working is allowed, e.g. a notation error in the working where the following line of working makes the candidate's intent clear.

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	More information required
	Accuracy mark awarded zero
	Accuracy mark awarded one
	Independent accuracy mark awarded zero
	Independent accuracy mark awarded one
	Independent accuracy mark awarded two
	Benefit of the doubt
	Blank Page
	Incorrect
Dep	Used to indicate DM0 or DM1

Annotation	Meaning
DM1	Dependent on the previous M1 mark(s)
FT	Follow through
	Indicate working that is right or wrong
Highlighter	Highlight a key point in the working
ISW	Ignore subsequent work
J	Judgement
JU	Judgement
M0	Method mark awarded zero
M1	Method mark awarded one
M2	Method mark awarded two
MR	Misread
O	Omission or Other solution
Off-page comment	Allows comments to be entered at the bottom of the RM marking window and then displayed when the associated question item is navigated to.
On-page comment	Allows comments to be entered in speech bubbles on the candidate response.
PE	Judgment made by the PE
Pre	Premature approximation
SC	Special case
SEEN	Indicates that work/page has been seen

Annotation	Meaning
SF	Error in number of significant figures
	Correct
TE	Transcription error
XP	Correct answer from incorrect working

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Mark Scheme Notes

The following notes are intended to aid interpretation of mark schemes in general, but individual mark schemes may include marks awarded for specific reasons outside the scope of these notes.

Types of mark

M Method mark, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem. Method marks are not lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. Correct application of a formula without the formula being quoted obviously earns the M mark and in some cases an M mark can be implied from a correct answer.

A Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated method mark is earned (or implied).

B Mark for a correct result or statement independent of method marks.

DM or **DB** When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are generally independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly, when there are several B marks allocated. The notation DM or DB is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier M or B (asterisked) mark in the scheme. When two or more steps are run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit is given.

FT Implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A or B marks are given for correct work only.

- A or B marks are given for correct work only (not for results obtained from incorrect working) unless follow through is allowed (see abbreviation FT above).
- For a numerical answer, allow the A or B mark if the answer is correct to 3 significant figures or would be correct to 3 significant figures if rounded (1 decimal place for angles in degrees).
- The total number of marks available for each question is shown at the bottom of the Marks column.
- Wrong or missing units in an answer should not result in loss of marks unless the guidance indicates otherwise.
- Square brackets [ ] around text or numbers show extra information not needed for the mark to be awarded.

Abbreviations

AEF/OE	Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable) / Or Equivalent
AG	Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)
CAO	Correct Answer Only (emphasising that no 'follow through' from a previous error is allowed)
CWO	Correct Working Only
ISW	Ignore Subsequent Working
SOI	Seen Or Implied
SC	Special Case (detailing the mark to be given for a specific wrong solution, or a case where some standard marking practice is to be varied in the light of a particular circumstance)
WWW	Without Wrong Working
AWRT	Answer Which Rounds To

