

Diseases and Immunity

Question Paper 1

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| Level | IGCSE |
| Subject | Biology (0610/0970) |
| Exam Board | Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) |
| Topic | Diseases and Immunity |
| Sub-Topic | |
| Booklet | Question Paper 1 |

Time Allowed: 21 minutes

Score: /18

Percentage: /100

Grade Boundaries:

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| >85% | 75% | 68% | 60% | 53% | 48% | 40% | 33% | <25% |

1 What is the function of lymphocytes in the blood?

- A antibody production
- B blood clotting
- C phagocytosis
- D transport of hormones

2 Which part of a pathogen is recognised by the immune system?

- A active site
- B antibiotic
- C antibody
- D antigen

3 When a tissue from a man is grafted onto a woman it may be rejected by the woman's body.

What is the main cause of this rejection?

- A antibody production
- B phagocytosis
- C the action of antibiotics
- D the presence of a Y chromosome

4 The antibodies that give immunity to a disease can be acquired in the following different ways.

- 1 feeding on breast milk
- 2 infection by disease
- 3 vaccination

Which give active immunity?

- A 1 and 2 only
- B 1 and 3 only
- C 2 and 3 only
- D 1, 2 and 3

5 Which row describes the features of passive immunity?

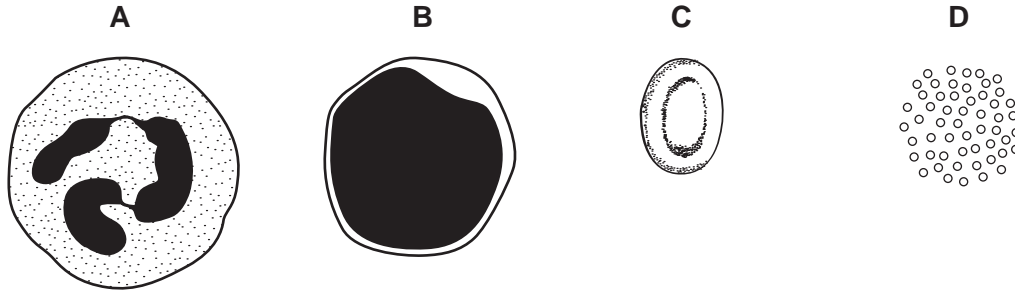
| | antibodies made | involves memory cells | effective period |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| A | no | no | short term |
| B | no | yes | short term |
| C | yes | no | long term |
| D | yes | yes | long term |

6 What happens when a child is vaccinated against tuberculosis?

| | type of immunity | production of memory cells |
|----------|------------------|----------------------------|
| A | active | no |
| B | active | yes |
| C | passive | no |
| D | passive | yes |

7 The diagram shows some parts from the blood of a mammal.

Which part would contain the breakdown products of bacterial cells?



8 Which are both chemical barriers to the transmission of pathogens?

- A mucus and stomach acid
- B mucus and white blood cells
- C skin and hairs in the nose
- D skin and stomach acid

9 Which is a mechanical barrier to pathogens?

- A acid in the stomach
- B hairs in the nose
- C mucus in the trachea
- D phagocytosis in the blood

10 Which disease is caused by bacteria?

- A** AIDS
- B** cholera
- C** obesity
- D** scurvy

11 What can be passed from one person to another during blood transfusion?

- A** cholera
- B** chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- C** HIV
- D** scurvy

12 Which are both chemical barriers to the transmission of pathogens?

- A** mucus and stomach acid
- B** mucus and white blood cells
- C** skin and hairs in the nose
- D** skin and stomach acid

13 The immune system recognises pathogens and attacks them.

Which feature of pathogens triggers this response?

- A** antibodies
- B** antibiotics
- C** antigens
- D** memory cells

14 What is an example of a transmissible disease?

- A COPD
- B HIV
- C scurvy
- D tooth decay

15 What is a disease-causing organism called?

- A antibody
- B host
- C pathogen
- D phagocyte

16 Which body defence is a chemical barrier?

- A antibody production
- B hairs in the nose
- C mucus lining the airways
- D skin

17 What is a pathogen?

- A a bacterium
- B a disease-causing organism
- C a disease that is transmissible
- D a white blood cell that engulfs bacteria

- 18 What is a common feature of both active and passive immunity?
- A** They are acquired by vaccination.
 - B** They are always short-term.
 - C** They involve the activity of memory cells.
 - D** They involve antibodies.