

9.4 Blood

01. 0610_m22_qp_22 Q: 18

During the process of blood clotting, damage to blood vessels stimulates L, and M is converted to N.

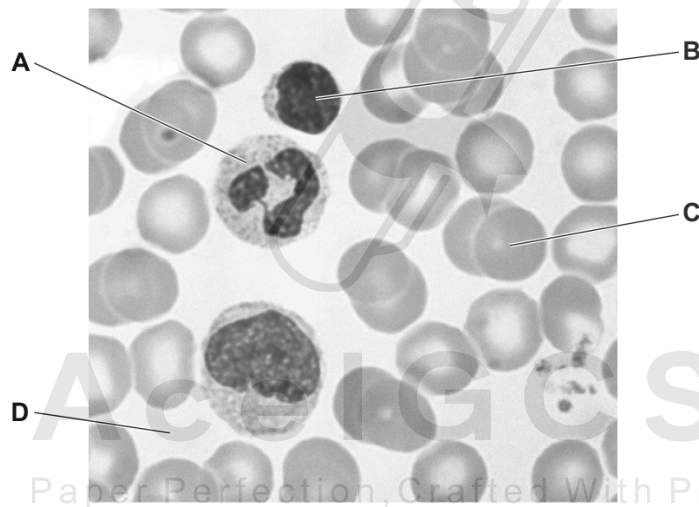
What are L, M and N?

	L	M	N
A	fibrin	platelets	fibrinogen
B	fibrinogen	platelets	fibrin
C	platelets	fibrin	fibrinogen
D	platelets	fibrinogen	fibrin

02. 0610_m21_qp_22 Q: 20

The photomicrograph shows human blood.

Which blood component can carry out the process of phagocytosis?

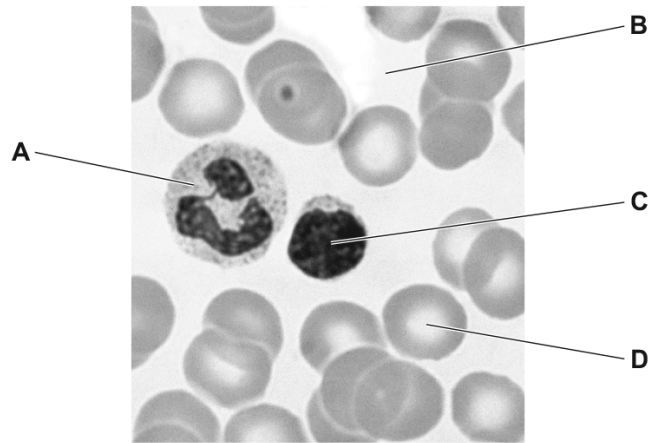


9.4. BLOOD

03. 0610_s21_qp_21 Q: 20

The photomicrograph shows human blood.

Which blood component makes antibodies?



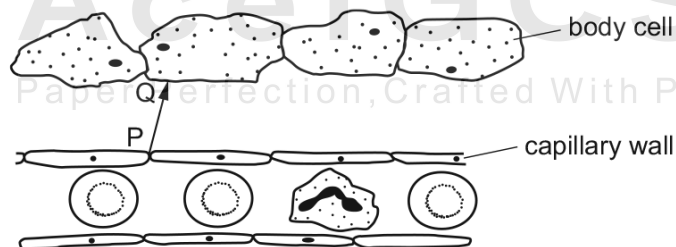
04. 0610_w21_qp_21 Q: 18

Which component of blood produces antibodies?

- A lymphocytes
- B phagocytes
- C plasma
- D red blood cells

05. 0610_p20_qp_20 Q: 14

The diagram shows a capillary and some body cells.



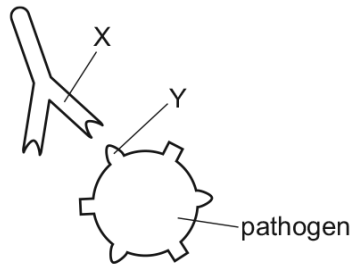
How do ions pass from P to Q?

- A by diffusion in blood
- B by diffusion in tissue fluid
- C by osmosis in blood
- D by osmosis in tissue fluid

06. 0610_s20_qp_21 Q: 19

When a pathogen enters the blood, the immune system uses different mechanisms to destroy the pathogen.

The diagram shows one of these mechanisms.



Which row describes the structures involved?

	structure X	X is made by	structure Y
A	antigen	lymphocytes	antibody
B	antigen	phagocytes	antibody
C	antibody	lymphocytes	antigen
D	antibody	phagocytes	antigen

07. 0610_w20_qp_22 Q: 18

The diagrams show four components of blood.

Which component produces antibodies?

