

Answer ONE question. Answer ALL parts of 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 changes in the understanding of the causes of disease and the work of Pasteur, Koch and Ehrlich.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: A sketch of a cellar in Manchester in the early 1830s.



- (a) Write down **three** ways in which this cellar was unhealthy.

(i)
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(ii)
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(iii)
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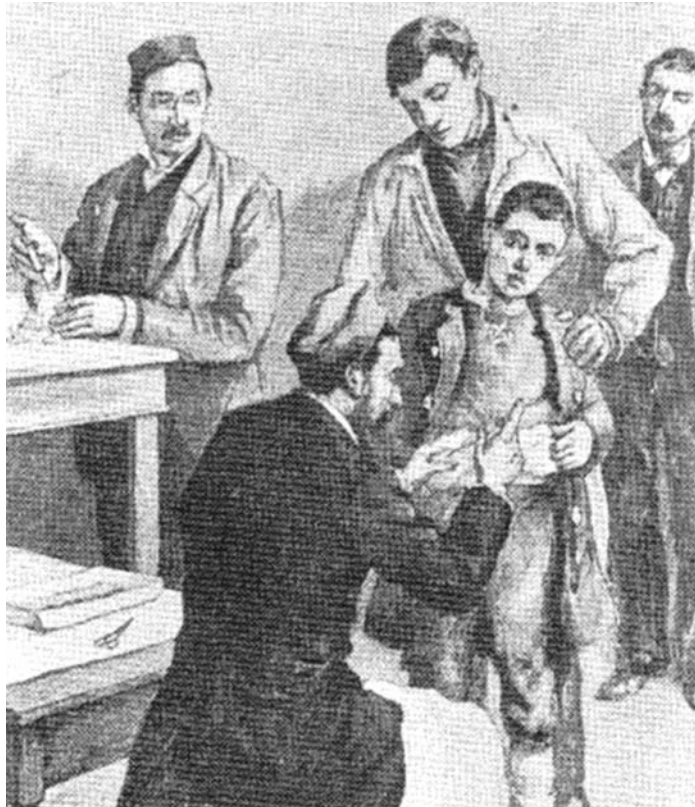


Study Sources C and D and then answer the questions that follow.

Source C: From a history of medicine published in 1996.

In 1882 Pasteur worked on rabies, a disease brought to humans by a bite from an infected dog. It was not a common disease in humans, but it was fatal and the patient suffered terribly. After more than two years of careful research Pasteur developed a rabies vaccine which worked. He also developed vaccines to prevent chicken cholera and anthrax.

Source D: An illustration showing Joseph Meister, aged 9, the first human to be vaccinated successfully against rabies in 1885.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the work of Pasteur was important in the understanding and prevention of disease in the second half of the nineteenth century.

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(d) In what ways did the work of Robert Koch and Paul Ehrlich change people's understanding of the causes of disease in the second half of the nineteenth century?

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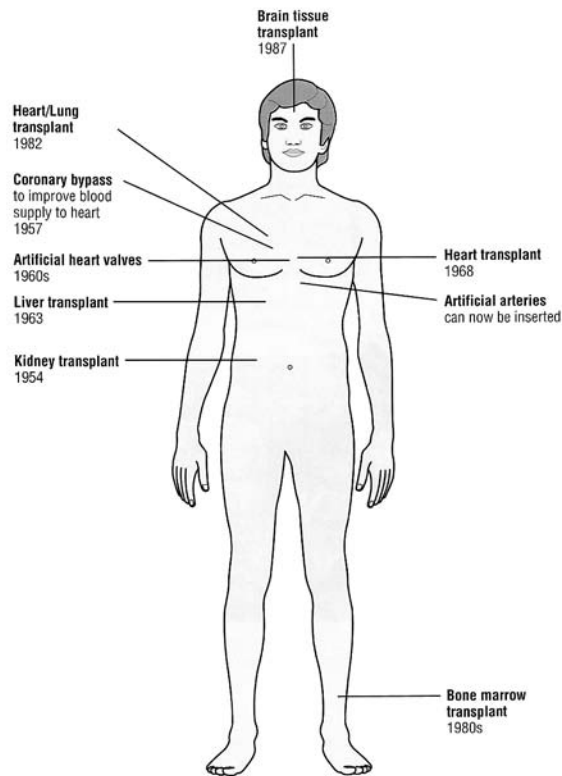
C2: Medicine in the Twentieth Century

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

2. This question is about developments in surgery and the understanding of the structure of DNA.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: Sketch showing the development of transplant surgery.



