

Question		Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
5	(a)	positive association or positive correlation	B1	2.2b	<p>May be a contextual interpretation e.g. ‘as the mobile phone subscribers per 100 population increases, real GDP per capita also increases.’</p> <p>Ignore references to ‘strong/weak’ etc. ‘Linear’ not required. Contradictory statements lose the mark e.g ‘positive correlation’ followed by incorrect interpretation.</p>
			[1]		

Question			Answer	Marks	AO	Guidance
5	(b)		negative association or negative correlation	B1	2.2b	Accept 'as the mobile phone subscribers per 100 population increases, real GDP per capita decreases' o.e. Ignore references to 'strong/weak' etc. 'Linear' not required. Contradictory statements lose the mark e.g 'negative correlation' followed by incorrect interpretation.
				[1]		
5	(c)		Neither/None of them – samples are same size and different samples can lead to different conclusions. Or 'Neither as the patterns of the data contrast/are different'.	B1	2.4	Allow e.g. neither since combining results suggests no correlation. SC: IF they interpret (b) as 'little/no correlation' then they can score for a correct FT reason e.g superimposing (a) onto (b) implies no real relationship- so 2 nd diagram more likely to represent the true situation. SC: From pre-release material/large data set accept 'the first scatter diagram is more representative of the true relationship as the PMCC is positive for this data when all countries in Africa are considered' Any reference to sample size being too small is B0 as comparing these two scatter diagrams of equal size. e.g. 'Neither as sample size is too small' is B0 'Neither as total in both samples \neq total in Africa' is B0 'Neither as the patterns of the data contrast/are different' is B1
				[1]		