UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper for the guidance of teachers

5129 COMBINED SCIENCE

5129/21

Paper 2 (Theory), maximum raw mark 100

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Page 2		ge 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
			GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2011	5129	21
1	(a)	red (cells	s) / erythrocytes ;		[1]
	(b)	A ;			[1]
	(c)	water ha by osmo cells hav	s entered the cells; sis; entered; any 2 entered;		[2]
2	(a)	velocity h	nas direction / speed does not have direction ;		[1]
	(b)	(i) 5.6–	5.8 14 (both);		[1]
		(ii) dista = 28	ance = speed × time or s = d/t or 4 × 7 ;		[1] [1]
	(c)	kinetic thermal /	heat / sound (in order) ;;		[2]
3	(a)	alkanes	;		[1]
	(b)	64 44 ;; 6.4 4.4 1.1			[2] [1] [1]
	(c)	glowing relights	splint; (incorrect test = 0 marks);		[2]
4		1;	1 ; 0 / neutral ;		[3]
5	(a)	muscle;			[1]
	(b)	(i) oper	ns;		[1]
		(ii) close	es;		[1]
	(c)	pressure blood for	rises ; rced out / leaves ;		[2]

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(d) blood (in chamber Z) has less oxygen / is deoxygenated; blood (in chamber Z) has more carbon dioxide;

[or reverse argument if no chamber stated assume Z]

[2]

6 (a) (i) normal in correct position, perpendicular;

[1]

(ii) ray looks as if coming from pin image left of mirror;

[1]

(b) left / towards mirror / nearer the mirror;

[1]

(c) sound / p-waves / push wave on a slinky;

[1]

7 (a) shared pair;

three lone pairs on each chlorine atom;

[2]

(b) increases / higher / bigger;

[1]

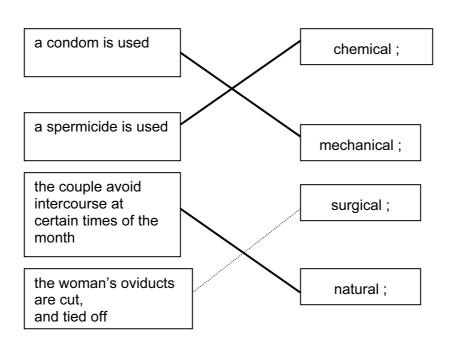
(c) purification of water;

[1]

(d) potassium chloride / KCl; iodine / I₂ (either order);

[2]

8 (a) (i)



[3]

(ii) the (contraceptive) pill;

[1]

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(iii) condom / abstinence; [2] prevents body (fluid) contact / provides barrier; (b) the milk is sterile; contains correct (balance or) numerits;
no danger of being made up at the wrong concentration;
any 2 at right temperature; promotes bonding between mother and baby; is always / available for the baby / no preparation; [2] 9 (a) components connected in series; [1] correct symbols for all four components ;; [2] correct symbols for two or three components (= 1 mark) **(b) (i)** V = IR or R = V/I or 1.8/0.2; [1] 9; [1] Ω / ohm (unit independent); [1] (correct answer with unit = 3 marks) (ii) $P = VI \text{ or } 1.8 \times 0.2$; [1] 0.36; [1] **10 (a) (i)** iron / Fe; [1] (ii) 3 2; [1] (iii) 8-10; [1] (b) nitric acid; [2] neutralisation / exothermic; **11 (a)** protein; catalyst; speeds up reactions [2] (b) (i) faster at higher temperature / at 40°C / best at 40°C; [1] (ii) fastest / optimum at pH7; Increases to pH 7 then decreases; [1] (c) line drawn below 15°C curve throughout; [1]

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12	(a)	conducti	on;		[1]
	(b)	heated (cooler (c	water expands / becomes less dense; hot) water rises; on (current); any 3		[3]
	(c)		tic is a poor conductor / insulator ; e surfaces are poor emitters ;		[1]
		(igno	ore poor absorber / good reflector good absorber / poor reflector / conduction is incorrect)		[1]
13	(a)	condens	er;		[1]
	(b)	filter funi	nel;		[1]
	(c)	measurir	ng cylinder / burette ;		[1]
	(d)	pipette ; burette	correct order;		[2]
14	(a)	thin wall folded / I many ca	/ wall one cell thick ; arge surface area ; pillaries / moist surface ;		[2]
	(b)	carbon d	lioxide / CO ₂ / water / H ₂ O ;		[1]
	(c)		soot particles coat gas exchange surface ; e effective surface area ; diffusion		[2]
15	(a)	B = wate	nentation ; er / steam ; noic acid ;		[3]
	(b)	enzymes	s / zymase ;		[1]
	(c)	addition monome	/ additional ; er ;		[2]
16	(a)	magnetio	c materials are attracted to magnets;		[1]

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(b) steel is a hard magnetic material; steel retains magnetism / permanent; **steel** hard to magnetise; iron is soft magnetic; iron easily loses magnetism / temporary; iron easy to magnetise; [1] 17 (a) $a = F/m \text{ or } 225\ 000/50\ 000$; [1] = 4.5; [1] m/s² (unit independent); [1] (b) (spacecraft) mass / weight decreases; [1] 18 (a) less (in the cheetahs); [1] [1] (b) energy losses at each stage; 1 (heat loss due to) respiration; any 1 not all organisms being eaten; (energy losses due to) egestion / excretion / movement [1] (c) decomposers / bacteria / fungi / microorganisms; [1] [1] 19 (a) S; (b) T; [1] T (either order); [2] (d) W (accept U); [1]