



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**MATHEMATICS**

**9709/06**

Paper 6 Probability & Statistics 2

**For examination from 2020**

SPECIMEN PAPER

**1 hour 15 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: List of formulae (MF19)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.
- You should use a calculator where appropriate.
- You must show all necessary working clearly; no marks will be given for unsupported answers from a calculator.
- Give non-exact numerical answers correct to 3 significant figures, or 1 decimal place for angles in degrees, unless a different level of accuracy is specified in the question.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **14** pages. Blank pages are indicated.





3 The number of calls received at a small call centre has a Poisson distribution with mean 2.4 calls per 5-minute period.

(a) Find the probability of exactly 4 calls in an 8-minute period. [2]

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(b) Find the probability of at least 3 calls in a 3-minute period. [3]

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- 6 At a certain hospital it was found that the probability that a patient did not arrive for an appointment was 0.2. The hospital carries out some publicity in the hope that this probability will be reduced. They wish to test whether the publicity has worked.

A random sample of 30 appointments is selected and the number of patients that do not arrive is noted. This figure is used to carry out a test at the 5% significance level.

- (a) Explain why the test is one-tailed and state suitable null and alternative hypotheses. [2]

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- (b) Use a binomial distribution to find the critical region, and find the probability of a Type I error. [5]

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