

# EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF ESWATINI Eswatini Primary Certificate

Science 513/02

PAPER 2 2020

## **Confidential**

### **MARK SCHEME**

*{513/02}* 

This document consists 6 printed pages.

©ECESWA 2020 Turn over

#### **GENERAL NOTES**

Mark Schemes will use these abbreviations:

Any Valid Point

•	•	separates marking points
•	/	separates alternatives for a marking
•	R	reject
•	Α	accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or
•	AW	alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)
•	MP	mark point- used in guidance notes when referring to numbered
		marking points
•	ORA	or reverse argument/reasoning
•	OWTTE	or words to that effect
•	1	ignore/irrelevant – this response gains no mark, but any following correct
		answers can gain marks
•	( )	the word/ phrase in brackets is not required to gain marks but sets
	context of	
		response for credit. e.g. (waxy) cuticle. Waxy not needed but if it
		was described as cellulose cuticle then no mark.
•	<u>small</u>	underlined words- this word only (grammatical variants excepted)
•	D, L, T, Q	quality of drawing/ labelling/ table / writing as indicated by mark scheme

indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

max

AVP

### **SECTION A**

1	(a)	oxygen/ O <sub>2</sub> ;				
	(b)	(i)	limewater;	[1]		
		(ii)	the air contains carbon dioxide;	[1]		
		(iii)	tube not in solution;			
			carbon dioxide/ breathed out air will not mix with liquid;	[2]		
	(c)	(i)	melting;	[1]		
		(ii)	put it in the fridge/ freezer in a bowl (container) with very cold water;			
	(d)	(i)	partly cloudy;	[1]		
		(ii)	rain coat/ rain boots;	[1]		
		(iii)	do not touch water/ metals;			
			avoid standing under tall trees/ be at your shortest/ OWTTE;			
			do not use cell phones/ telephones/ named electronic gadgets;			
			AVP; R covering mirrors or glass any two [Total:	[2] : <b>10]</b>		
2	(a)	dicot/	dicotyledon;			
		broad	leaves;			
		branc	hing/ netted/ network of veins/ lateral veins;	[3]		
	(b)	H- excretion/ produce; R defeacation				
		I- reproduction/ havng young ones; [2]				
	(c)	(i)	seed coat/ testa;	[1]		
		(ii)	absorb water/ (dissolved) nutrients; A mineral ions or named;	[1]		
		(iii)	oxygen/ suitable temperature/ moisture; R air, warmth			
			A water for moisture	[1]		
		(iv)	slows plant growth/ stops plant growth;			
			photosynthesis will not occur/ plant will not make food/no food for the plant;	or [2]		
			[Total:	10]		

3	(a)		sun; star(s); lightening; fireflies; any two					
	(b)	(i)	hall (	on table – potential;				
	(2)	(-)		falling – kinetic (and potential);	[2]			
		(ii)		gy can neither be created nor destroyed;	[1]			
	(c)	` ,		<b>.</b>	[,]			
	(0)	J	light only rooms that are occupied; use energy savers/ boil only enough water in a jug; AVP;					
	(d)	(i)	electric bell/ (loud) speakers/ moving heavy loads/ telephone earpieces/ computer hard drives/ AVP;					
		(ii)	-	ce the number of turns in coil/ reduce the number cells;	[1] [1]			
		( )		[Total				
				-	-			
4	(a)	(i) (ii)		ventricle; (muscular) wall;	[1]			
			narro	ow lumen/ passage/ opening;	[2]			
	(b)	(i)	gulle	gullet + stomach;				
			sma	small intestine + large intestine;				
		(ii)	amino acids;					
		(iii)	iii) absorbed in the small intestines (into blood stream);					
			trans	sported to all parts of the body;	[2]			
		(iv)	um/ vitamin D;	[1]				
	(v) nan			ed fruit/ vegetable;	[1]			
				[Total:	: 10]			
	5	(a)	(i)	the change is irreversible/ AW;				
				a new substance is formed/ different properties from mi	lk; [2]			
			(ii)	put (universal indicator paper) into sour milk;				
				ref to change to red/orange/ yellow;				
				sour milk is acidic;	[3]			
		(b)	(i)	liquid (substance);				
				in which a solid/solute dissolves;	[2]			

(ii)

thinners;

	(iii)	solution;			
			(iv)	(simple) distillation; R - fractional distillation	[1]
				[Total:	10]
				SECTION B	
6	(a)	(i)	cup a	anemometer;	[1]
		(ii)	meas	sures wind direction;	[1]
		(iii)	to pre	event water from splashing into the instrument (rain gauge)	);
			which	n give wrong volume/ increase volume /OWTTE;	[2]
	(b)	(i)	conn	ect (two) conducting wires to cell;	
			wind	another conducting wire around the steel rod;	
				ect the conducting wires connected to the cells to the one and around the steel rod;;	[4]
		(ii)	move	e electromagnet towards pins;	

Pins should be attracted to electromagnet;

[Total: 10]

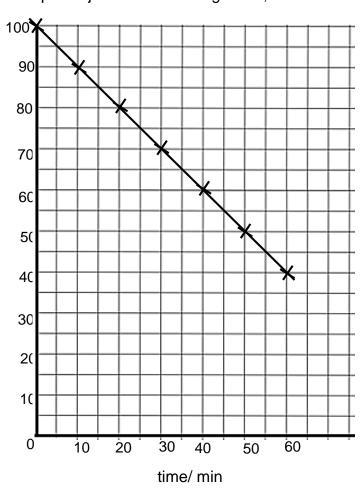
[2]

[1]

7 (a) (i) correct labelling of axis + correct units; all points correctly plotted; points joined with a straight line;

[3]





- (ii) 65 °C; [1]
- (iii) thermometer; R- clinical thermometer [1]
- (iv) cools at constant/ uniform rate; [1]
- (b) (i) repel/ move away from each other;same charge; [2]
  - **(ii) static:** charge is transferred from one object to another (due to friction);

current: flow of charge (in a circuit); [2]

[Total: 10]