(a) Write down **three** developments in transplant surgery in the second half of the twentieth century.

(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 medicine textbook, published in 1989.

Until the 1930s anaesthetics were still breathed in by the patient. This made it difficult to control the dosage and operations had to be hurried. In the 1930s Helmuth Wesse discovered new anaesthetics and developed a method of injecting them directly into the blood stream. This meant the dosage could be controlled and operations could last longer.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons why developments in anaesthetics in the twentieth century have improved surgery.

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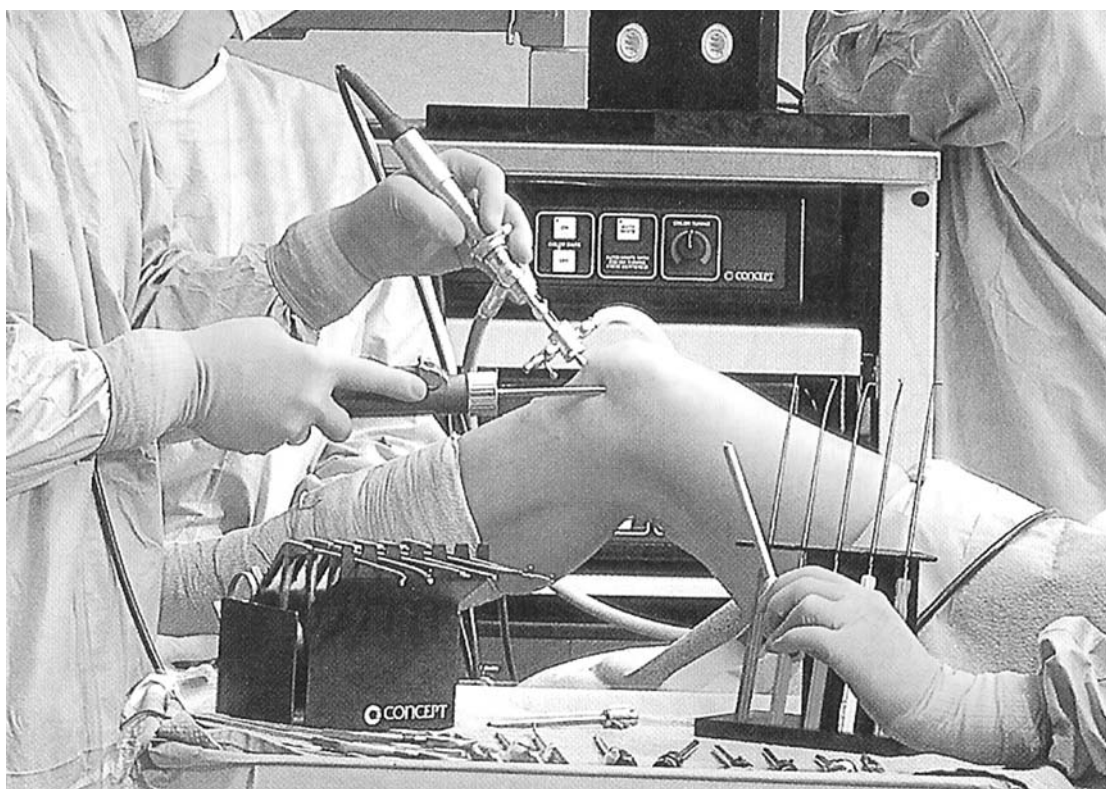


Study Sources C and D and then answer the questions that follow.

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

Rummaging about inside someone's body in a pair of rubber gloves with a large knife is not always the most effective way to treat a patient. The patient has to recover from not only the original illness but also a large wound. Keyhole surgery makes a tiny cut and uses an endoscope. The endoscope is a long flexible tube that can be swallowed. It has a camera and light inside it and all the tiny tools needed to perform an operation.

Source D: Photograph showing a keyhole surgery.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why keyhole surgery has brought improvements for patients.