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th><th>Guidance</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">1</td><td rowspan="3"><table>
<tr><td>x</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>$P(X = x)$</td><td>$\frac{1}{24}$.</td><td>$\frac{6}{24}$</td><td>$\frac{11}{24}$</td><td>$\frac{6}{24}$</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>0.0416
7</td><td>0.25</td><td>0.458
3</td><td>0.25</td></tr>
</table></td><td>B1</td><td>Table with correct values of x and at least one non-zero probability correct.
Condone extra x values if probability stated as 0.</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1</td><td>Two more correct non-zero probabilities linked with correct outcome (3 correct probabilities present).
Accept probabilities not in table if clearly identified.</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1</td><td>Four correct probabilities linked with the correct outcomes. Accept probabilities not in table if clearly identified.
Non-exact decimals correct to at least 3SF.
SCB1 for 4 non-zero probabilities (not all ¼) in table with correct x values adding to 1 if B1 max scored.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>3</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	Mean = $160\times0.7=112$ Variance = $160\times0.7\times0.3=33.6$	**B1**	112 and 33.6 (CAO) seen, allow un-simplified. May be in standardisation formula. ($\sigma=\sqrt{33.6}$, 5.79655… to at least 4SF implies correct variance). Withold mark if variance clearly identified as standard deviation. Condone $\mathrm{N}\left(112,\sqrt{33.6}\right)$ if standardisation formula correct *or* variance/standard deviation stated correctly as well.
	$\mathrm{P}(X>120)=\mathrm{P}\left(Z>\frac{120.5-112}{\sqrt{33.6}}\right)$	**M1**	Substituting *their* 112 and *their* 33.6 into the ±standardising formula (any number for 120.5), allow σ^2 or $\sqrt{\sigma}$.
		M1	Use continuity correction 119.5 or 120.5 in *their* standardisation formula. Note: If no standardisation formula seen $\pm\left(\frac{8.5}{\sqrt{33.6}}\right)$ *or* $\pm\left(\frac{8.5}{5.797}\right)$ scores **M2 BOD**.
	$[\mathrm{P}(Z>1.466)=1-\Phi(1.466)]$ $=1-0.9287$	**M1**	Appropriate area Φ, from final process, must be a probability. May be implied by a sketch of the required probability area. Note: correct final answer implies this **M1**. Expect final answer < 0.5.
	= 0.0713 final answer	**A1**	Final answer AWRT.
		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	[P(both same colour) =] $\frac{4}{16}\times\frac{4}{16}+\frac{12}{16}\times\frac{11}{15}$	**M1**	OE. $\frac{4}{16}\times\frac{4}{16}$ and either $\frac{12}{16}\times\frac{11}{15}$ or $\frac{12}{16}\times\frac{11}{16}$ seen. Decimals to 4SF but condone $\frac{11}{15}=0.733$. No additional terms.
	$=\frac{49}{80}$, 0.6125	**A1**	ISW. CAO, (0.6125, $\frac{49}{80}$ must be seen). If **M** mark not scored, **SCB1** for $\frac{49}{80}$, 0.6125 WWW.
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)	$\left[\mathrm{P}(1B\|2R)=\frac{P(1B\cap 2R)}{P(2R)}\right]$ $=\frac{\frac{4}{16}\times\frac{12}{16}}{\frac{4}{16}\times\frac{12}{16}+\frac{12}{16}\times\frac{11}{15}}$	**M1**	$\frac{4}{16}\times\frac{12}{16}$ seen as a numerator of a single fraction. If 0.1875 or $\frac{3}{16}$ is seen as the numerator, the calculation must be seen in the working for the denominator – or in **3(a)**, including by the tree diagram. The question will need to be linked if the work is in **3(a)**.
