

## Gas exchange in humans – 2023 June IGCSE Biology 0610

1. [June/2023/Paper\\_0610/11/No.22](#)

What is the pathway of expired air as it travels out of the body?

- A alveoli → trachea → bronchiole → bronchi
- B alveoli → bronchiole → bronchi → trachea
- C trachea → alveoli → bronchiole → bronchi
- D trachea → bronchi → bronchiole → alveoli

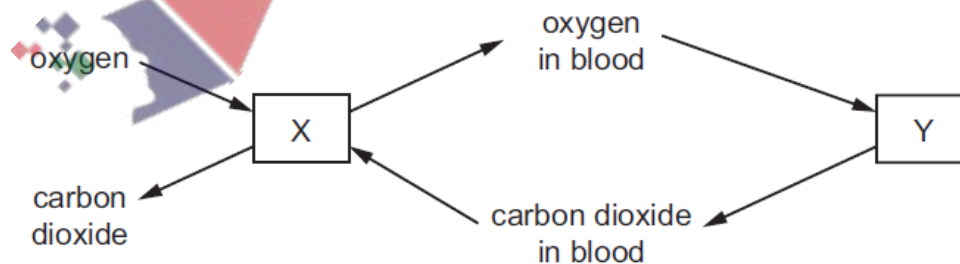
2. [June/2023/Paper\\_0610/12/No.21](#)

What are features of gas exchange surfaces in animals?

- A thick-walled and large surface area
- B thick-walled and small surface area
- C thin-walled and small surface area
- D thin-walled and large surface area

3. [June/2023/Paper\\_0610/12/No.23](#)

The diagram represents the exchange of gases during breathing and during respiration in the body.



What is represented by X?

- A heart
- B kidneys
- C liver
- D lungs

4. June/2023/Paper\_0610/13/No.21

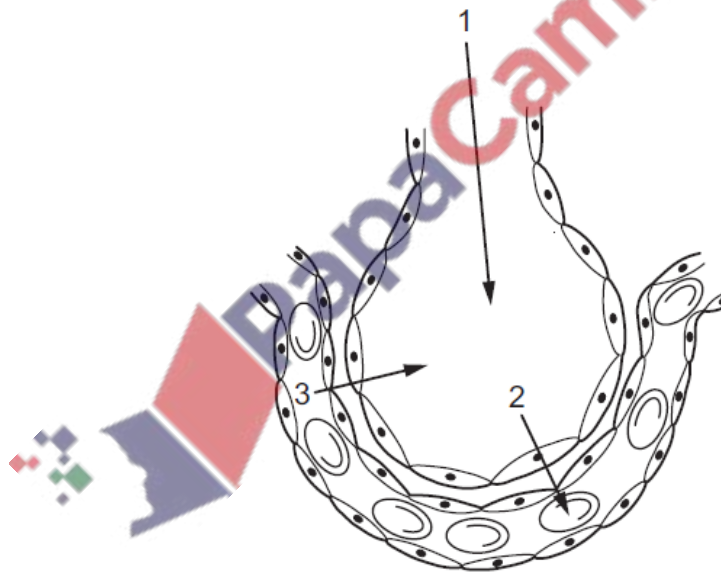
In some animals, gas exchange occurs through the skin.

What are the most likely characteristics of the skin in these animals?

	surface area	skin	blood supply
<b>A</b>	large	thick	poor
<b>B</b>	large	thin	good
<b>C</b>	small	thick	poor
<b>D</b>	small	thin	good

5. June/2023/Paper\_0610/13/No.22

The diagram shows an alveolus and part of a blood vessel. The arrows show the direction of movement of gases.



Which arrows represent oxygen only and carbon dioxide only?

	oxygen only	carbon dioxide only
<b>A</b>	1	2
<b>B</b>	1	3
<b>C</b>	2	3
<b>D</b>	3	2

6. June/2023/Paper\_0610/21/No.20

During inspiration, the processes listed take place.

- P volume of the thorax increases
- Q air rushes into the lungs
- R pressure in the thorax decreases
- S external intercostal muscles contract
- T diaphragm moves down, ribs move upwards and outwards

What is the correct sequence for these processes?

- A Q → P → S → R → T
- B S → T → P → R → Q
- C Q → P → S → T → R
- D S → Q → R → P → T

7. June/2023/Paper\_0610/22/No.20

Different stages in the process of expiration are listed.

- 1 Rib cage moves downwards and inwards.
- 2 Volume of thorax decreases and pressure in lungs increases.
- 3 Air is pushed out of lungs.
- 4 Diaphragm and external intercostal muscles relax.

