

Answer	Marks
 a) i) – Large surface area Efficient ventilation. short diffusion pathway 	2 marks
 ii) –Constant ventilation to replace O₂ and remove CO₂ Rapid blood flow to transport O₂ away from the lungs and CO₂ towards the lungs. iii) Directly across the body surface 	2 marks 1 mark
iv) They are too large (Small SA:V ratio), diffusion pathway too long, rate of diffusion too slow.	2 marks
2. a)i) Network of air filled pipes	1 mark
 ii) – Air moves into the tracheae through the open spiracles -O₂ moves down concentration gradient from the air to the cells -CO₂ moves down concentration gradient from the cells to the spiracles and then out into the atmosphere -The tracheae branch off into tracheoles which have permeable walls 	4 marks
b) i) – In the leaf - adapted to have a large surface area	2 marks
c) i) – spiracle control gas exchange in insects - stomata and guard cells control gas exchange in plants –If the spiracles/stomata are left open all the time then water will leave the insect/plant via evaporation -This will cause the organism to dry out and die	4 marks