		M1	$\left\{their\left(\frac{4}{16}\times\frac{12}{16}\right)or\ \text{correct}\right\}$ $+\left\{\begin{array}{c}their\left(\frac{12}{16}\times\frac{11}{15}\right)from\ part\,(\mathbf{a})\\ or\ correct\end{array}\right\}$ $or\ 0.7375\ or\ \frac{59}{80}$ seen as the denominator of a single fraction.
	$\frac{15}{59}$, 0.254	**A1**	0.254237… to at least 3 SF. If one or more **M** not scored **SCB1** for $\frac{15}{59}$, 0.254237… to at least 4 SF WWW.
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)	$0.3\times0.25\times0.45\times6$	**M1**	OE. $0.3\times0.25\times0.45\times k$, k an integer > 1. E.g. 6 = 3! = ${}^3P_3$ etc.
	$0.2025,\ \frac{81}{400}$	**A1**	CAO exact answer.
		2	
4(b)	**Method 1**		
	$1–0.7^8$	**M1**	$1–0.7^d$, $d = 8, 9,$ 0.75, 0.3 are not misreads.
	= 0.942	**A1**	$0.942 \leqslant p < 0.9425$.
	Method 2		
	$0.3+0.3(0.7)+0.3(0.7)^2+0.3(0.7)^3+0.3(0.7)^4+0.3(0.7)^5+0.3(0.7)^6+0.3(0.7)^7$	**M1**	$0.3+0.3(0.7)+0.3(0.7)^2+0.3(0.7)^3+0.3(0.7)^4+$ $0.3(0.7)^5+0.3(0.7)^6+0.3(0.7)^7\left[+0.3(0.7)^8\right]$
	= 0.942	**A1**	$0.942 \leqslant p < 0.9425$.
		2	
4(c)	$(0.3)^2(0.7)^5\times6$	**M1**	$(p)^2(1-p)^5\times k,\ \ 0<p<1, k=5 \text{ or } 6$.
	= 0.0908	**A1**	AWRT.
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	Cumulative frequency graph drawn	**B1**	At least 5 points plotted accurately at class upper end points: (10, 34), (20, 86), (30, 142), (40, 208), (60, 265), (90, 300). Linear cf scale $0 \leqslant$ cf $\leqslant 300$ and linear time scale $0 \leqslant$ time $\leqslant 90$ with at least 3 values identified on each. Bar/histograms score **B0**. Required axes must be over 50% of grid size. Axes can be the other way round.
		B1	All points plotted correct, curve drawn, no line segments and joined to (0,0) passing within ½ square of points. Axes labelled cumulative frequency (cf), time (t) and minutes (min or m) – or a suitable title. Curve must be <300 for $0 \leqslant t < 90$.
		2	
5(b)	Line drawn from 180 on cf axis to meet graph	**M1**	Use of graph must be seen. Must be an increasing graph. Annotate this mark on **5(a)** grid.
	[k =] 35 minutes	**A1 FT**	Strict **FT**, reading at their curve condone use of t.
		2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(c)	Frequencies: [34,] 52, 56, 66, 57, 35	**B1**	May be un-simplified and/or in variance calculation.
	Midpoints: 5, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75	**B1**	At least 5 correct midpoints seen, may be un-simplified, may be in calculation, may be by data table.
	Mean $= \dfrac{34\times5+52\times15+56\times25+66\times35+57\times50+35\times75}{300}$ $\left[\dfrac{170+780+1400+2310+2850+2625}{300}\right]$ $\left[=\dfrac{10135}{300}\right]$	**M1**	Correct un-simplified mean formula with *their* 6 midpoints (not upper bound, lower bound, upper limits, lower limits, class width, frequency density, frequency or cumulative frequency and must be within class) and *their* frequencies (not cw, cf, or fd), accept un-simplified. Condone 1 value error on numerator. The 'table' approach may be used with multiplications and additions implied by appropriate values.
	$=33.8$	**A1**	WWW. $33.78 \leqslant$ mean $\leqslant 33.8$, $\dfrac{2027}{60}, 33\dfrac{47}{60}$. If **M** not scored, **SCB1** for $\dfrac{2027}{60}, 33\dfrac{47}{60}, 33.78$. (Note: $\dfrac{10135}{300}$ scores **A0**).

