

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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## GCSE

4285/02

## HISTORY

### UNIT 3: Health and Medicine, c.1345 to the present day

P.M. TUESDAY, 14 June 2011

1 hour

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

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### 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**

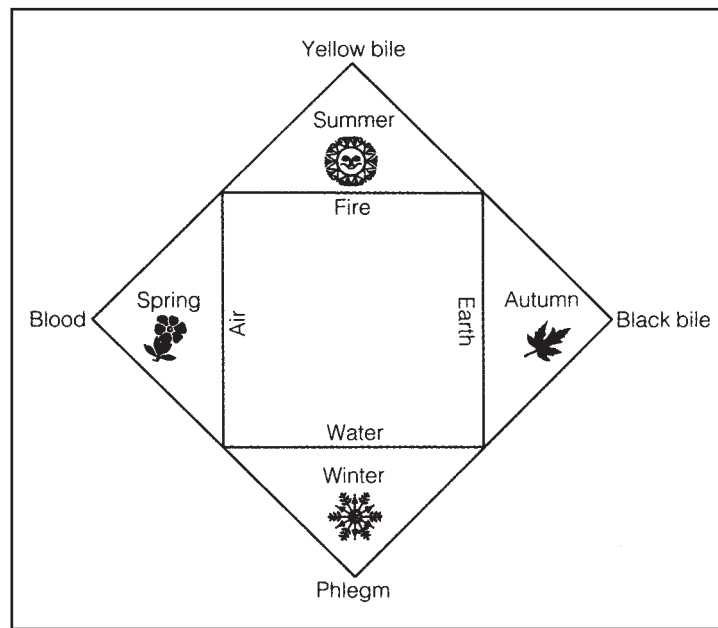
*Answer two questions.*

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

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

[20]

**Source A**



[A diagram of the four humours]

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

[2]

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(b) Describe the work of Wilhelm Röntgen in the nineteenth century.

[4]

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

**Source B**



[A gunshot wound being cauterised in the early sixteenth century.]

**Source C**

Ambroise Paré (1510-1590) changed people's ideas about surgery. Instead of cauterising gunshot wounds, he put an ointment onto the wounds and bandaged them. The wounds healed more quickly and the treatment was less painful for the wounded soldiers.

[From a school text book]





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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



[A medieval man applying leeches to his legs]

(a) What does Source A show you about traditional methods of treating disease?

[2]

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(b) Describe the work of James Simpson in the nineteenth century.

[4]

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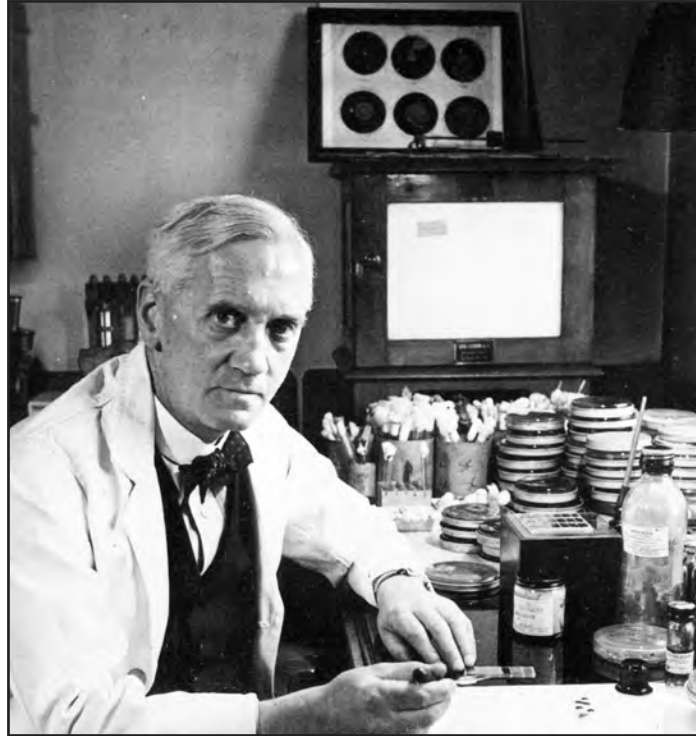
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Look at these two sources about the treatment of disease in the twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

**Source B**



[Sir Alexander Fleming in the laboratory where he discovered penicillin in the late 1920s]

**Source C**

Dr Christian Barnard worked on open-heart surgery and organ transplantation. In 1967, he performed the first human heart transplant. The second heart transplant patient lived for 594 days. These pioneering operations were a revolutionary start in a new form of surgery.

[From a school text book]





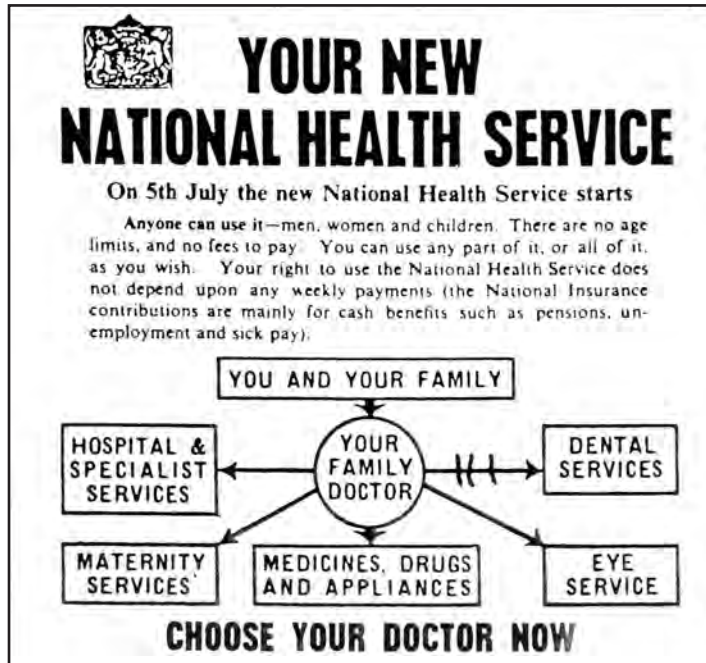
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3. This question is about developments in public health and patient care.

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A publicity leaflet for the new National Health Service, 1948]

(a) What does Source A show you about the National Health Service?

[2]

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(b) Describe methods of combating the plague during the Black Death.

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

**Source B**



[A cellar dwelling in an industrial town in the early nineteenth century.]

**Source C**

In 1842, Edwin Chadwick wrote a report on the living conditions of working people which drew a link between ill health and the poor conditions in the industrial towns. His work led to the Public Health Act of 1848.

[From a school text book]







## SECTION B

*Answer one question only from this section.*

**Either,**

4. How far has medical knowledge developed 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 been successful 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 antiseptics  
Developments in surgery, including transplant surgery  
and any other relevant factors.*

**Or,**

6. Have developments in public health and patient care always improved life 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**



Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

**END OF PAPER**