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(8)



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(Total for Question 2: 25 marks)

Q2

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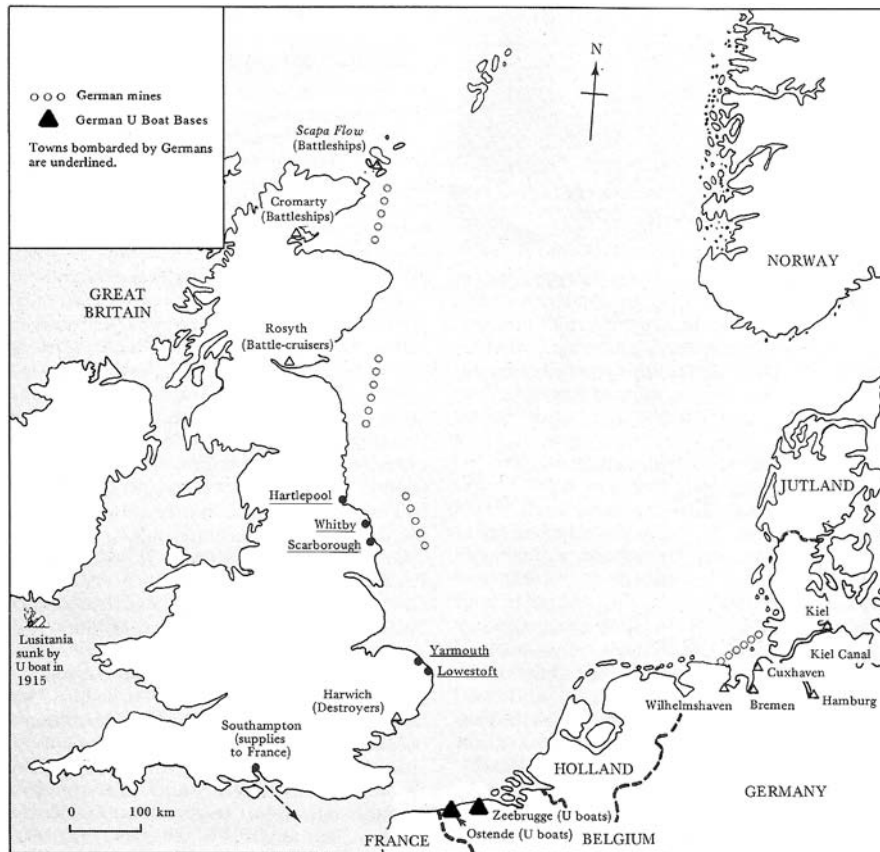
C3: The Changing Nature of Warfare in the Twentieth Century

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

3. This question is about changes in naval warfare.

Study Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A: A map showing the main events in the North Sea, 1914–18.



(a) Write down **three** ways in which the German navy threatened Britain during the First World War.

(i)

 (1)

(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 2007.

The British introduced a series of measures to overcome the U-boat threat. As early as November 1914 the idea of Q ships was put forward. These were old British steamers armed with hidden guns and torpedoes which attracted U-boats close to the ship. The sailors then removed the gun coverings and shelled the U-boat. However, the Q ships only sank 14 U-boats. Of much greater importance was the convoy system, introduced in June 1917.

(b) Using Source B, and your own knowledge, give **two** reasons why the British were able to survive the German U-Boat threat of 1917–18.

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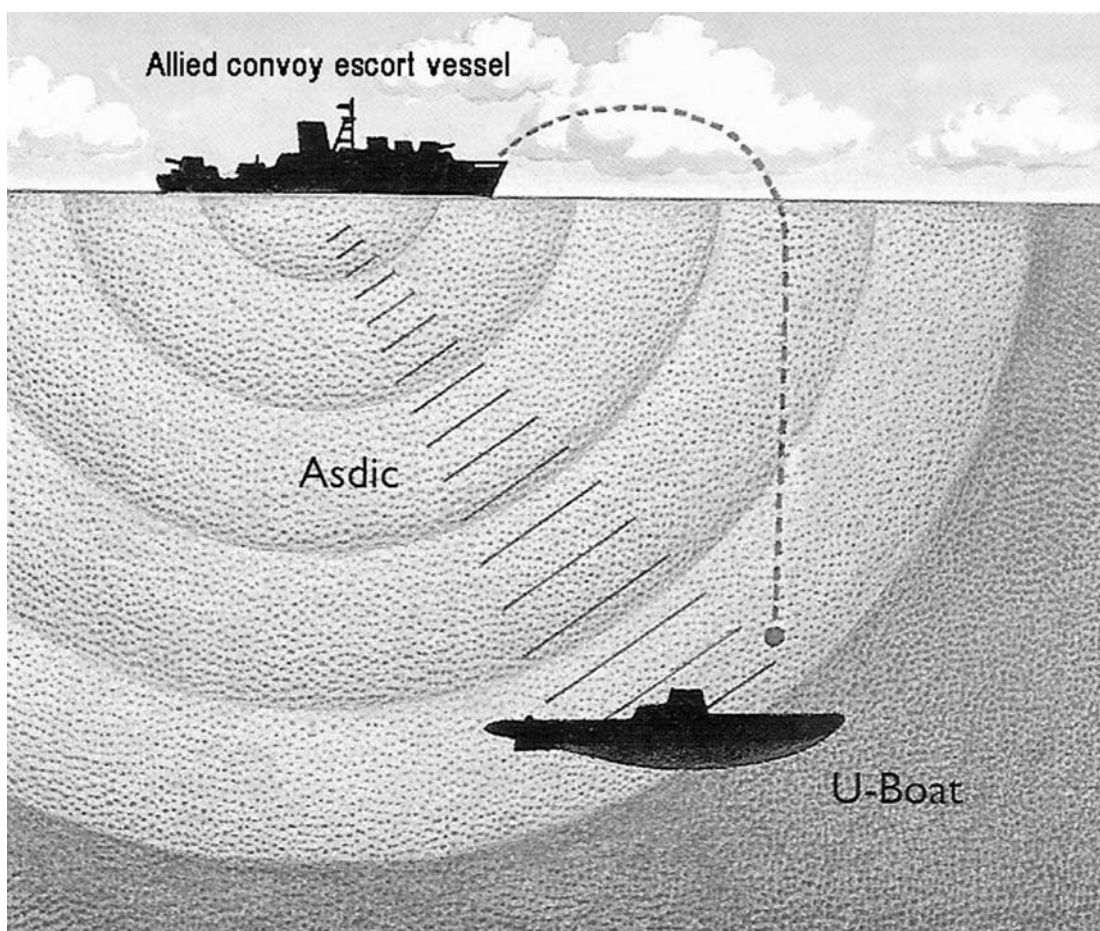


