## Diseases and Immunity

Mark Scheme

**Level** IGCSE

**Subject** Biology

Exam Board CIE

**Topic** Diseases and Immunity

Paper Type (Extended) Theory Paper

**Booklet** Mark Scheme

Time Allowed: 44 minutes

Score: /37

Percentage: /100

1 (a)	<ul><li>MP3 prevent entry into g</li><li>MP4 stop division;</li><li>MP5 combine with / neu</li><li>MP6 clump, bacteria / v</li></ul>	t around the body; cells; utralise, toxins;		[max 3]
(b)	kidney would be rejected; (lymphocytes produce anti-A) antibodies; (antibodies) attach to blood vessels;		[max 2]	
(c)	no, blood / capillaries / antigens / antibodies / white cells / lymphocytes, in the cornea;			[max 1]
(d)	$I^{A}I^{O} \times I^{B}I^{O}$ ; $I^{A}I^{O} + I^{B}I^{O}$ ;			[3]
(e)				
	term	example		
	a dominant allele	I <sup>A</sup>		
	heterozygous genotype	<sup>A</sup>   <sup>O</sup> /   <sup>B</sup>   <sup>O</sup> /   <sup>A</sup>   <sup>B</sup> ;		
	codominant alleles	I <sup>A</sup> and I <sup>B</sup> ;		
	phenotype	(blood) group, A / B / AB / O;		
			UN	[3]
1				[Total: 12]

Question	Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
2 (a (i)	<ul><li>X – protein (coat/AW)/capsid/capsomere(s);</li><li>Y – genetic material/nucleic acid/RNA;</li></ul>	2	A DNA/gene(s) R nuclear material/ chromosome
(ii)	cell wall; cell membrane; cytoplasm; loop of DNA; (slime) capsule; flagellum/flagella; plasmids; ribosome(s); AVP;	max 3	R cellulose cell wall I size/complexity/shape e.g. pi
(b) (i)	number of people living with HIV: numbers living with HIV increased (from 1990), levelled off/ increased slightly, from 2000/2001/2002; any one correct data quote from vertical axis for numbers living with HIV; number of people newly infected with HIV: numbers newly infected increased (and levelled off between 1994 and 1998) and decreased since, 1997/1998; any one correct data quote from vertical axis for numbers newly infected with HIV;		date quotes must have correct year, but <b>A</b> 'starts' for 1990 and 'ends' for 2009/2010 <b>A</b> any correct manipulation of the data, e.g. increased by/percentage increase, etc. <b>A</b> ± ½ a square for data quotes

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2 (ii)	people living with HIV are living longer; success of (named) treatment for HIV/AIDS; success in reducing transmission; reference to, education/information/funding, about HIV/AIDS;	max 2	e.g. drugs/antivirals/AZT/nursing care  A ref. to barrier contraception / condom/femidom
(iii)	from mother to fetus/across the placenta; from mother to baby at birth; in breast milk; unprotected / unsafe sex; sharing, needles/syringes; in blood products/blood for transfusion/transplants/ blood to blood contact; AVP;	max 3	R saliva R other sharps, e.g. razors unless qualified by blood contact R using contaminated/dirty/used, needles unqualified A intravenous drug use/AW R donating blood R blood unqualified A 'blood exchange' I body fluids unqualified
(iv)	weakens the immune system / reduces capacity of body to respond to disease / AW;  lymphocytes are, damaged / destroyed / killed / not functional; (B/T) lymphocytes / white blood cells, stop making antibodies; any <b>two</b> roles of antibodies or lymphocytes or phagocytes which will not happen or not happen very well;;	max 3	R 'no immune system'/'destroys immune system' A 'fight' disease  antibodies stop, pathogens spreading (in the body) antibodies cause pathogens to, clump/agglutinate antibodies kill bacteria antibodies make it easier for phagocytes to ingest pathogens antibodies, neutralise toxin(s)/make toxins harmless phagocytes, ingest/AW, pathogens lymphocytes kill infected cells
		[Total: 17]	

Question	Answers		Additional Guidance	
3 <b>(a</b>	<ul> <li>enter, blood / plasma / lymph;</li> <li>infect / enter, white blood cell / lymphocyte / phagocyte / AW;</li> <li>infect, brain / liver / lungs / skin / reproductive system / kidney / gut;</li> <li>cannot reproduce;</li> <li>may be transmitted to another person;</li> <li>e.g. of method of transmission;</li> <li>R excreted, die</li> </ul>	[max 2]	A ref. to antibodies combining with virus A 'attack' / 'invade' white blood cells A 'attack' / 'invade' / enter  MP6 A sexual intercourse / in blood / in breast milk / across placenta / needle stab	
(b)	<pre>infects / destroys / kills, phagocytes; destroys / kills / disables, lymphocytes; fewer antibodies produced; ref. to, T lymphocytes / T cells; slow / no / weaker, immune response / response by immune system; idea of increased susceptibility to disease / infection / (named)pathogens; A viruses / bacteria cancers; fungal infections / TB / pneumonia / named disease linked with HIV; R common cold develop AIDS; AVP;</pre>	[max 3]	A no phagocytosis A fewer lymphocytes R 'attacks' / 'damages'  A 'immune system not working' A suppresses / damages, immune system  A 'can't fight disease'  MP3–8 A answers that give role(s) of immune system followed by 'this doesn't happen'	
(c) (i)	(substance) changes / modifies / affects, (chemical) reactions in the body / how the body works ;	[1]	I category of drug, medicine, specific effects of named drug, etc.	
(ii)	antibiotics if 'antibodies' written rather than antibiotic – mark to max 1 are not effective against viruses / only effective against bacteria; idea that nothing for them to act on; e.g. cell wall / protein synthesis / cellular structure / capsule		I viruses inside cells A do not work against viruses A ORA R 'life processes'	
		[Total: 8]		