

Answer ONE question. Answer all the sections within your chosen question, (a) to (d).

C1: Medicine in the Nineteenth Century

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box ☒.

- 1. This question is about the work of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a history of medicine, published in 1995.

By the early nineteenth century there were several explanations of the causes of disease. The most popular was the belief that disease was spread by miasma, or infectious mist. It was believed that decaying matter, mixed with the air and poisoned it so that people caught a variety of infections. This theory of bad air seemed to fit in with the growing industrial towns of the nineteenth century – full of refuse which gave terrible smells. Florence Nightingale believed in the theory, which is why she wanted her hospitals to be well-ventilated, clean and airy.

- (a) Write down **THREE** features of the miasma theory.

(i)

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(1)

(ii)

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(1)

(iii)

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(1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a history of medicine, published in 1997.

Louis Pasteur is remembered for two particular contributions towards combating disease. One was the destruction of germs in liquids through a process of slow heating, known as pasteurisation. This was very appropriate for milk and reduced the number of cases of glandular fever. Another contribution was immunisation against several deadly diseases.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** reasons why the work of Pasteur was important in understanding the causes of disease.

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Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: From a history of medicine, published in 1995.

Robert Koch is particularly remembered for a method of laboratory research. He devised a method of separating different bacteria so that each could be examined separately. These were placed in gelatine and then stained with dyes. This meant they could be photographed under a microscope and colour-coded. They could then be identified more easily.

Source D: A cartoon of the 1870s showing Koch slaying the tuberculosis bacillus.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why Koch's work was important in the fight against disease.

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Q1

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C2: Medicine in the Twentieth Century

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box .

2. This question is about the work of Alexander Fleming and the discovery of penicillin.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a history of medicine, published in 1994.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Paul Ehrlich, a German chemist, tried to discover an antiseptic which could be taken internally to destroy a disease. His work inspired one of his researchers, Alexander Fleming. He witnessed, at first hand, during the First World War, the treatment of wounded soldiers. He was convinced that antiseptics were not the answer. Then, in 1928, Fleming accidentally discovered penicillin. He returned from holiday to find that a prepared culture he had left on a dish had been attacked by a mould. He identified the mould as penicillin.

(a) Write down **THREE** possible events which contributed to the discovery of penicillin.

(i)
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(ii)
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(iii)
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Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a life of Alexander Fleming, published in 1983.

Fleming's role in the discovery of penicillin has been greatly exaggerated. He was never able to produce pure penicillin due to his lack of chemical knowledge. There is strong evidence to suggest that he was convinced that it would be possible to produce pure penicillin eventually. He was unable to repeat the process and made no further discoveries.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** reasons why Fleming's role in the discovery of penicillin may have been exaggerated.

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- (d) At the beginning of the twentieth century, Marie Curie's discovery of radium led to new forms of treatment for cancer patients.

In what ways did the treatment of cancer change during the twentieth century?

