

AS Level Biology B

H022/02 Biology in depth

Question Set 10

1 Following the injection of a vaccine the antibody concentration in the blood changes.

Fig. 1 shows the concentration of antibody in the blood of an individual following a BCG vaccination for tuberculosis (TB).

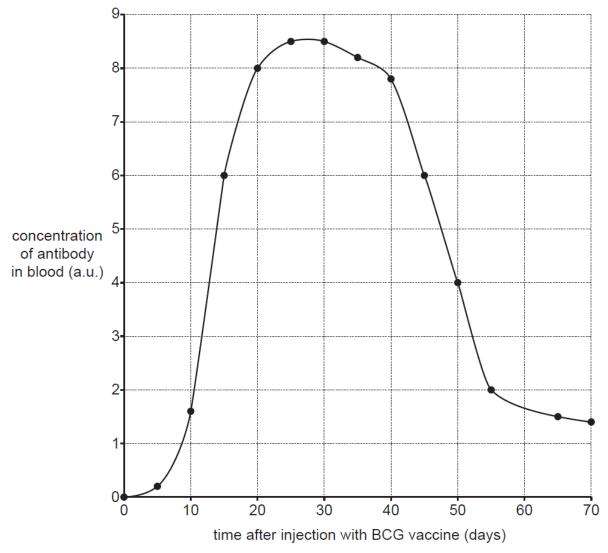


Fig. 1

(a) Describe and explain the pattern in the data shown in Fig. 1.

[4]

- **(b)** The BCG vaccination can be given to babies and young children considered to be at high risk of contracting TB.
 - In 2004, approximately 95 000 babies born in the UK were considered at high risk of contracting TB.
 - Only 84300 of these babies under one year old received the BCG vaccine.
 - The BCG vaccine is estimated to be around 74% effective against TB when administered before a baby is one year old.

Using this information, calculate the percentage of babies who would still have been at high risk of contracting TB.

Give your answer to **two** significant figures.

(c) Complete the table below by indicating which of the statements about different types of immunity are true (T) or false (F).

Statement	True (T) or False (F)
An injection of antibodies against the rabies virus will provide artificial active immunity.	
A person recovering from an infection of measles will have natural active immunity to the measles virus.	
A breast-fed baby receiving maternal antibodies will have natural passive immunity.	

[2]

(d)* When certain types of pathogen enter the body they trigger a specific immune response.

Compare the roles of B and T lymphocytes in the specific immune response.

[6]

Total Marks for Question Set 10: 14



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