



Cambridge IGCSE™

COMBINED SCIENCE

5129/21

Paper 2 Theory

October/November 2020

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 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U 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 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.

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

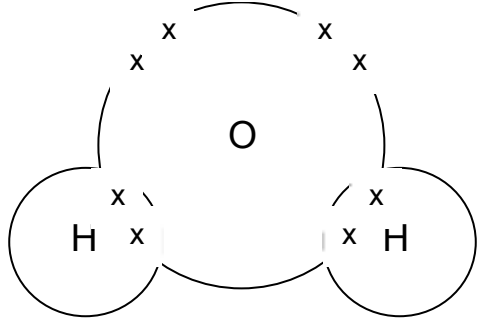
Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

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)(i)	46 ;	1
1(a)(ii)	184 32 ;; 9.2 ;	3
1(b)	glowing splint ; relights ;	2
1(c)	NO ₂ dissolves in water ; forms acid rain ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	4 (hours) ;	1
2(b)	decreases by 2 ; two protons emitted (with alpha) ;	2
2(c)	electromagnetic wave / ray / radiation ; neutral / no charge ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3	increases ; volume ; oxygen ; carbon dioxide ; alveoli ; oxygen ;	6

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	contains no neutrons ;	1
4(b)		2
4(c)(i)	solvent ;	1
4(c)(ii)	increases ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	A = cytoplasm ; B = vacuole / sap vacuole ;	2
5(a)(ii)	<i>nucleus:</i> any one from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> controls activities in the cell ; controls cell development ; <i>cell wall:</i> any one from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives shape to cell / supports the cell ; allows water and dissolved substances to pass through ; prevents cell from bursting ; 	2
5(a)(iii)	has a large surface area (per volume) (for absorption of water and ions) ;	1
5(b)(i)	root hairs grow longer in low concentrations (of nitrogen-containing ions) ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(ii)	root hair cells are fewer in number in low concentrations (of nitrogen-containing ions) ;	1
5(b)(iii)	root hairs cells grow longer to search for nitrogen-containing ions (in the soil) when the concentration is lower low ;	1
5(b)(iv)	production of amino acids ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	0.9 (cm) ;	1
6(b)	40–31 ; 9 (cm ³) ;	2
6(c)	(m =) $d \times V$ or 0.9×18 ; 16.2 (g) ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	halogens ;	1
7(b)	molecule containing two atoms ;	1
7(c)	saturated – remains brown / orange ; unsaturated – (brown to) colourless ;	2
7(d)(i)	potassium bromide ; iodine ;	2
7(d)(ii)	bromine is less reactive than chlorine ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	geothermal ;	1
8(b)	left column – thermal ; middle column – kinetic ; right column – electrical ;	3
8(c)	(t =) E/P or $9.0 \times 10^7 \div 5.0 \times 10^6$ or $90 \div 5$; 18 (s) ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	protein (that acts as a) ; biological catalyst ;	2
9(b)(i)	any four from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at low temperature reaction is very slow / 0.2 arbitrary units ; • rises to maximum / 7.8 arbitrary units (at 46 °C) ; • rise is not even / rate increases / curve gets steeper ; • activity decreases at high temperatures (above 47 °C) ; • activity stops at 62 °C ; 	4
9(b)(ii)	pH ;	1
9(c)	any two from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convert stored / insoluble, food / starch ; • into glucose / soluble chemicals / usable form, (for seedling to use) ; • cell division ; • respiration ; • growth ; 	2

Question	Answer	Marks
10	copper ; aluminium ; carbon monoxide ; potassium oxide ; calcium carbonate ; copper ;	6

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	4.5 (V) ;	1
11(b)	magnet / coil ;	1
11(c)	any two from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • magnet rotates ; • coil cuts <u>magnetic</u> field ; • (cuts field) in the opposite / in both / different directions ; 	2

Question	Answer	Marks
12		5

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)	live ; it melts / breaks circuit ; when current exceeds fuse rating ;	3
13(b)	it carries current to earth ; to prevent casing becoming live ;	2
13(c)	electrocution / fire ;	1
13(d)	(I =) V_m / R or $120 \div 240$; 0.5 (A) ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
14(a)	nitric acid AND potassium hydroxide ;	1
14(b)	any one from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high melting point ; • high boiling point ; • conducts electricity when molten ; • conducts electricity in aqueous solution ; 	1
14(c)(i)	62 (g / 100 g water) ;	1
14(c)(ii)	44 (g) ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
15	A = respiration ; B = feeding / nutrition ; C = photosynthesis ; D = respiration ;	4

Question	Answer	Marks
16(a)	changes shape/size ;	1
16(b)	(W =) $F \times d$ or 12×0.7 ; 8.4 (J) ;	2
16(c)(i)	add weight and measure extension ;	1
16(c)(ii)	force and extension are not proportional ;	1
16(c)(iii)	no extension / returns to original length ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks						
17(a)	(fractions) have different boiling points ;	1						
17(b)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>use of fraction</td> <td>fraction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fuel for oil stoves</td> <td>kerosene</td> </tr> <tr> <td>making waxes and polishes</td> <td>oils</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	use of fraction	fraction	fuel for oil stoves	kerosene	making waxes and polishes	oils	2
use of fraction	fraction							
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making waxes and polishes	oils							