

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. MONDAY, 10 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

Questions answered	Marks awarded
Question	20
Question	20
Question	10
SPaG	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

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020001

**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**

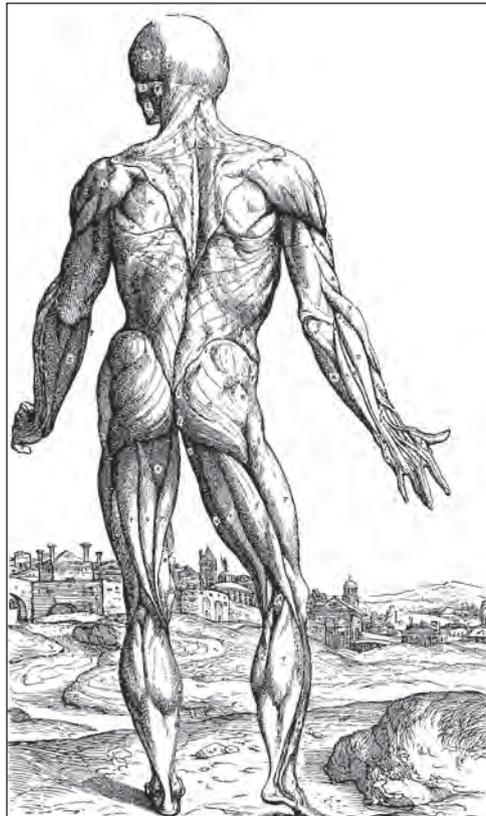
*Answer two questions from this section.*

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

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

**Source A**



[An illustration from a Renaissance medical textbook]

- (a) What does Source A show you about medical knowledge in the Renaissance period? [2]

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(b) Describe the theory of the Four Humours in the Middle Ages.

[4]

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

**Source B**

In the early nineteenth century, many people still believed that living things simply appeared out of nowhere. They believed that maggots somehow grew from decaying meat. It was the same with infection in wounds. Microbes simply grew out of a cut. This was called 'spontaneous generation'.

[From a school textbook]

**Source C**

This water and this sponge, with which you wash or cover a wound may carry germs which have the power of multiplying rapidly in the body. I would use only bandages and sponges previously heated to a high temperature.

[Louis Pasteur, speaking about his work on germs in the 1870s]





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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



[An illustration of a surgical operation in medieval times]

(a) What does Source A show you about surgery in medieval times?

[2]

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(b) Describe the work of Joseph Lister in the nineteenth century.

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Look at these two sources about the treatment of disease since the eighteenth century and answer the question that follows.

**Source B**

Smallpox was a deadly disease in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Victims got a high fever and sores full of pus all over the body. Many died. Those who survived had terrible scars and were often blinded.

[From a school textbook]

**Source C**



[A painting of Sir Edward Jenner vaccinating a boy against smallpox in 1796]





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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



[A hospital ward in the early twentieth century]

(a) What does Source A show you about early twentieth century hospitals?

[2]

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(b) Describe the role of the Church in caring for the sick during the Middle Ages.

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

**Source B**

In 1948 the NHS began offering free treatment and services for all including hospitals, eye tests and glasses, dental treatment and false teeth. Queues formed outside surgeries as people took advantage of the free service.

[From a school textbook]

**Source C**



[A nurse caring for a newborn baby in a hospital maternity ward (2002)]





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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 far has medical knowledge developed from the Middle Ages to the present day? [10]

*In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:*

*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 been successful from the Middle Ages to the present day? [10]

*In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:*

*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. How far have developments in public health and patient care led to an improvement in people's lives from the Middle Ages to the present day? [10]

*In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:*

*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.**