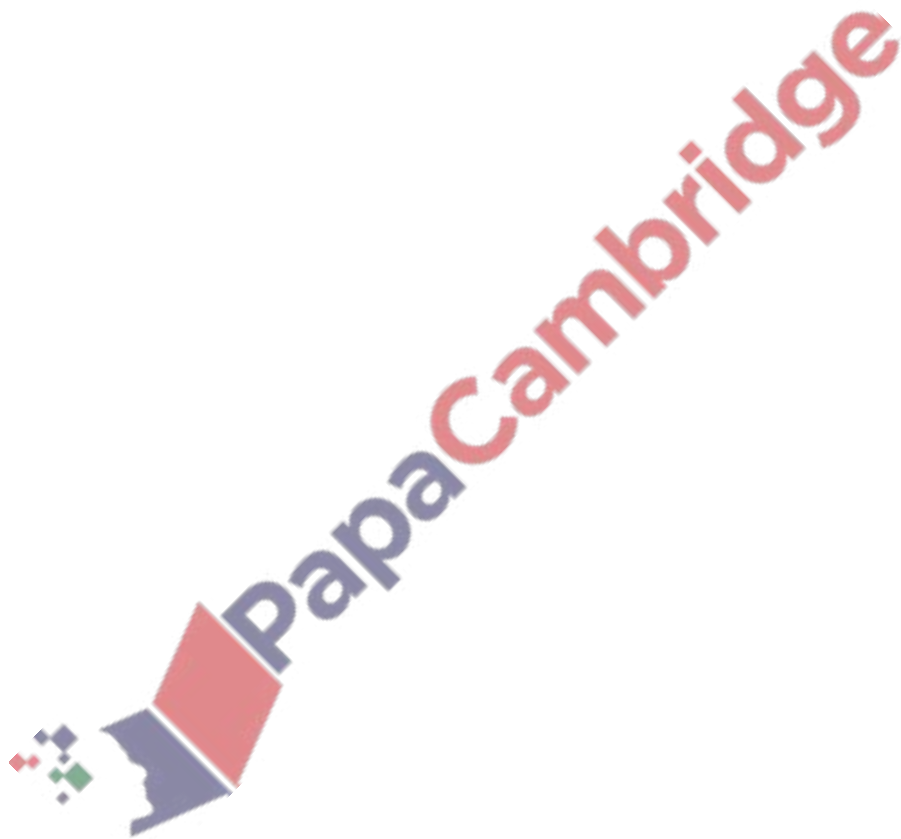
What is the correct order of these stages?

- A 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
- B 1 → 4 → 2 → 3
- C 4 → 3 → 2 → 1
- D 4 → 1 → 2 → 3

8. June/2023/Paper\_0610/23/No.20

What happens when a person breathes in?

- A The external intercostal muscles and the internal intercostal muscles contract.
- B The external intercostal muscles and the internal intercostal muscles relax.
- C The external intercostal muscles relax and the internal intercostal muscles contract.
- D The external intercostal muscles contract and the internal intercostal muscles relax.



(a) Fig. 3.1 is a photomicrograph of some cells lining the trachea.