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(c)	Var = $\frac{34\times5^2+52\times15^2+56\times25^2+66\times35^2+57\times50^2+35\times75^2}{300}-\left(their\ \frac{10135}{300}\right)^2$ Or $\frac{34\times25+52\times225+56\times625+66\times1225+57\times2500+35\times5625}{300}-\left(their\ \frac{10135}{300}\right)^2$ [= 1559.25 – 1141.31 = 417.936]	**M1**	Correct un-simplified Variance formula with *their* midpoints and *their* frequencies – *their* mean^2 for variance or standard deviation. Condone one value error on numerator. Condone *their* $\sum f$ from denominator of mean calculation if not 300.
	sd = 20.4	**A1**	$20.4 \leqslant \sigma < 20.45$ WWW. At least one of the mean or the standard deviation must be linked to the value, and no incorrect identifications, for this mark to be scored.
		6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)	**Method 1** M _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _M (arranging the remaining letters and inserting the As)		
	$4! \times {}^5C_1$	**M1**	$4! \times m,\ m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \geqslant 1$.
		M1	$n \times {}^5C_1$ or $n \times {}^5C_4$ or $n \times 5$, allow $n \times {}^5P_1$ or $n \times \frac{{}^5P_4}{4!}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n > 1$. e.g. $4! \times {}^5C_1 \times k$ (oe), $k \in \mathbb{Z},\ k \geqslant 1$ scores **M1M1**.
	120	**A1**	
	Method 2 Total number of arrangements with Ms at end – arrangements with Ms at end and at least 2 As together		
	[Total number of arrangements: $\frac{8!}{4!} = 1680$ Arrangements with As together: (AAAA) ^ ^ ^ ^ 5! (AAA^) (A) ^^^ 5! × 4 (AA^) (AA) ^^^ $5! \times \frac{4}{2!}$ (A^) (A^) (2A) ^^ $5! \times \frac{4 \times 3}{2!}$] $\frac{8!}{4!} - 5! \times 13$	**M1**	$\frac{8!}{4!} \times r - 5! \times m,\ m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \geqslant 3, r = 1, 2$.
		M1	$k - 5! \times 13 \times r,\ k \in \mathbb{Z}, k > 1560 r = 1, 2$.
	= 120	**A1**	
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(b)	**Method 1** M _ _ _ M _ _ _ _ _		
	$\frac{8!}{4!}\times 6$	**B1**	$\frac{8!}{4!}\times b, b\in\mathbb{Z}, b\geqslant 1$.
		M1	$\frac{c!}{d}\times 6$, c = 8, 9, 10 d = 1, 2!, 4! or 2! × 4!.
	10080	**A1**	
	Method 2 M ^ ^ ^ M _ _ _ _ _ letters between Ms arranged and the treated as a single item		
	$\frac{6!}{4!}\times {}^{8}\mathrm{P}_{3}$	**B1**	$\frac{6!}{4!}\times b, b\in\mathbb{Z}, b\geqslant 1$.
		M1	$\frac{c!}{d}\times {}^{8}\mathrm{P}_{3}$, c = 6,7,8 d = 1, 2!, 4! or 2!×4!.
	10080	**A1**	
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(c)	**Method 1**		
	MMAAA 1 MMAA _ $^4C_1$ 4 MAA _ _ $^4C_2$ 6 MAAA _ $^4C_1$ 4 MAAAA 1	**B1**	One identified outcome correct (excluding MMAAA or MAAAA), accept un-simplified.
		M1	Five correct scenarios added (values do not need to be correct).
	[Total] 16	**A1**	
	Method 2 **2 Ms cannot be present in the scenarios**		
	MAA ^ ^ $^5C_2$ 10 MAAA ^ $^5C_1$ 5 MAAAA $^5C_0$ 1	**B1**	One identified outcome correct (excluding MAAAA), accept un-simplified.
		M1	Three correct scenarios added (values do not need to be correct).
	[Total] 16	**A1**	
		3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(a)	$P\left(\frac{72.4-74.8}{3.2} < Z < \frac{76.3-74.8}{3.2}\right)$	**M1**	Use of ±standardisation formula once with 74.8, 3.2 and either 72.4 or 76.3. No continuity correction, not σ^2, not $\sqrt{\sigma}$.
	$[\Phi(0.75)+\Phi(0.4688)-1]$ $= 0.7734 + 0.6804 - 1$ or $(0.7734-0.5)+(0.6804-0.5)$ or $0.7734 - 0.3196$ or $0.6804 - 0.2266$ or $0.2734 + 0.1804$	**M1**	Calculating the appropriate probability area, must be a probability (assume a 4SF value in the calculation it is a probability, assume a 3SF value in the calculation it is not a probability). (leading to their final answer, expect < 0.5). Unless there is a misread, the probability area calculation must be structured as shown.
	$= 0.4538$	**A1**	AWRT 0.454 WWW.
	Expected number = $0.4538 \times 120 = 54.46$ so 54 (or 55) (One integer answer stated)	**B1 FT**	Strict **FT** *their* 4-figure probability × 120 (check with calculator). One integer answer. No indication of approximation, e.g. $\approx, \cong$, about, 2SF .
		4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(b)	$\frac{0.202-\mu}{\sigma}=0.842$ $\frac{0.185-\mu}{\sigma}=-0.583$	**B1**	$0.841 < z_1 < 0.843$ *or* $-0.843 < z_1 < -0.841$ seen.
		B1	$0.582 < z_2 < 0.584$ *or* $-0.584 < z_2 < -0.582$ seen.
		M1	Use of the ±standardisation formula once with μ, σ equating to a z-value (not 0.20, 0.80, 0.28, 0.72, 0.5793, 0.4207, 0.6103, 0.3897, 0.7881, 0.2119, 0.7642, 0.2358, –0.417, 0.417, -0.158 0.158, etc). No continuity correction, not σ^2, not $\sqrt{\sigma}$.
	Solve, obtaining values for μ and σ $\mu=0.192,\ \sigma=0.0119$	**M1**	Solve 2 equations in μ and σ with an attempt at the elimination method, substitution method or other appropriate approach to obtain values for both μ and σ .
		A1	AWRT $\mu=0.192,\ \sigma=0.0119$. There must be consistency with signs in the solution, e.g. $\sigma=\frac{0.017}{-1.425}=0.0119$ is not acceptable, **A0**. If one or both the **M** marks have been withheld, **SCB1** for both correct WWW.
		5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7(c)	**Method 1**		
	[P($X < 3$) = P(0, 1, 2) =] $0.8^{10} + {}^{10}C_1\ 0.8^9\ 0.2 + {}^{10}C_2\ 0.8^8\ 0.2^2$ [= 0.107374 + 0.268435 + 0.301989]	**M1**	One term of the form ${}^{10}C_x\ (p)^x (1-p)^{10-x}$, $0 < p < 1, x \neq 0$ or 10.
		A1	Correct un-simplified expression.
	0.678	**B1**	$0.677 < p \leqslant 0.678$.
	Method 2		
	[P($X < 3$) = 1 – P(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) =] $1 - \{{}^{10}C_3\ 0.8^7\ 0.2^3 + {}^{10}C_4\ 0.8^6\ 0.2^4 + \ldots + 0.2^{10}\}$	**M1**	One term of the form ${}^{10}C_x\ (p)^x (1-p)^{10-x}$, $0 < p < 1, x \neq 0$ or 10.
		A1	Correct un-simplified expression.
	0.678	**B1**	$0.677 < p \leqslant 0.678$
		3	