

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, 16 May 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

Questions answered	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Question	20	
Question	20	
Question	10	
SPaG	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</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.

**In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to your chosen question in Section B.**

**SECTION A**

*Answer two questions from this section.*

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

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

**Source A**



[A drawing from a medical text book showing a doctor examining patients' urine in the late middle ages]

- (a) What does Source A show you about medical knowledge in the late middle ages? [2]

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(b) Describe the work of Louis Pasteur in the nineteenth century.

[4]

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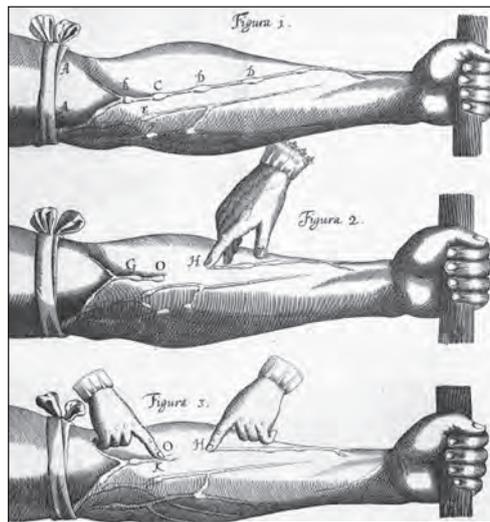
Look at these two sources about improving medical knowledge in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and answer the question that follows.

### Source B

Vesalius repeatedly stressed the idea that students must not depend upon the teachings of their elders, but must explore the inner workings of the human body for themselves. By looking into the workings of the human body, Vesalius was able to correct 200 previously unquestioned theories.

[From a medical history website]

### Source C



[Diagrams from William Harvey's book, *On the Motion of the Heart and Blood* (1628)]





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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



[Pages from a herbal book used by doctors in the later middle ages]

(a) What does Source A show you about traditional treatments in the later middle ages? [2]

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(b) Describe the work of Christian Barnard in the later twentieth century.

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Look at these two sources about the use of penicillin in the treatment of disease since the 1920s and answer the question that follows.

**Source B**



[Alexander Fleming examining a petri dish in the laboratory where he discovered penicillin mould in the late 1920s]

**Source C**

It took the Second World War to force companies to develop a way of making penicillin on an industrial scale. Penicillin was used widely after D-Day on wounded men. It was found to be especially effective against gangrene as the chance of a wound getting infected was vastly reduced.

[From an educational website]





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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



[Images of a priest and a doctor caring for people during the Black Death in the later middle ages]

(a) What does Source A show you about methods of combatting the Black Death in the later middle ages? [2]

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(b) Describe attempts to provide healthier housing and cleaner air in the twentieth century. [4]

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Look at these two sources about patient care in the nineteenth century and answer the question that follows.

**Source B**



[A drawing showing poor conditions in a military hospital ward during the Crimean War (1856)]

**Source C**

A careful nurse will keep a constant watch over her sick, to guard against the effects of the loss of vital heat by the patient himself. The feet and legs should be examined by the hand from time to time, and whenever a tendency to chilling is discovered, hot bottles, with some warm drink, should be made use of until the temperature is restored.

[From Florence Nightingale's *Notes on Nursing* (1859)]





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**SECTION B**

*Answer one question only from this section.*

*Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]*

**Either,**

4. Has medical knowledge always developed successfully 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  
Developments in the Renaissance period  
The influence of new ideas like the Germ Theory  
The development of scanning techniques  
and any other relevant factors.*

**Or,**

5. Have methods of preventing and treating disease always led to better health from the Middle Ages to the present day? [10]

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

*The use of traditional treatments and remedies  
The development of scientific approaches to treating diseases  
The use of anaesthetics and development of antibiotics  
Developments in surgery, including transplant surgery  
and any other relevant factors.*

**Or,**

6. Have standards of public health and patient care always improved from the Middle Ages to the present day? [10]

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

*The role of the church and medieval hospitals  
The contribution of Edwin Chadwick and Florence Nightingale  
The establishment of the National Health Service  
The success of attempts to provide healthier housing and cleaner air  
and any other relevant factors.*

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





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