Cambridge O Level

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Ordinary Level

COMBINED SCIENCE **5129/21**

Paper 2 **May/June 2018**

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 May/June 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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 descriptors 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.

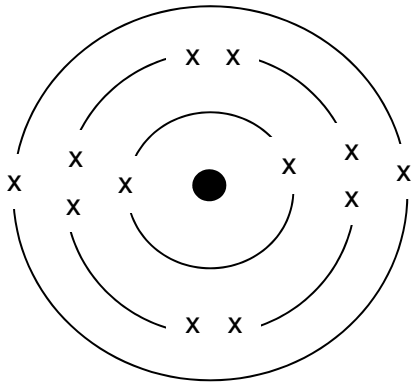
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5: Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6: Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	testes ; vagina ; fertilisation ; uterus ; fetus ;	**5**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	both points plotted correctly ; straight line joining the points ;	**2**
2(a)(ii)	0.92 ;	**1**
2(a)(iii)	184 ;	**1**
2(b)	test – glowing splint ; result – relights ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	voltmeter in parallel (to source / resistor) ; ammeter in series ;	**2**
3(b)(i)	(potential difference) 5 V ; (current) 0.5 A ;	**2**
3(b)(ii)	$V=IR$ / R = 5 / 0.5 ; 10 ; Ohms / Ω ;	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	fat ; protein ; vitamins ; water ;	**4**
4(b)	any **two** from • adds bulk / volume (to contents of alimentary canal) ; • prevents constipation ; • for (efficient) peristalsis ;	**2**

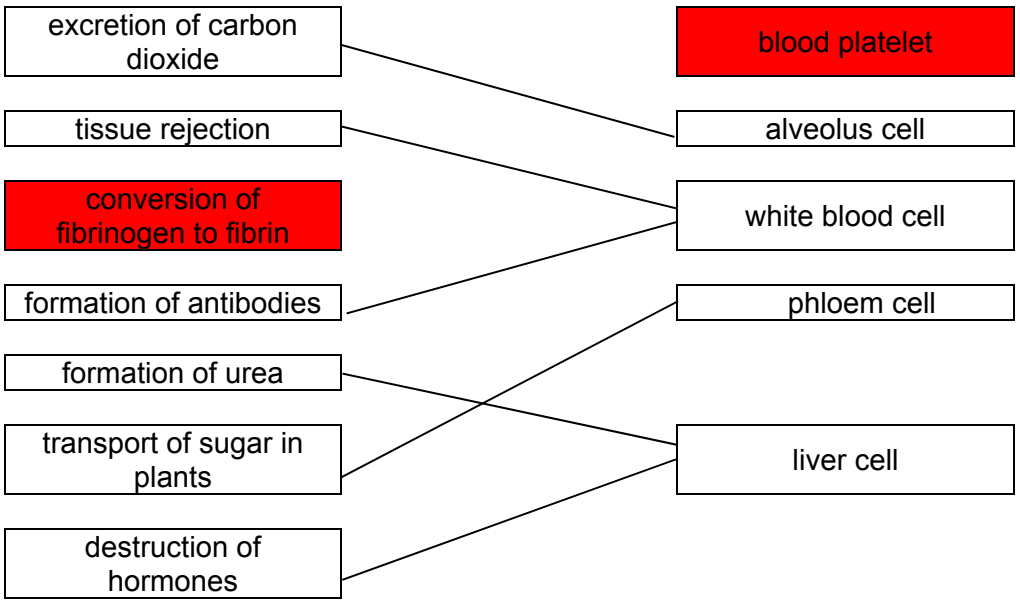
Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	conducts electricity ;	**1**
5(b)		**1**
5(c)(i)	3 ; 2 ; 3 ;	**1**
5(c)(ii)	PO_4^{3-} ;	**1**
5(c)(iii)	red ; green ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	16.3 (mm) ;	**1**
6(a)(ii)	16.3 – 14 / 2.3 ; (2.3 / 2=) 1.15 (mm) ;	**2**
6(b)(i)	(86 – 80) = 6 (cm^3) ;	**1**
6(b)(ii)	$D = m / v$ / 15.2 / 6 ; 2.53 ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	any **two** from • nucleus ; • cell wall ; • (central / sap / large) vacuole ;	**2**
7(b)(i)	absorption water ; absorption minerals / ions ;	**2**
7(b)(ii)	gives increased surface area (per volume) ; (so) more osmosis / diffusion can occur ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
8	hydrocarbons ; bottom ; top ; hotter ; bottom ;	**5**

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	Earth ;	**1**
9(b)	carries current ; at (close to) 0 V ;	**2**
9(c)(i)	$P = VI / I$ = 300 / 230 ; 1.3 (A) ;	**2**
9(c)(ii)	3 A ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
10		**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	A = sulfuric acid ; B = carbon dioxide ;	**2**
11(b)	nickel is more reactive / higher in reactivity series (than copper) ;	**1**
11(c)(i)	reduction ; oxidation ;	**2**
11(c)(ii)	metallic oxide ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
12	A ; and C ; B ; C ;	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)(i)	line from cross, going through stoma and ending on / in a mesophyll cell ;	**1**
13(a)(ii)	diffusion ;	**1**
13(b)(i)	chloroplast ;	**1**
13(b)(ii)	trap / absorb light energy ;	**1**
13(c)	any **two** from • (plants) provide oxygen ; • (plants) provide food ; • (plants) provide shelter ; • (plants) remove carbon dioxide :	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
14(a)	exothermic ;	**1**
14(b)	hydrogen ion ;	**1**
14(c)(i)	neutralisation ;	**1**
14(c)(ii)	any **two** from • potassium carbonate • potassium oxide • potassium hydrogencarbonate ;	**2**
14(d)	nitrogen	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
15(a)	volume	**1**
15(b)	x-axis labelled: temperature **or** ºC ; positive gradient line ; starting at zero on x-axis ;	**3**
15(c)	force is exerted by air ; is greater than friction ;	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
16(a)(i)	**gonorrhoea** : any **one** from • burning sensation when passing urine ; • frequent urination / urgent need to urinate • penis / vaginal discharge ; • swelling of fore-skin ; • pain in testicles ; • bleeding between periods ; **syphilis** any **one** from • painless sore ; • swollen glands ; • skin rash ; • flu-like symptoms ;	**2**
16(a)(ii)	antibiotics ;	**1**
16(b)	use a condom / femidom (when having sex) ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
17(a)	ethene ;	**1**
17(b)	ammonium chloride ;	**1**
17(c)	carbon monoxide ;	**1**
17(d)	nitrogen dioxide ;	**1**
17(e)	carbon monoxide ;	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
18(a)	$F = ma$ / a = $2.4 \times 10^{-14} \div 6.64 \times 10^{-27}$; 3.6×10^{12} (m / s^2) ;	**2**
18(b)(i)	2 ;	**1**
18(b)(ii)	3.2×10^{-19} ;	**1**