

## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge Ordinary Level

COMBINED SCIENCE 5129/22

Paper 2 Theory

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 100

## **Published**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	$F = ma \text{ or } 15 = 70 \times a;$ 0.21;	2
1(b)	continuous line touching the flag to diver ; arrow in direction from flag to the diver ; correct refraction at surface of sea ;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
2	narrower; thicker; away from; oxygen; lower;	5

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	(average) mass of one <u>atom</u> of an element ; relative to one <u>atom</u> of carbon-12 ;	2
3(b)(i)	74;	1
3(b)(ii)	36; 2; 1.8;	3
3(c)	Universal Indicator; blue; or litmus; blue;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	ball changes direction;	1
4(a)(ii)	it accelerates / its speed increases ; at a decreasing rate ;	2
4(a)(iii)	from >3.1 to < 3.4;	1
4(b)	slows down; friction / air resistance;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	A = iris; B = pupil;	2
5(b)(i)	the pupil / B will become smaller ;	1
5(b)(ii)	reduces light entering the eye ; protects / prevents damage to the retina or rods and cones ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	giant lattice ; particles vibrating ;	2
6(b)	any <b>two</b> from  • (copper) conducts electricity when solid;  • (copper is) malleable;  • copper is insoluble in water;	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)(i)	Ct	1
6(c)(ii)	it is stable ; because outer / valence shell (of electrons) is full / complete ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	$w = F \times d \text{ or } 300 \times 8 ;$ 2400;	2
7(a)(ii)	$E = ItV \text{ or } E = 10 \times 25 \times 12 ;$ 3000 ;	2
7(a)(iii)	600;	1
7(b)	risk of fire / melting (of cables / insulation);	1

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	16 27.7–28;	1
8(a)(ii)	57 or 58 ;	1
8(a)(iii)	upper mesophyll cell / palisade cell ;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
	any <b>two</b> from  • as it has <u>most</u> or <u>more</u> chloroplasts / chlorophyll;  • can capture / absorb / trap <u>more</u> light / energy;  • <u>more</u> photosynthesis occurs;	2
8(b)	any one from  • waterproofs the leaf;  • protects (the other leaf cells) / protection;  • reduce transpiration;  • prevent water loss;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	yeast; 25–40°C; oxidation; fractional distillation;	4
9(b)	2 2;	1
9(c)	H H H H H C — C — O — H; H H H	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	15 mm ;	1
10(b)	$M = f \times d \text{ or } 25 \times 5$ ; 125; Ncm;	3
10(c)	$V = m/d$ or $120 = V \times 7.9$ ; 15.2;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
11		5

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	<pre>V = potassium oxide ; W = carbon ;</pre>	2
12(b)	oxidised reduced;	1
12(c)	filtration;	1
12(d)(i)	11–14 ;	1
12(d)(ii)	decreases;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)	any one from  • x-ray;  • gamma;	1
13(b)(i)	$c = 3 \times 10^8$ ; any <b>three</b> from	1
13(b)(ii)	$v = f\lambda$ or $v = f \times 1.0 \times 10^{-7}$ ; $3 \times 10^{15}$ ;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
14(a)	any one from     protein;     (biological) catalyst;     has an optimum temperature;     has an optimum pH;     substrate specific;	1

Question	Answer	Marks
14(b)	C = liver; D = ileum; E = colon;	3
14(c)	stomach ; liver ; pancreas / salivary gland ;	3
14(d)	any <b>two</b> from  • glucose converted to glycogen;  • glycogen stored in liver cells;  • glucose respired / broken down to release energy;  • glucose metabolised by liver;	2

Question	Answer	Marks
15(a)	any two from  use oxygen; produce carbon dioxide; produce energy; produce water;	2
15(b)(i)	petroleum ;	1
15(b)(ii)	contain carbon to carbon single bonds ;	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
16(a)(i)	tongs;	1
16(a)(ii)	point source away from people ;	1
16(a)(iii)	alpha (particle) ;	1
16(b)	place absorber between source and detector; measure the count rate; use of different absorbers / named absorbers;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
17	any three from  vitamins;  minerals;  water;  fibre;	3

Question	Answer	Marks
18(a)	silver; copper nitrate;	2
18(b)	aluminium zinc copper silver;	1

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