

Answer	Marks
<ol> <li>A)         <ol> <li>i) – the body has to make its own antibodies             <li>because of the presence of antigens in the blood</li> </li></ol> </li> </ol>	2 marks
<ul> <li>ii) – there is no exposure to the antigen</li> <li>provides short-term immunity</li> <li>No memory cells are produced</li> <li>e.g. Antibodies directly from</li> <li>mother/artificial injection of antibodies</li> </ul>	4 marks
b) i) –substance containing antigens that elicits an immune response in the body	1 mark
<ul> <li>ii) –Individuals who are not vaccinated against a disease are indirectly protected -because a large enough proportion of - the populations is immunity</li> <li>-so the infection cannot spread across the population</li> <li>-Herd immunity.</li> </ul>	3 marks
<ul> <li>2.</li> <li>a)</li> <li>i) – genetic change in the pathogen/ mutation.</li> <li>- Changes antigen.</li> </ul>	2 marks
<ul> <li>ii) – the individual was infected by a different strain of influenza</li> <li>the virus had different antigens</li> <li>these antigens were not recognised by memory cells in the individual from the original vaccine.</li> </ul>	3 marks
b) i) – Antibodies produced by the same B cell - All identical in structure.	2 marks

c) i) -A- Trastuzumab B- antibody	2 marks
<ul> <li>ii) – the monoclonal antibody receptors are a complementary shape to the tumour markers/ antigens.</li> </ul>	1 mark
<ul> <li>iii) – the cancer drug will only accumulate at the site of the tumour</li> <li>- individual experiences less side effects</li> </ul>	2 marks