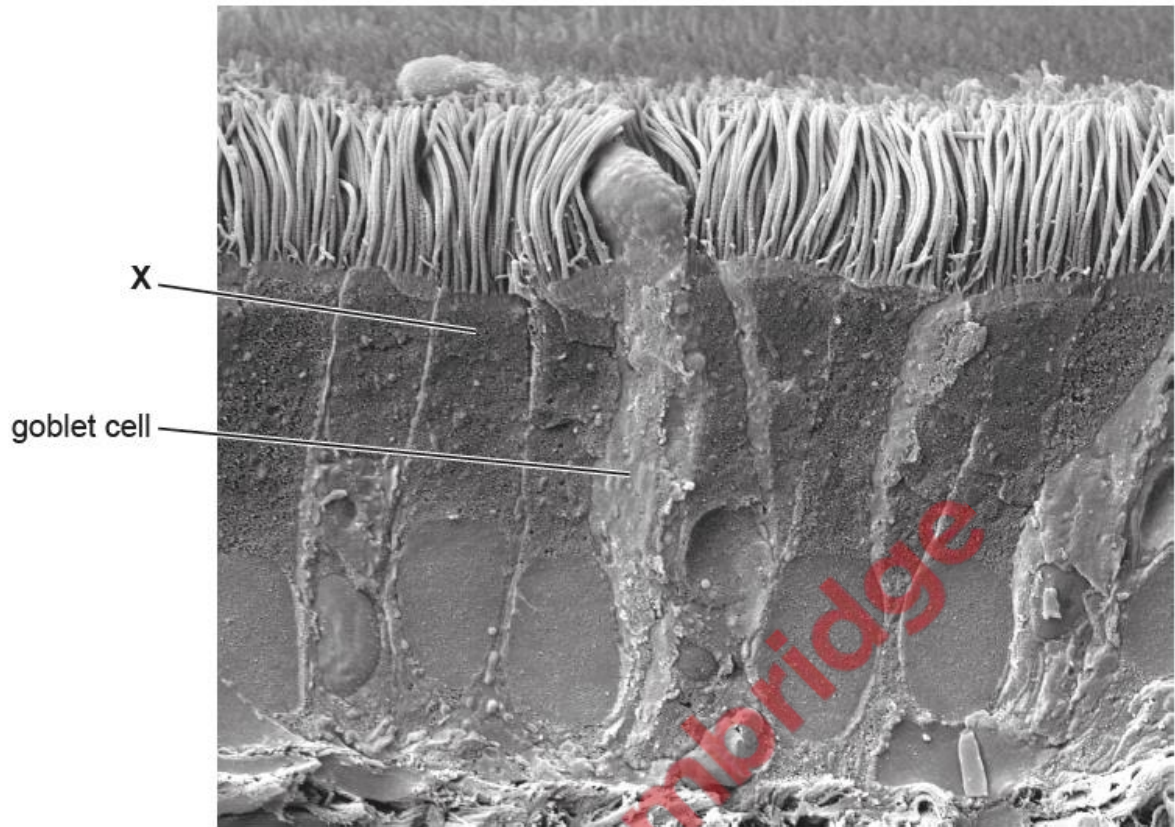


Fig. 3.1

(i) Describe the role of goblet cells.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Explain how the cell labelled X in Fig. 3.1 is adapted for its function.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) State the name of **one other** part of the body where the type of cell labelled **X** in Fig. 3.1 is found.

..... [1]

(b) Table 3.1 contains some features of the breathing system.

Complete Table 3.1 to show the actions of each feature of the breathing system that occur to cause inspiration.

**Table 3.1**

feature of the breathing system	action that causes inspiration
diaphragm	.....
external intercostal muscles	.....
pressure in the thorax	.....
ribs	.....
volume of the thorax	.....

[5]

(c) State the name of the gas that is excreted by the breathing system.

..... [1]

(d) Good ventilation is **one** feature of gas exchange surfaces.

State **two other** features.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

(e) State the name of the gas exchange surface in humans.

..... [1]

[Total: 14]

10. March/2023/Paper\_0610/22/No.20

Which molecule crosses a partially permeable membrane during osmosis?

- A carbon dioxide
- B oxygen
- C urea
- D water

11. March/2023/Paper\_0610/32/No.5

Fig. 5.1 is a diagram of the breathing system in humans.

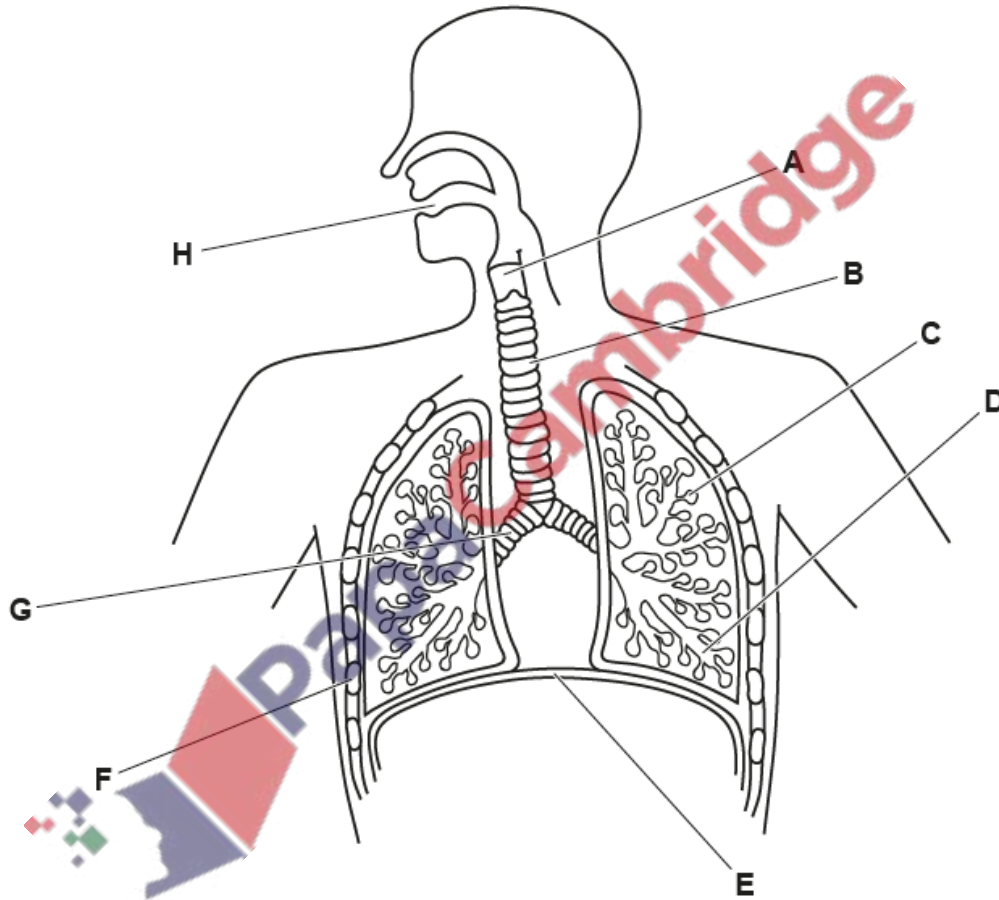


Fig. 5.1

(a) State the names of the parts labelled A, D and E in Fig. 5.1.

A .....

D .....

E .....

[3]

(b) Part B in Fig. 5.1 contains specialised cells that move mucus.

State the name of these specialised cells.

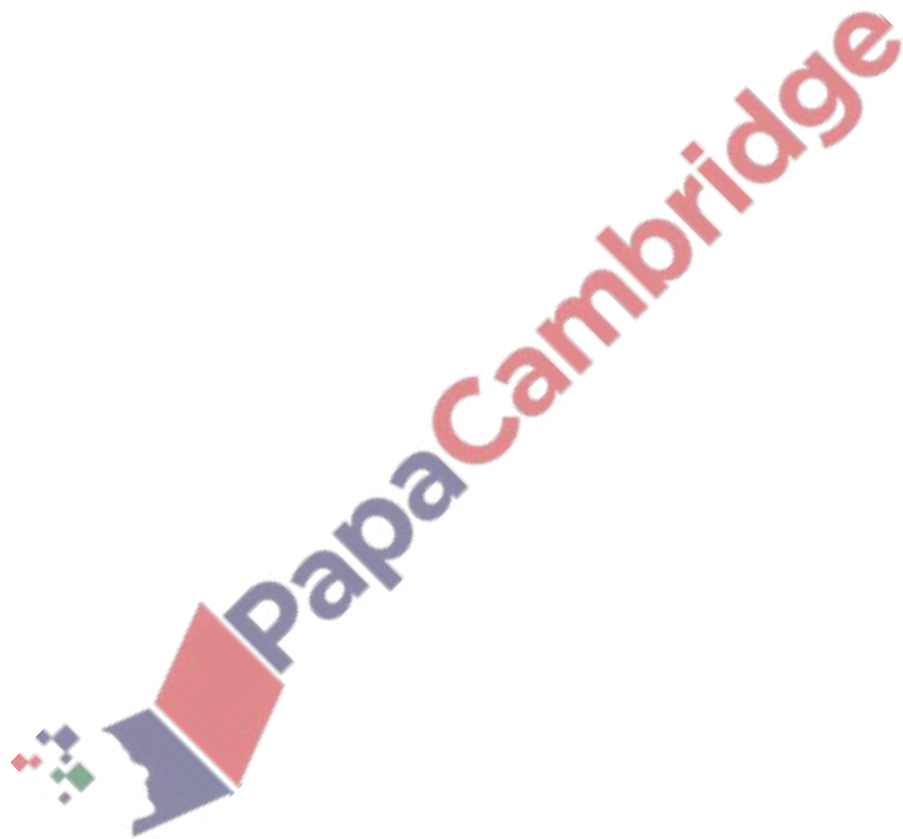
..... [1]

(c) State the letter of a part shown in Fig. 5.1 that also has a role in digestion and name **one** type of digestion that occurs here.

letter .....

type of digestion .....

[2]





(d) The alveoli are the gas exchange surface.

Scientists estimated the total alveolar surface area in seven different species.

The results are shown in Fig. 5.2.

