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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Topic heading** | **Syllabus Ref** | **Idea cluster** | **Question 1** | **Question 2** | **Question 3** | **Question 4** |
| **Infection and Response** | **BIn 1** | **Disease** | **What is the general name for a disease causing organism?**  **A Cell**  **B Pathogen**  **C Yeast**  **D Microbe** | **Which type of microbe releases toxins which damages cells within the body?**  **A Bacteria**  **B Fungus**  **C Virus**  **D Nucleus** | **What type of pathogen causes malaria?**  **A Virus**  **B Bacteria**  **C Protist**  **D Bacteria** | **Where do virus pathogens reproduce in the body?**  **A Within cells**  **B In the blood**  **C In the stomach**  **D In warm wet places** |
|  |  |  | **B** | **A** | **C** | **A** |
| **Infection and Response** | **BIn 2** | **Human defence** | **Which of the following is a form of the body’s primary defence system?**  **A Skin**  **B White blood cells**  **C Phagocytosis**  **D Vaccination** | **Which cell in the body is responsible for the production of antibodies?**  **A Red blood cell**  **B White blood cell**  **C Bone marrow**  **D Liver** | **What does a vaccination contain?**  **A An active form of a disease**  **B A dead or weakened form of a disease**  **C A medicinal cure for a disease**  **D Antibodies for a disease** | **What is phagocytosis?**  **A The engulfing of foreign bodies**  **B The production of antibodies**  **C The splitting of bacteria**  **D A stage in mitosis** |
|  |  |  | **A** | **B** | **B** | **A** |
| **Infection and Response** | **BIn 3** | **Treatment of disease** | **What are painkillers used to treat?**  **A To kill virus’**  **B To kill bacteria**  **C To treat the symptoms of the disease**  **D To damage pathogens** | **Which dose of a drug is the most suitable?**  **A The maximum possible without damage to the body**  **B The lowest amount while still being effective and safe**  **C Any dose as long as it doesn’t cause side effects**  **D The amount that didn’t kill the cells during preclinical trials** | **In a double blind trial, who knows who is taking the drug?**  **A The patient**  **B The patient and the doctor**  **C The pharmaceutical company**  **C The doctor** | **What is the first stage in the testing of a new drug?**  **A Testing on volunteers**  **B Testing on tissue**  **C Testing on patients**  **D Carrying out a double blind trial** |
|  |  |  | **C** | **B** | **C** | **B** |
| **Infection and Response** | **BIn 4** | **Specific Disease** | **Tobacco Mosaic Virus makes leave discoloured. Which process does this inhibit?**  **A Respiration**  **B Photosynthesis**  **C Cell division**  **D Root growth** | **What is the method of transmission, symptoms and treatment of gonorrhoea?**  **A Sneezing, discharge from genitals, antiviral cream**  **B Sexual contact, discharge from genitals, antibiotics**  **C Sexual contact, excess urination, antibiotics**  **D Sharing needles, vomiting, antibiotics** | **How is the measles virus transmitted?**  **A Inhalation of droplets from sneezes and coughs**  **B Sexual contact**  **C Drinking of contaminated dirty water**  **D Mosquito** | **Which pathogen causes Black Rose Spot and how is it treated?**  **A Fungus, pesticide**  **B Bacteria, herbicide**  **C Fungus, herbicide**  **D Virus, pesticide** |
|  |  |  | **B** | **B** | **A** | **C** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Infection and Response** | **BIn 3** | **Treatment of disease** | **How can antibiotic resistance be reduced?**  **A Finish the course, only have antibiotics when required.**  **B Take the dose until you are feeling better and then stop as soon as possible.**  **C Ensure regular antibiotics are taken to ensure that the body is free of all pathogens**  **D Ensure that the body is fully up to date with all vaccinations.** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **A** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |