

Cambridge O Level

COMBINED SCIENCE**5129/32**

Paper 3 Experimental Skills and Investigations 32

October/November 2024

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

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 **8** 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.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	1 straight line through P_1P_2 to point on AB ; 2 straight line through P_3P_4 to point on CD and line EF ; 3 vertical line through E to point on CD labelled G ;	3
1(b)	$\theta_i > \theta_r$; to nearest degree 19° to 22° and in the range 12° to 14° ;	2
1(c)	$a < b$; to the nearest mm and in the range 16 to 18 mm and 73 to 75 mm ;	2
1(d)	$k = \frac{0.34 \ b}{a}$ (calculated from candidate values) ; answer to three sig figs ;	2
1(e)	Either: yes and calculation shows 10% or less difference in k values OR no and calculation shows more than 10% difference in k values ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	pipette ; thermometer ;	2
2(a)(ii)	18.0 and 17.5 ;	1
2(a)(iii)	both points plotted correctly ;	1
2(a)(iv)	both lines of best fit ; both lines extended and intersect ;	2
2(a)(v)	value of intersection from candidate's graph, read correctly to nearest half square ;	1
2(a)(vi)	21.5 – their answer to (a)(v) ;	1
2(b)(i)	temperature decreases (initially) ;	1
2(b)(ii)	reason : heat absorbed from the surroundings / surroundings warm the beaker ; improvement : insulate the beaker / use a polystyrene beaker / put a lid on the beaker ; OR reason : not all ammonium chloride dissolved / reacted ; improvement stir / shake / mix ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Any two from temperature ; amount / volume of indicator added to agar ; same agar / same concentration of agar / agar from same source / thickness / volume / mass / amount of agar ; same diameter of hole ; same concentration / volume / amount of alkali ;	2
3(b)(i)	(20g / dm ³) 5 mm ; (40g / dm ³) 10 mm ;	2
3(b)(ii)	($r =$) 10 mm ; final value = 314 ;	2
3(b)(iii)	(idea of) repeat and average ; wait for a longer time (to give bigger circles which are easier to measure) ; measure more than one diameter and average (re: not complete circles) ;	1
3(c)	outline single clear lines and no shading ; size of drawing uses at least half of the space available ; details of drawing : any two from 3 or more knuckle lines ; shape, length and width of nail correct ; lunula drawn ;	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
4	One mark from each section and any other three marks from: Apparatus ✓1 protractor ; balance / weighing scales ; ruler (to confirm area of block) ; additional masses to add to the block(if appropriate to method) ; Method, number and range ✓2 adjust the angle θ for each different mass (until the mass starts to slide) (i.e. mass is the independent variable, the angle is the dependent variable) ; OR adjust the mass for each different angle (until the mass starts to slide) (i.e. angle is the independent variable, the mass is the dependent variable) ; measure mass / angle ; at least 5 different values for candidate's independent variable ; range specified for the candidate's independent variable, top of range must be at least 3 x the value of the bottom of the range ; Control and repeats ✓3 same surface of ramp / same ramp / mass placed at same point on ramp each time ; same surface of block / type of block / same size of block ; same contact area of block ; repeat at least once for each value of the independent variable ; Conclusion ✓4 sketch graph of mass and angle with straight line on graph with positive gradient through origin (0,0) ;	7