1. In Fig. 8.1, **Cell M** is a leucocyte, which differentiates to become the plasma cell.





Which of the following responses correctly describes Cell M and the structures in the plasma cell?

- A Cell M is a T lymphocyte and antibodies are synthesized on structure K.
- B Cell M is a T lymphocyte and antibodies are synthesized on structure L.
- C Cell M is a B lymphocyte and antibodies are synthesized on structure K.
- D Cell M is a B lymphocyte and antibodies are synthesized on structure L.

Your answer

2. Fig. 9.1 is a diagram of an antibody molecule.



Fig. 9.1

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A Region W is the variable region of the heavy chain and X is in the hinge region.
- B Region W is the constant region of the light chain and X is a disulfide bond.
- C Region Z is the variable region of the heavy chain and Y is in the hinge region.
- D Region Z is the constant region of the light chain and Y is a disulfide bond.

Your answer

3. The gene, *FOXP3*, encodes a transcription factor that drives the differentiation of immature T cells into a specific cell type.

Mutations in *FOXP3* can interrupt the function of the transcription factor and lead to autoimmunity.

Which of the options, A to D, is the T cell type driven by this transcription factor?

- A T helper cell
- B T killer cell
- C T memory cell
- D T regulatory cell

Your answer

4. A person can be immunised against some diseases by injecting them with antibodies extracted from another person or from an animal.

Which of the options, A to D, correctly describes this type of immunity?

- A artificial active
- B artificial passive
- C natural active
- D natural passive

Your answer

5. Phosphatidylserine is a type of phospholipid found in some cell membranes. Phosphatidylserine has a role in the process of apoptosis.

Which of the options, A to D, describes the role of phosphatidylserine in the apoptosis of a damaged cell?

- A Binds to receptors on the plasma (cell surface) membrane of the damaged cell to allow formation of blebs.
- B Binds to receptors on the plasma (cell surface) membranes of macrophages to allow phagocytosis of apoptotic vesicles.
- C Binds to receptors on the plasma (cell surface) membranes of macrophages to allow formation of apoptotic vesicles.
- D Binds to receptors on the nuclear envelope of the damaged cell to allow breakdown of the nucleus.

Your answer

6. An allergic reaction involves a series of events that are mediated by the immune system.

Which of the options, A to D, is a result of initial exposure to an allergenic antigen?

- A activation of complement
- B division of mast cells
- C presentation of antigen
- D release of histamine

Your answer

- 7. Which of the options, A to D, could provide artificial and passive immunity to a baby?
 - A injection of antibodies from another individual
 - B injection of a pathogen that has been weakened
 - C passage of maternal antibodies across the placenta
 - D production of antibodies following an infection

Your answer



8. The diagram below shows a cell in a late stage of apoptosis.

Two features are labelled X and Y.



Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1 X is a complex of DNA and protein.
- 2 Phosphatidylserine is present on the surface of Y.
- 3 The contents of **Y** are digested in a lysosome.
- A 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- B Only 1 and 2 are correct
- C Only 2 and 3 are correct
- D Only 1 is correct

Your answer



9. The general structure of an antibody is shown below.

Three features are labelled X, Y and Z.



Which of the statements, A to D, is correct?

- A X is a disulfide bond that connects the constant region of Y and the variable region of Z.
- B X is a disulfide bond that connects the constant regions of Y and Z.
- C X is a hydrogen bond that connects the constant region of Y and the variable region of Z.
- D X is an ionic bond that connects the constant regions of Y and Z.

Your answer

10. Which of the options, A to D, is a primary defence mechanism against pathogens?

- A antibody molecules
- B the HPV vaccine
- C lysozyme, an enzyme found in saliva and tears
- D penicillin, an antibiotic

Your answer



[1]

11. The photomicrographs show different types of leucocyte (white blood cell).



leucocyte A



leucocyte B



leucocyte C



Which of the leucocytes, A to D, can differentiate into a plasma cell during the specific immune response?

Your answer

[1]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

Question		n	Answer/Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
1			С	1	
			Total	1	
2			С	1	
			Total	1	
3			D	1	
			Total	1	
4			В	1	Examiner's Comments This question was basic recall and had
					straightforward options with just the four types of immunity to choose from. However, the correct response was only achieved by just over 50% of candidates.
			Total	1	
5			В	1	Examiner's Comments This question proved challenging for some and required careful reading to choose the most appropriate response for the role of phosphatidylserine in apoptosis.
			Total	1	
6			C√	1	
			Total	1	
7			A✓	1	
			Total	1	
8			A✓	1	
			Total	1	
9			В✓	1	Examiner's Comments Most candidates could identify the disulfide bonds on the antibody but some confused the constant and variable regions, thus A was a common incorrect answer.
			Total	1	

Mark Scheme

Question		n	Answer/Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
10			С	1	Examiner's Comments The majority of candidates chose the correct option for this question.
			Total	1	
11			D	1	Examiner's Comments Whilst the recognition of leucocytes using images proved challenging for some candidates, higher ability candidates were able to correctly identify leucocyte D as the lymphocyte; distinguishing it from the other cells by the shape of the nucleus and the size of the cell.
			Total	1	