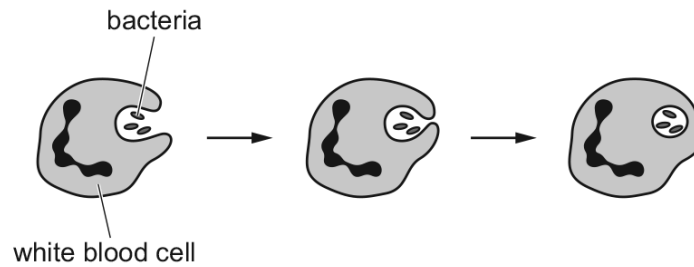


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9.4. BLOOD

08.0610_s19_qp_21 Q: 20

The diagram shows one way the body defends itself against pathogens.

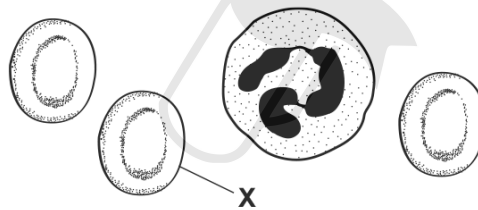


What is the name of this defence mechanism?

- A antibody production
- B egestion
- C phagocytosis
- D vaccination

09.0610_w19_qp_21 Q: 17

The diagram shows human blood cells, as seen under a microscope.



What is the function of cell X?

- A to carry glucose
- B to carry oxygen
- C to defend against disease
- D to make the blood clot

10. 0610_w19_qp_23 Q: 17

The table shows the concentration of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets in the blood of four patients.

Which patient is most likely to have a deficiency of iron in their diet **and** will find it difficult to form a blood clot?

	red blood cells / cells per mm ³	white blood cells / cells per mm ³	platelets / cells per mm ³
A	2 525 000	643	296 000
B	2 275 000	756	27 500
C	7 250 000	650	275 000
D	7 325 000	405	25 000

11. 0610_s18_qp_21 Q: 18

During the process of blood clotting, damage to blood vessels stimulates L, and M is converted to N.

What are L, M and N?

	L	M	N
A	fibrin	platelets	fibrinogen
B	fibrinogen	platelets	fibrin
C	platelets	fibrin	fibrinogen
D	platelets	fibrinogen	fibrin

12. 0610_m17_qp_22 Q: 16

A hospital patient who is feeling unwell is given a blood test.

The results of the blood test show a very low level of platelets.

What effect will this have?

- A** The blood will be unable to transport nutrients, hormones and carbon dioxide.
- B** The blood will not be able to carry as much oxygen to the tissues as normal.
- C** There will be a greater risk of bleeding because the blood will take longer to clot.
- D** There will be a greater risk of infection because the blood cannot make antibodies.

9.4. BLOOD

13. 0610_s17_qp_21 Q: 18

The diagram shows a human blood cell.



What is its function?

- A antibody production
 - B fibrinogen production
 - C oxygen transport
 - D phagocytosis
-

14. 0610_s17_qp_22 Q: 20

A deficiency in which of the following may result in a person's blood failing to clot properly?

- A antibodies
 - B fibrinogen
 - C haemoglobin
 - D protease
-

15. 0610_s17_qp_22 Q: 21

Which is a function of some white blood cells?

- A to carry glucose
 - B to carry oxygen
 - C to produce antibiotics
 - D to produce antibodies
-

16. 0610_s17_qp_23 Q: 18

Which component of the blood produces antibodies?

- A lymphocytes
 - B phagocytes
 - C plasma
 - D red blood cells
-

17. 0610_s16_qp_22 Q: 16

What is the fluid in the blood called?

- A lymph
 - B mucus
 - C plasma
 - D tissue fluid
-

18. 0610_w16_qp_22 Q: 21

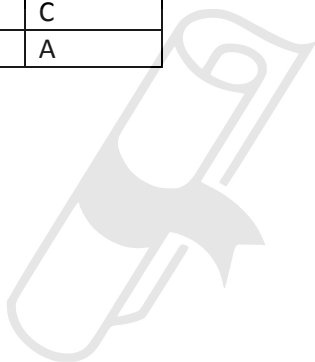
Which change occurs during blood clotting?

- A fibrinogen to fibrin
 - B glucose to glycogen
 - C haemoglobin to oxyhaemoglobin
 - D maltose to glucose
-



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SN	Paper	Q. No.	Answer
01	0610_m22_qp_22	18	D
02	0610_m21_qp_22	20	A
03	0610_s21_qp_21	20	C
04	0610_w21_qp_21	18	A
05	0610_p20_qp_20	14	B
06	0610_s20_qp_21	19	C
07	0610_w20_qp_22	18	B
08	0610_s19_qp_21	20	C
09	0610_w19_qp_21	17	B
10	0610_w19_qp_23	17	B
11	0610_s18_qp_21	18	D
12	0610_m17_qp_22	16	C
13	0610_s17_qp_21	18	D
14	0610_s17_qp_22	20	B
15	0610_s17_qp_22	21	D
16	0610_s17_qp_23	18	A
17	0610_s16_qp_22	16	C
18	0610_w16_qp_22	21	A



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