

Question 15 (Answer: D)

- A vein carries blood back to the heart at low pressure.
- So it has a thin wall and a wide lumen, not a thick muscular wall.
- Valves are its distinctive feature – they stop the low-pressure blood flowing backwards.

2(a)(i)	letter on Fig. 6.1	name of the blood vessel	carries oxygenated blood
	A	pulmonary artery	no
	B	aorta	yes
	C	hepatic portal vein	no
	D	renal vein	no
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2(a)(ii)	<i>name:</i> valve ; <i>function:</i> prevents back flow of blood / AW ;		
2(b)(i)	<i>any two from:</i> (only) two chambers ; no, septum / left and right sides / AW ; fewer valves ; heart (chamber) walls of similar thickness (to each other) ; fewer blood vessels (going to and from the heart) ;		

2(b)(ii)	<i>any four from:</i> 1 blood is pumped to the lungs then to the body / blood goes through the heart twice in one complete journey / double circulation ; 2 oxygenated and deoxygenated blood, are kept separate / do not mix / separated by septum ; 3 efficient, supply of blood / glucose / oxygen / nutrients (to, the body / AW) ; 4 efficient, removal / carbon dioxide / urea / lactic acid (from, body / AW); 5 provides high(er) pressure (in body) ; 6 which allow a high, metabolic <u>rate</u> / <u>rate</u> of respiration ; 7 which allows filtration in kidneys (for excretion) ; 8 low(er) pressure in, pulmonary, artery / circuit / AW ; 9 to prevent damage to (capillaries in the) lungs ; 10 allow more time for, gas exchange / absorption of oxygen ; 11 AVP ;
2(c)(i)	red blood cell ;
2(c)(ii)	actual size = image size ÷ magnification ;
2(c)(iii)	31.5 (µm) ;

Question 18 (Answer: D)

- A vein carries blood back at low pressure, so it needs no thick muscular wall.
- Its wall is thin relative to the vessel, and the lumen is wide to reduce resistance.
- Valves are present, to stop the low-pressure blood flowing backwards.