

Question 9 (Answer: **C**)

- Spongy mesophyll lies next to the stomata, with air spaces for gas exchange – statement 1 is right.
- *Both* tissues contain chloroplasts, so "only palisade" is wrong.
- Palisade cells simply have more of them, because they receive the light first.

Question 8 (Answer: **B**)

- Spongy mesophyll has large air spaces, which let gases diffuse to and from the cells.
- But it is the *palisade* cells that are long and rectangular, packed at the top to absorb light.
- So the air spaces belong to spongy mesophyll and the light-absorbing shape does not.

Question 10 (Answer: **C**)

- Palisade mesophyll cells are the long, closely-packed column-shaped cells just under the upper epidermis.
- They contain the most chloroplasts, because they receive the most light.
- Spongy mesophyll below them is irregular with air spaces, and the epidermis has almost no chloroplasts.

Question 9 (Answer: **B**)

- Palisade mesophyll cells are the tall column-shaped cells just below the upper epidermis.
- They are packed tightly together and full of chloroplasts.
- Spongy mesophyll below is irregular with air spaces, and the epidermis has almost no chloroplasts.

Question 11 (Answer: **A**)

- The lower surface of a leaf is where the stomata are.
- Each stoma is bounded by a pair of curved guard cells.
- Palisade cells are in the upper part of the leaf and xylem is inside the veins.

5(a)(i)	circle drawn around one vascular bundle ;
5(a)(ii)	X drawn to identify palisade mesophyll tissue ;
5(a)(iii)	chloroplasts ;
5(a)(iv)	ref to xylem and phloem ; phloem responsible for, translocation / transport of sucrose or amino acids ; xylem transports, water / mineral ions ; xylem provides support ;
5(b)(i)	hydrophyte ;
5(b)(ii)	T : air space ; <i>explanation:</i> creates buoyancy / decreases density, (of leaf) ; buoyancy
5(b)(iii)	stomata on, upper epidermis / upper side of leaf ; allows gas exchange / AW ; or thin / no, cuticle ; no need to prevent water loss ; or AVP ;;