

# Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2010

GCSE

GCSE History (1336 21)

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## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number		Study Sources A and B. What can you learn from Sources A and B about the problems involved in surgery in the mid-nineteenth century?
		Target
1		Comprehension and inference (AO2: 6 marks)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-2	Comprehension; simple statement of detail taken from source(s) or generalised inference without support from source.  <i>Eg operations were painful; operations were done in unhygienic conditions.</i>
2	3-5	Inference about the problems of surgery, supported from source(s).  <i>Eg without anaesthetics the patient in Source A felt great pain; in Source B infection is likely to occur.</i>
3	6	Inference supported from sources used in combination  <i>Eg surgery was carried out in difficult conditions with the patient conscious and in unhygienic conditions; these sources show why the three issues of pain, infection and blood loss were such a problem.</i>

Question Number	Study Source C. Why was there so much opposition to the use of anaesthetics when they were first introduced? Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain your answer.	
	Target	
2	Analysis of and inference from source material (AO1 : 2 marks; AO2 : 4 marks )	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-2	Simple statement from source or own knowledge.  <i>Eg sometimes people died; some people thought it was wrong to relieve pain.</i>
2	3-4	Developed statement from source and / or own knowledge describing problem(s) involved in using anaesthetics or opposition to their use.  <i>Eg lack of precision in knowledge of dosage; complications caused by ether; problems in the use of chloroform; religious objection to use of anaesthetics in childbirth; attitude of some doctors that a patient who remained conscious was more likely to survive.</i>
3	5-6	Analysis explaining reasons for, or range of, opposition to the use of anaesthetics.  <i>Eg shows that different groups opposed the use of anaesthetics on different grounds.</i>

Question Number		Study Sources D and E. Compare the value of Sources D and E for an enquiry into the importance of Lister's use of antiseptics in operations.  Target
3		Evaluation of sources (A02: 8)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	Simple statement based on extraction from, or description of, source.  <i>Eg 15% died after antiseptics were used; the boy in E survived; D tells you more; E is a primary source.</i>
2	4-6	Developed statement of value, referring to content OR reliability / nature/origin/purpose of source(s).  <i>Eg D is useful because it shows the effect of using antiseptics; E is useful because it explains what Lister did and what effect it had; D is useful because it is a table which shows the figures clearly; E is reliable because it comes from Lister himself.</i>  Peg at 5 any answers which focus on the importance of Lister's use of antiseptics, instead of the value of the sources
3	7-8	Analysis of the value of the source(s) based on reasoning from the content, <u>taking into account the effect</u> of reliability /nature/origin/purpose.  <i>Eg D shows a significant difference in survival rate but the table does not give any explanatory details; E gives a clear account from Lister himself but has he exaggerated to impress his father; E is only one incident - does he think it is noteworthy because it is unusual?</i>  Reserve top mark for answers which consider both sources.

Question Number		Study Sources F, G and H. How far did the doctors in Sources F, G and H react differently to Lister's ideas? Explain your answer, using Sources F, G and H.
		Target
4		Comprehension; analysis of differences (A02 : 7)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-2	Simple statement from source(s).  <i>Eg in F there was some move towards acceptance of Lister's ideas; in G the doctor laughed at Lister's ideas; in H they did not see the relevance of Lister's work.</i>
2	3-5	Developed statement describing the different views, supported from the sources.  <i>Eg in F &amp; H the surgeons accepted Lister's ideas but in G they ridiculed them; in F the surgeon acted on Lister's ideas but not in G and H.</i>
3	6-7	Analysis explaining the range of reactions to Lister's ideas, either focusing on the reasons for the different reactions or assessing the degree of acceptance/hostility.  <i>Eg the doctor in F accepted Lister's ideas and used carbolic to wash his hands but did not understand about infection because he used an old coat to wear when operating; in G the doctor and nurses have not accepted Lister's ideas or understood the importance of antiseptics whereas in H the doctors seems to understand Lister's ideas but do not see the relevance of them.</i>

