

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS  
AS GCE  
F732/01**

**GENERAL STUDIES  
The Scientific Domain**

**THURSDAY 15 MAY 2014: Afternoon  
DURATION: 1 hour  
plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

<b>Candidate forename</b>		<b>Candidate surname</b>	
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<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>				
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**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**None**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**Scientific calculator**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**

**Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.**

**Answer ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question in Section B.**

**Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**

**Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages on pages 19–21 of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.**

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

**The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.**

**The total number of marks for this paper is 60.**

**You are advised to divide your time equally between Sections A and B.**

**THE QUALITY OF YOUR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION WILL BE ASSESSED, INCLUDING CLARITY OF EXPRESSION, STRUCTURE OF ARGUMENTS, PRESENTATION OF IDEAS, GRAMMAR, PUNCTUATION AND SPELLING.**

**Any blank pages are indicated.**

## SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

1 One way of calculating the value of  $\pi$  is by dropping a needle onto a piece of paper which has equally spaced parallel lines drawn across it.

(a) Some students experiment in a laboratory.

(i) The first student drops a needle a number of times (N) onto a piece of lined paper. The number of times the needle lands on a line (n) is counted.

The student finds that the needle lands on a line 53 times in a total of 85 drops.

$\pi$  can be calculated using the formula:

$$\pi = 2 \frac{N}{n}$$

Calculate the student's estimate for  $\pi$  to 2 decimal places.

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[2]

- (ii) A second student drops a needle of length (L) 2 cm 85 times onto a piece of paper with lines a distance (D) 2.25 cm apart.

He uses the formula below to estimate how many times (n) the needle should land on a line:

$$n = \frac{170 L}{\pi D}$$

$\pi$  to be of value  $22/7$  or 3.142.

Calculate how many times (n) the student expects the needle to land on a line.

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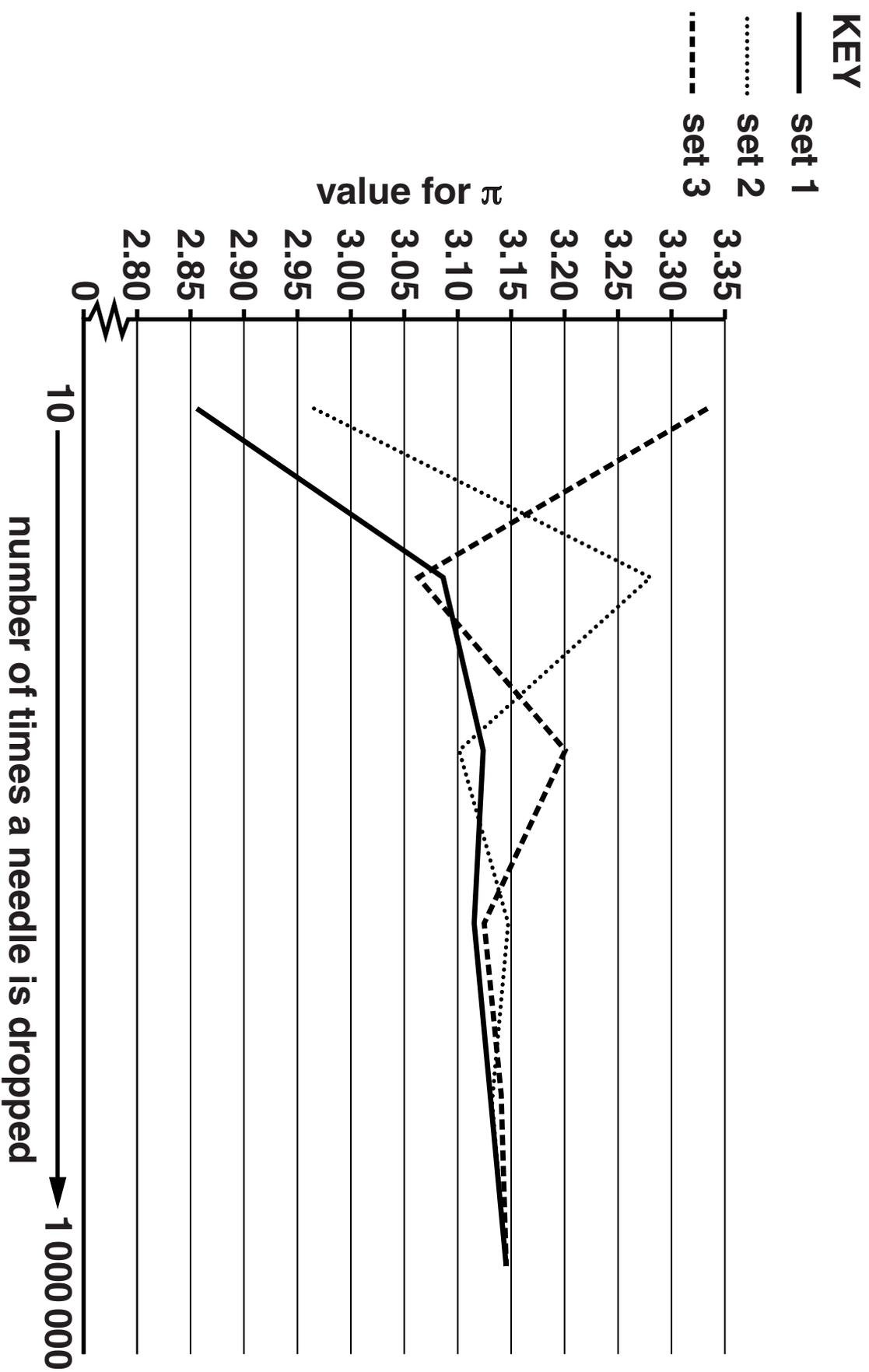
[4]

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FIG. 1

EXPERIMENT TO FIND A VALUE FOR  $\pi$









## **SECTION B**

**Answer ONE question from this section.  
Your answer should be in continuous prose.**

- 3 Assess THREE methods by which the spread of disease may be controlled. [30]**
- 4 A student has devised a way of investigating people's reaction time.**

**Ten people are given the following instructions:**

**look at the diagram on the computer screen**

**use the mouse button to click 'Stop' when the background colour changes**

**when the time for your reaction is displayed, record it.**

**Outline and assess ways in which the student could improve this investigation to ensure reliable results for a report. [30]**

**5 In order to secure a more sustainable future, mankind must consider:**

**cleaner fuels**

**power from renewable energy**

**forest conservation**

**energy efficient products.**

**Assess which ONE of these options you consider is MOST LIKELY to be effective and which ONE of the options is LEAST LIKELY to be effective. Justify your choices. [30]**



















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