

Cambridge O Level

COMBINED SCIENCE**5129/21**

Paper 2 Theory

October/November 2024

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

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 October/November 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **11** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**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.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1 Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.

2 The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.

3 Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).

4 The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

5 'List rule' guidance

For questions that require *n* responses (e.g. State **two** reasons ...):

- The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided.
- Any response marked *ignore* in the mark scheme should not count towards *n*.
- Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards *n*.
- Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should **not** be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response.
- Non-contradictory responses after the first *n* responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	38 (m) ;	1
1(b)	stationary / at rest AW ;	1
1(c)	$s = d / t$ or $(50 - 38) / 5$ or $12 \div 5$; 2.4 (m / s) ;	2
1(d)	curve gets steeper / falls further each second / less time to fall same distance ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	A: stomach ; B: rectum ;	2
2(b)	Any four : (fat) not digested in mouth and oesophagus and stomach / A ; (fat) digested (completely) in the small intestine ; (as) lipase is present in the small intestine ; Lipase / an enzyme converts / digests fats into glycerol / fatty acids ; all the fat has been digested before it reaches the colon ; AVP e.g. lipase produced by the pancreas / (pancreatic) lipase has optimum pH 7–8 / (slightly) alkaline ;	4

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	284 ;	1
3(a)(ii)	80 ;	1
3(b)(i)	1 , 6 , 4 ;	1
3(b)(ii)	7 ; any numerical value less than 7 ;	2
3(b)(iii)	48 ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	$v = 1875 \text{ (mm}^3\text{) or } 75 \times 25 \times 1 \text{ or } \rho = m / v \text{ or mass } \div \text{ volume ;}$ 4.8 / 1875 ; 0.0026 (g / mm ³) ;	3
4(b)(i)	(angle of) refraction ;	1
4(b)(ii)	reflected ray drawn with correct angle of reflection	1

Question	Answer	Marks								
5(a)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>function of blood cell</td> <td>letter from Fig. 2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>engulfs pathogens</td> <td>Z ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>produces antibodies</td> <td>X ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>transports oxygen</td> <td>Y ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	function of blood cell	letter from Fig. 2.1	engulfs pathogens	Z ;	produces antibodies	X ;	transports oxygen	Y ;	2
function of blood cell	letter from Fig. 2.1									
engulfs pathogens	Z ;									
produces antibodies	X ;									
transports oxygen	Y ;									

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	prevents blood loss ; prevents entry of pathogens / AW ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>can be detected by Benedict's Test</p> <p>is digested by amylase in the mouth ;</p> <p>is digested by maltase in the small intestine</p> <p>is made from a product of photosynthesis</p> <p>is transported round plants in xylem ;</p> <p>is used as an energy store by plants ;</p>	3

starch

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	calcium sulfate ;	1
7(a)(ii)	Any two from: inverted measuring cylinder in a trough of water ; delivery tube connected to a conical flask/boiling tube/gas syringe ; delivery tube going into the bottom of the measuring cylinder ;	2
7(a)(iii)	lit splint / flame AND (squeaky) pop ;	1
7(b)	C B D A ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	magnetic / magnetism ;	1
8(a)(ii)	tension ;	1
8(b)	$F = kx$ or 25×0.05 ; 1.25 (N) ;	2
8(c)	(its shape) changes / is different / longer (than originally) ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
9	evaporates ; mesophyll ; stomata ; diffusion ; phloem ;	5

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	gained oxygen ;	1
10(b)	(strong electrostatic) attraction of ions ; Reference to oppositely charged ions ;	2
10(c)	potassium ;	1
10(d)	4 bonding electrons ; 4 electrons on each oxygen ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	increases ; increases ;	2
11(b)(i)	amplitude ;	1
11(b)(ii)	air is pushed / moves ; turbine turns / moves ; (turns) a generator ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)(i)	line ending somewhere in the cytoplasm, labelled X ;	1
12(a)(ii)	line ending on / in a chloroplast, labelled Y ;	1
12(b)	nucleus drawn as a smooth round / oval shape, connected to label ;	1
12(c)	<i>name:</i> (sap / cell) vacuole ; <i>function:</i> storage of resources e.g. contains sap / fluid ; provides (mechanical) support for the cell e.g. helps the cell / plant to keep its shape (when full of water) ;	2
12(d)	releases / provides energy ; (in) respiration ; (using) glucose and oxygen ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)(i)	limited supply of oxygen ;	1
13(a)(ii)	damages / affects respiratory system / cancer ;	1
13(b)(i)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array} ;$	1
13(b)(ii)	natural gas ;	1
13(b)(iii)	liquid ;	1
13(b)(iv)	poor ;	1
	no delocalised electrons ;	1
13(b)(v)	alkane ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
14(a)	<p>Any two:</p> <p>the charges repel (each other) ;</p> <p>repel with equal force ;</p> <p>idea that the negative charges can move or they are delocalised / free ;</p> <p>there are no positive charges to attract the electrons (to a smaller area) ;</p> <p style="text-align: right;">;;</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
14(b)(i)	air is an insulator ; friction with air transfers electrons ;	2
14(b)(ii)	spark ; (risk of) fire / explosion ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
15	Tick in Row 2: Before running, all the breathing rates for female students were lower than all the breathing rates for male students ; Tick in Row 3: Student with smallest increase in breathing rate was female student 2 ;	2