

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4285/02

**HISTORY**

**UNIT 3: Changes in Health and Medicine,  
c. 1345 to the present day**

A.M. FRIDAY, 15 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Mark Awarded
Question	20
Question	20
Question	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. **These are the questions in Section B.**

SECTION A

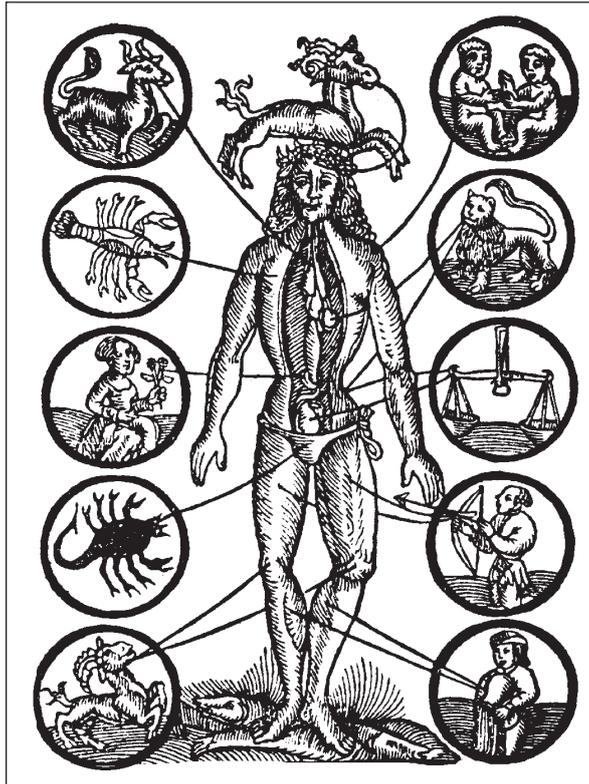
Answer two questions.

- 1. This question is about developments in medical knowledge.

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A 'Zodiac man' chart from a medieval doctor's handbook.  
The star signs advised when not to operate on a particular part of the human body.]

- (a) What does Source A show you about medical ideas in the late middle ages?

[2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe the work of Robert Koch in the nineteenth century.

[4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4285  
020003

Look at these two sources about the development of scanning techniques in the twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

**Source B**



[A portable X-ray machine in the early twentieth century. This allowed doctors to see inside the body without surgery]

**Source C**

There were many changes in medical knowledge in the late twentieth century. These included methods of scanning such as ultrasound and PET scans that allow doctors to see an unborn foetus in the womb, or to see sectional views of the brain.

[From a school text book]





**BLANK PAGE**

2. This question is about changes in the prevention and treatment of disease.

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A medieval barber surgeon amputating a patient's leg]

(a) What does Source A show you about barber surgeons?

[2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe the work of Sir Alexander Fleming in the twentieth century.

[4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4285  
020009

Look at these two sources about the treatment of disease in the late twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

**Source B**



[Christian Barnard with Louis Washansky, the first heart transplant patient, in 1967]

**Source C**

There were many changes in the treatment of disease in the late twentieth century. When anti-rejection drugs like cyclosporin were developed, organ transplantation became less risky. Now complete heart-and-lungs can be transplanted, as well as other organs. Other developments include the use of antibiotics and cancer treatments.

[From a school text book]





**BLANK PAGE**

3. This question is about developments in public health and patient care.

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[Nuns attending patients in a medieval hospital]

(a) What does Source A show you about medieval hospitals?

[2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe the work of **either** Betsi Cadwaladr **or** Florence Nightingale in the nineteenth century. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

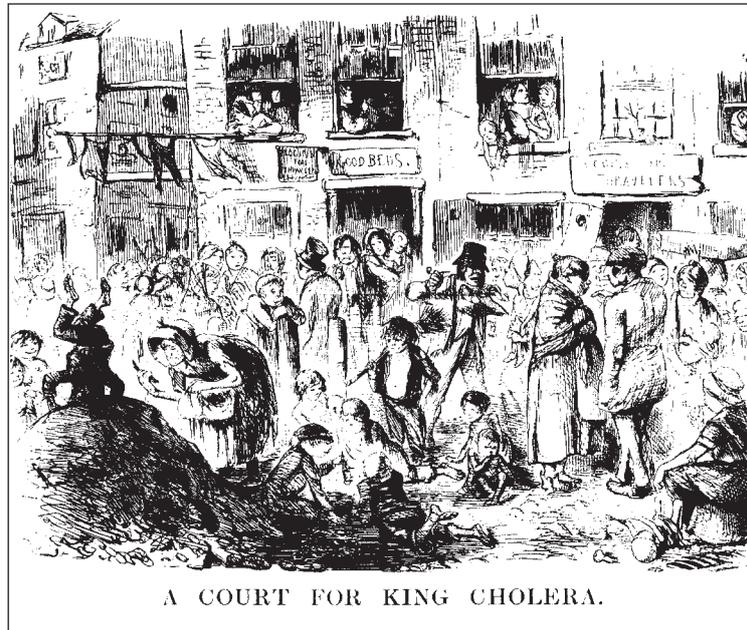
.....

.....

.....

Look at these two sources about public health in the nineteenth century and answer the question that follows

**Source B**



[A London street in 1852]

**Source C**

The Public Health Act of 1848 had not been very effective. The Public Health Act of 1875 was much stronger. This Act forced local authorities to provide clean water, proper drainage and sewers, and to appoint a Medical Officer of Health. Industrial towns now began to become healthier places.

[From a school text book]





**SECTION B**

*Answer one question only from this section.*

**Either,**

4. How successful has medical knowledge been in improving health from the middle ages to the present day? [10]

*You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:*

*The impact of common ideas in the middle ages  
The influence of the Renaissance period  
Advances in knowledge such as the discovery of the Germ Theory  
Developments in genetics  
and any other relevant factors.*

**Or,**

5. Have changes in the prevention and treatment of disease always improved from the middle ages to the present day? [10]

*You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:*

*The effectiveness of traditional treatments and remedies  
The development of scientific approaches to treating diseases  
The use of anaesthetics and antiseptics in surgery  
The development of antibiotics and other modern methods  
and any other relevant factors.*

**Or,**

6. How far have developments in public health and patient care always been successful from the middle ages to the present day? [10]

*You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:*

*The effectiveness of methods of combating the plague  
Coping with the impact of industrialisation  
The contributions of individuals such as Edwin Chadwick and Florence Nightingale  
The impact of the National Health Service  
and any other relevant factors.*

**You may only answer one question from Section B**