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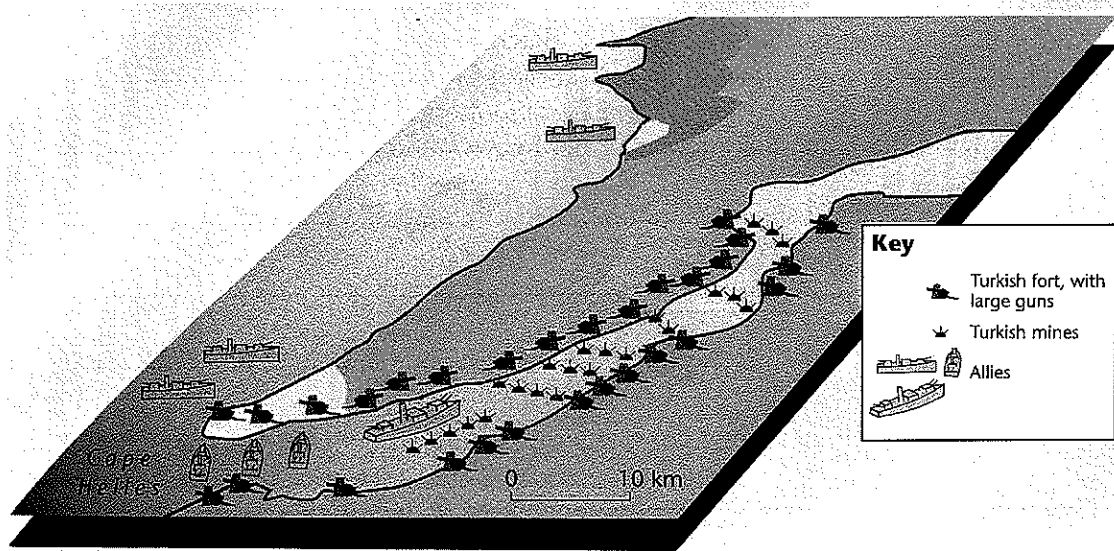
C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box ☒.

3. This question is about the development of combined operations using the army, navy and air force.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A map showing the Turkish defences in the Dardanelles in March 1915.



- (a) Write down **THREE** difficulties facing the Allied naval attack in the Dardanelles in March 1915.

(i)
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(ii)
..... (1)

(iii)
..... (1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: From a history of the First World War, published in 1995.

The British Admiralty and War Office had given very little thought to how the army and navy could work together at Gallipoli. It was also clear that Kitchener had only a hazy idea of what was involved and hoped that the commander-in-chief, Hamilton, would come up with a workable plan. However, Hamilton's only intelligence consisted of some old and inaccurate maps and a tourist guide-book.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** possible reasons why the Gallipoli campaign of 1915 failed.

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Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: From a history of the Second World War, published in 1984.

Hitler and von Rundstedt, the German commander, expected the D-Day landings of 1944 to take place at Calais and had strengthened its defences. Normandy was less well defended. There were tanks in Normandy, but they were not used until it was too late. This was because they could not be used without Hitler’s permission. At the time of the landings he was asleep in Berlin. His advisors were afraid to wake him too early.

Source D: From a British newspaper, 6 June 1944.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the Allied landings in Normandy in June 1944 were a success.

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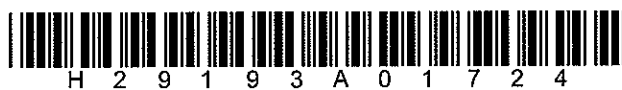
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Q3



C4: The Work of the United Nations

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box ☒.

4. This question is about the work of the United Nations' agencies.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: The 1998 Declaration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

- Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining
- The elimination of forced and compulsory labour
- The abolition of child labour
- The elimination of discrimination in the work place

(a) Write down **THREE** aims of the ILO.

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(1)

(ii)
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(1)

(iii)
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(1)



Study Source B and then answer the question that follows.

Source B: A schoolroom in Africa in the late 1980s set up by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).



(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **TWO** aims of UNESCO.

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Study Sources C and D and then answer the question that follows.

Source C: From the Annual Report of the World Health Organisation (WHO), 1965.

During 1965, the World Health Organisation continued its campaign against disease, especially against malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox and cholera. In 1955, 1,500 million people lived in areas of the world where malaria existed. By 1965, this number had been reduced by 75 per cent as a result of programmes set up by the WHO.

Source D: A photograph of a WHO clinic in Cameroon in 1968. A medical assistant gives anti-malarial drugs.



(c) Using Sources C and D and your own knowledge, explain the main achievements of the World Health Organisation.

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(8)



H 2 9 1 9 3 A 0 2 1 2 4

(d) United Nations' agencies have carried out important work since the 1940s. Choose any one United Nations' agency you have studied, such as FAO or UNICEF. Explain in what ways your chosen agency has brought about change.

You may not choose ILO, UNESCO or WHO.

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Q4

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