Study Sources C and D and then answer the questions that follow.

Source C: From a history of twentieth-century warfare, published in 2005.

The Battle of the Atlantic was transformed in 1943 by a combination of factors, including the use of long-range aircraft, such as the Liberator, on anti-submarine patrols, and the cracking of German naval codes by British codebreakers. Almost 100 U-boats, a quarter of the entire German submarine force, were destroyed in the first five months of that year.

Source D: A sketch showing ASDIC (a sonar listening device), which detected the noise of U-boat engines.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain why the Allies won the Battle of the Atlantic during the Second World War.

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(d) In what ways did the development of the aircraft carrier change the nature of warfare during and since the Second World War?

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C4: The work of the United Nations

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

4. This question is about the agencies of the United Nations and its peacekeeping role.

Study Source A and then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From the official United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) website, 2007.

UNICEF has led a tireless campaign against disease and suffering. In the early 1980s, 70,000 children died each day. Today that number has been cut by more than half. In 1980, 10 per cent of the world’s population were immunized against the six killer diseases. Today, the number is over 75 per cent. This year, 3 million more children will live to their fifth birthday than in 1990. UNICEF has also greatly reduced the numbers of children suffering from malnutrition.

(a) Write down **three** achievements of UNICEF.

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(1)

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(1)

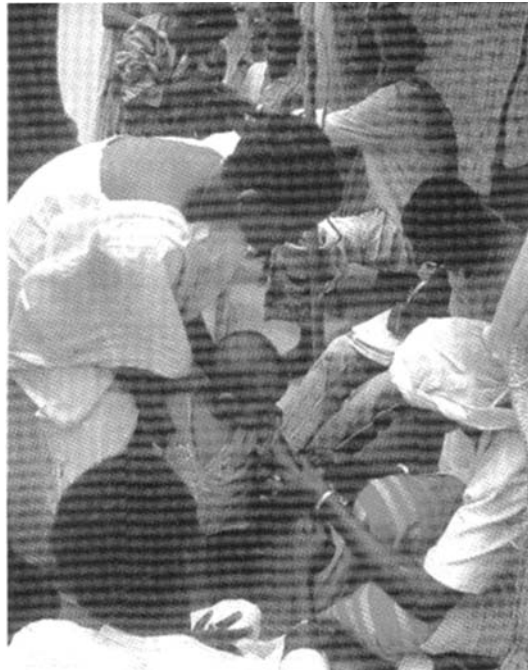


Study Sources C and D and then answer the questions that follow.

Source C: From a history of the United Nations, published in 1999.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has been successful in dealing with a range of diseases, including leprosy and smallpox, and has organised programmes to eradicate malaria. Furthermore, it has helped to reduce malnutrition, one of the major causes of disease. It also trains doctors and nurses and carries out research.

Source D: A WHO doctor inoculating a child against smallpox, in 1975.



(c) Using Sources C and D, and your own knowledge, explain in what ways the World Health Organization has improved health standards worldwide.

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Q4

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