Question Number		Study Source I. What impression does the author of Source I give of the doctors who opposed Lister? Explain your answer, using Source I.
		Target
5		Analysis and inference from source material; portrayal (A02:4; A03: 2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-2	Simple statement based on extraction from source.  <i>Eg the author says they were not all stupid; he says they were experienced doctors; he is sympathetic towards them.</i>
2	3-4	Developed statement describing source content and linking it to the impression created or using it to show that doctors had valid reasons to oppose Lister  <i>Eg the author is sympathetic to the doctors, saying they were not stupid and had good reasons to oppose Lister's ideas; he says they achieved good results without carbolic acid; the evidence for Lister's claims was not convincing.</i>
3	5-6	Developed statement using source content and language / tone / treatment, to show how an overall impression of those doctors is created.  <i>Eg the author is sympathetic to the doctors who opposed Lister and shows they were experienced doctors who had valid reasons for their attitude.</i>



Question Number		Study Sources J, K and L. How far do Sources J, K and L show that the problem of infection in surgery had been overcome by the middle of the twentieth century? Explain your answer, using Sources J, K and L.  Target
6		Cross referencing of sources to reach a judgement (A02 : 8)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-2	Simple statement supported by extraction from source(s) or describes content of sources with link to question implicit.  <i>Eg in J they have realised the need to sterilise equipment; in K they are working in aseptic conditions; L shows that infection was still a problem.</i>
2	3-5	Developed statement supported from the content of the source(s).  <i>Eg uses details of J and K to show the move from antiseptic to aseptic conditions and infection being overcome; uses L to recognise that infection still a problem in the 1940s but this could not be solved by improved operating techniques.</i>
3	6-8	Reaches a reasoned and balanced conclusion, based on all 3 sources and considering the weight that should be placed on their evidence.  <i>Eg uses content of J to suggest sterile equipment was widespread, and K to show aseptic techniques weighed against the point that L suggests infection was still a problem in 1940; considers the weight of evidence from the sources eg can it be assumed the photograph in K shows conditions in a typical operation?</i>

Question Number		Study Source M and use your own knowledge. Give three examples to show how science and technology have improved surgery during the first half of the twentieth century. Use Source M and your own knowledge to explain your answer.  Target
7		Recall, analysis of cause and key features; analysis of source(A01: 5; A02 : 2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-2	Simple statement giving example(s) to show that science and / or technology have affected surgery.  <i>Eg blood transfusion; aseptic surgery; better equipment.</i>  All comment about the importance of the microscope and Pasteur' germ theory that are not specific to twentieth century should be limited to this level.
2	3-5	Developed statement supported from M and / or own knowledge describing developments in surgery in the twentieth century which were linked to science and / or technology.  <i>Eg describes improvements in blood transfusions; explains how X Rays were used in surgery; shows how improved equipment made surgery aseptic - steam steriliser, rubber gloves, etc.</i>
3	6-7	Analysis of ways in which science and /or technology helped to improve surgery in this period.  <i>Eg shows how developments in science and technology led to aseptic surgery and explains why this is safer, shows the stages by which blood transfusions were developed and explains the significance; shows the effect of technology such as X Rays, endoscopes etc.</i>  At top of level, must mention 3 examples .

Question Number		Study Sources D, J and M and use your own knowledge. How far do you agree that there was more progress in surgery in the second half of the nineteenth century than in the first half of the twentieth century? Explain your answer using your own knowledge, Sources D, J and M and any other sources you find helpful.
		Target
8		Recall, analysis of change and causation; evaluation of an interpretation. (AO 1: 6; AO 2 & 3 : 6 )
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	Simple statement from source(s) or own knowledge offering comment about developments in surgery.  <i>Eg identifies use of anaesthetics, antiseptics or blood transfusion as progress, or comments in general terms about the progress made.</i>
2	4-6	Developed statement supported from source(s) and / or own knowledge describing developments in surgery.  <i>Eg describes improvements in anaesthetics, antiseptics, blood transfusions; explains how surgery became safer.</i>
3	7-9	Analysis of developments in surgery constructing an argument to show the impact of key developments.  <i>Eg shows the importance of the development of antiseptics; recognises the importance of developments in the nineteenth century but explains the problem of blood loss still remained; shows the importance of blood transfusions or plastic surgery in the twentieth century.</i>  Peg at 8 if no ARK.
4	10-12	Reaches and sustains a reasoned conclusion from sources <b>and</b> own knowledge considering the impact of developments in nineteenth and twentieth centuries in order to make a judgement.  <i>Eg the discovery of anaesthetics and antiseptics laid the foundation for later improvements / was limited because they could not deal with blood loss; in the twentieth century the ability to carry out transfusions or plastic surgery radically transformed surgery.</i>



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