

Edexcel GCSE

History 1336/21

Summer 2005

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Paper 21 Medicine

1. *Study Sources A and B*

What can you learn from Sources A and B about William Harvey's character?

(4)

Target: Comprehension and Inference (AO2)

Level 1: Comprehension; extracts valid details from source(s) eg did not value worldly titles, or makes unsupported valid inference, eg unworldly. (1-2)

Level 2: Developed statement, using source(s) to infer characteristics eg enquiring mind shown by dissection of parrot. (3-4)

2. *Study Source C and use your own knowledge.*

What factors helped William Harvey to discover the circulation of the blood? Explain your answer, using your own knowledge and source C. (9)

Target: Recall; analysis of key features; causation (AO1:7 AO2:2)

Level 1: Simple statements about his work or offering factor(s) from source or own knowledge. Eg artists' drawings

(1-3)

Level 2: Developed statement from source and/or own knowledge eg describing Harvey's work and stating a link to factor eg renaissance challenge to old ideas.

Level 3: Analysis of reasons for Harvey's discovery. Eg shows the role of a new spirit of enquiry and Vesalius' work in challenging the ideas of Galen.

(4-6)

Answers must include recalled knowledge to enter level two.

(7-9)

3. *Study Sources D and E*
Compare the value of sources D and E for someone enquiring into the importance of William Harvey's work. Explain your answer, using Sources D and E

(7)

Target

Evaluation of sources; (AO2)

- Level 1: Simple statement based on extraction of content or comment on nature eg didn't just follow old ideas. (1-2)
- Level 2: Developed statement referring to content or nature/origin of source(s) eg E is his experiment, D written at the time and by an important member of the Royal Society (3-5)
- Level 3: Reasoned comparison which considers value of both in the light of their content and nature/origin. Eg value of Source D from a knowledgeable contemporary source, but qualified by friendship/form (poem); Source E, of limited value for gauging reaction or impact, but of great value in the light of its nature: recording the experiment. (6-7)

4. *How can you tell that Lord Conway wanted Anne to use a different doctor? Explain your answer, using Source F.*

Target: Analysis of and inference from sources; (AO2)

Level 1: Simple statement, based on extraction of content eg dangerous (1-2)

Level 2: Developed statement describing source content and linking to attitude.
eg selects statements re 'Phantasy' and states Conway's fears. (3-4)

Level 3: Developed and reasoned inference of aim from Conway's selection and/or
treatment of content eg shows the way the message is conveyed via
dangers of extremes sinking the ship. (5-6)

5. *Study Sources G, H and I*
How far do sources G and H support what Kenneth Keele says in Source I about reactions to William Harvey's work in the seventeenth century? (7)
- Target: analysis of portrayal; cross-referencing (AO2 and AO3: 7marks)
- Level 1: Simple statements giving similarity eg Primrose opposed. (1-2)
- Level 2: Developed statement matching content of source(s) eg Primrose says useless, Scarborough staying with old ideas as Keele says. (3-5)
- Level 3: Analyses the extent of support for I from G and H eg notes that G wants to retain old ideas, and shows treatment in H is based on principles of Hippocrates and Galen and argues from Scarborough's knowledge and position, that the use of Harvey's work was limited. (6-7)

6.

Study Sources D, F, G and J

How far can we rely on John Aubrey's account (Source J)? Explain your answer, using the sources.

(9)

Target: Cross-referencing and evaluation of sources; (AO2)

Level 1: Simple statement with extraction from source (s) at face value, or simple comment on nature/origin eg from friend, knew Harvey

(1-3)

Level 2: Decision supported by matching content or comment on nature/origin of source(s) eg agrees that Primrose wrote against him and that Conway disliked his ideas.

(4-6)

Level 3: Reaches judgment supported by careful examination of evidence of sources eg reasons from origin and content of F, that it is likely that Harvey's practice did fall, and for the reasons Aubrey gives, if influential opinion was against using Harvey as a doctor.

(7-8)

Level 4: Reaches and sustains reasoned conclusion. Considers implications and weight of evidence. eg shows that some points of information (eg Primrose) are supported, that the evidence of influential opposition from individuals such as Conway might also support decline in Harvey's practice, but the extent of acceptance is less well supported, although D indicates that a member of Royal Society accepted it.

(9)

7. *Study Source K and use your own knowledge.*

In what ways did the work of the Royal Society help bring about progress in medicine in the seventeenth century? (6)

Target: Recall; analysis of key features; causation (AO1:4 AO2:2)

Level 1: Simple statements offering way(s) or describing work from sources or own knowledge. Eg experimental (1-2)

Level 2: Developed statement describing the Society's work eg publication of scientific theories. (3-4)
(Answers without additional recalled knowledge may not enter Level 2.)

Level 3: Analysis of contribution to progress. Reasoned exploration of work of Society eg as a factor encouraging breakdown of earlier acceptance, new spirit of enquiry and experimentation. (5-6)

8. *Study Sources A, D and I and use your own knowledge.*

*Did William Harvey make an important contribution to progress in medicine?
Explain your answer, using your own knowledge, sources A, D and I and any other
sources you find helpful.*

(12)

**Target: Recall, analysis of consequence, Evaluation of an interpretation (AO1 6
AO2 and 3: 6 marks**

Level 1: Simple statement from sources or own knowledge. Eg people still
believed Galen (1-3)

Level 2: Developed statement about Harvey's work from source and/or own
knowledge (4-6)

Level 3: Reaches a judgment supported by careful examination of the evidence of
the sources and own knowledge eg uses sources and own knowledge in a
reasoned exploration of work of Harvey as a factor encouraging
breakdown of earlier acceptance of Galen, or explores the importance of
Harvey's scientific approach. (7-9)

Level 4: Reaches and sustains a reasoned conclusion eg Considers the significance
of Harvey by exploring the importance of the theory and the evidence of
its acceptance, but also the limitations of Harvey's work before
Malpighi's work on capillaries and the inability of physicians to apply
Harvey's theories before the understanding of blood groups etc.
(Answers must include Additional Recalled knowledge to achieve more
than 7 marks.) (10-12)

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