Species **A** to **G** are placed in order of body size from smallest (**A**) to largest (**G**).

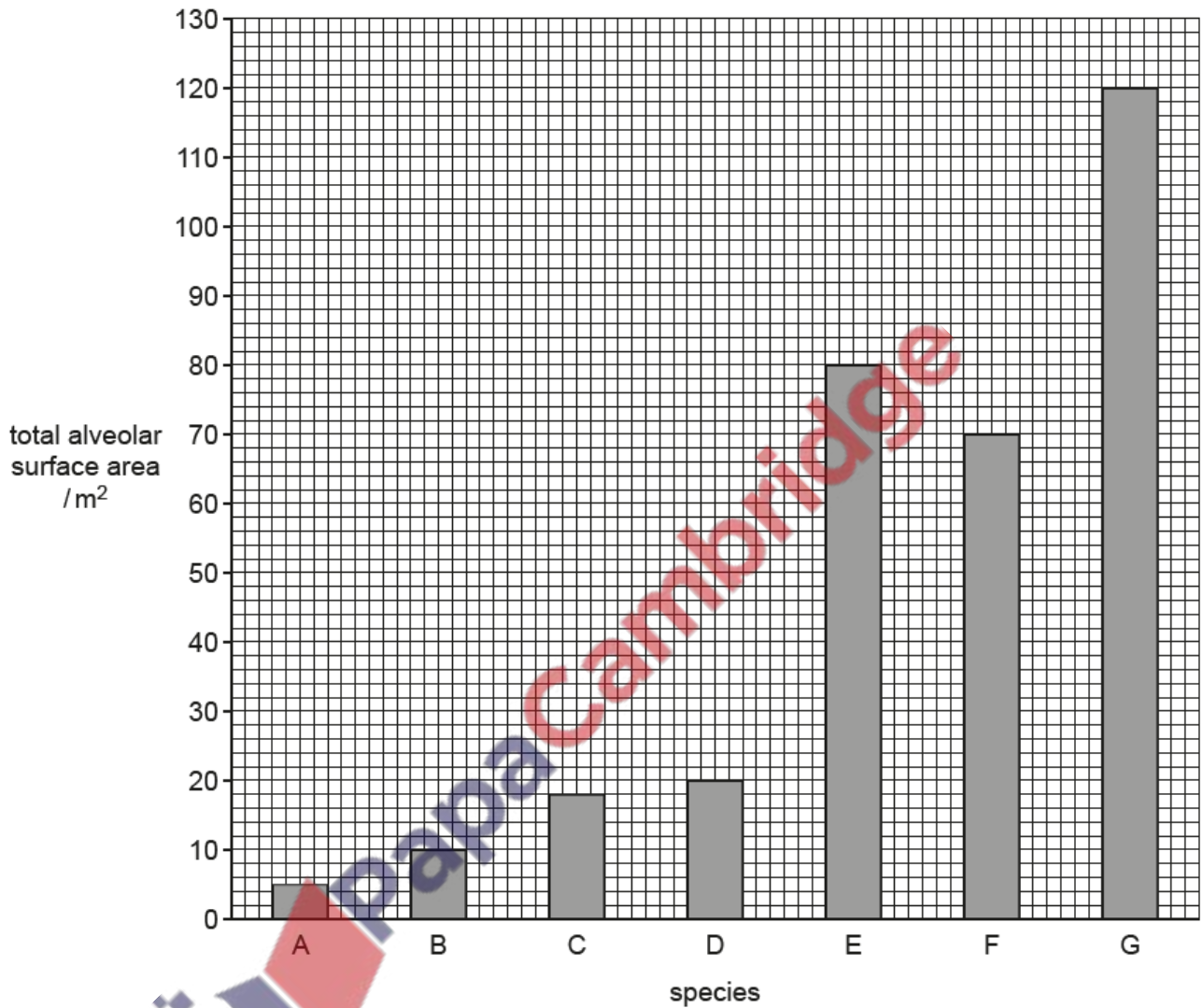


Fig. 5.2

A student made this statement:

**'The larger the species, the larger the total alveolar surface area.'**

(i) State **one** piece of evidence from Fig. 5.2 that supports this statement **and one** piece of evidence that does **not** support this statement.

supports .....

.....

does **not** support .....

.....

(ii) Calculate the difference in total alveolar surface area between species **D** and **G** shown in Fig. 5.2.

..... m<sup>2</sup> [1]

(e) A large surface area is one feature of gas exchange surfaces in humans.

State **two** other features.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

[Total: 11]

