

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4383/02



S17-4383-02

HISTORY**UNIT 3: DEVELOPMENT STUDY****Changes in Health and Medicine, c. 1345 to the present day**

TUESDAY, 20 JUNE 2017 – MORNING

1 hour 15 minutes

Questions answered	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Question	20	
Question	20	
Question	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	55	

4383
020001**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. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use a pink 4-page continuation booklet. Write your name on the front of the continuation booklet and indicate clearly the number(s) of the questions you answer. Put the continuation booklet 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.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to your chosen question in Section B.

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

Source A

Any new ideas were not based on scientific proof. The Church did not allow the dissection of human bodies, so knowledge was hard to come by. Medieval doctors made many misunderstandings - for example, an Italian doctor claimed that combing the hair 'comforts the brain'.

[From an historical website on Medieval Medicine]

Source B



[From The Fabric of the Human Body (1543), by Vesalius. He is shown dissecting an arm]

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

Source A

Life before the invention of penicillin was tough. Many bacterial diseases infected and killed people. There was no medicine to completely cure these diseases and save lives.

[From a newspaper article]

Source B



[A picture from a 1944 magazine article showing penicillin being used on soldiers during the Second World War]

Look at these two sources about patient care in the twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

Source A

Visiting the doctor in the early 1900s was expensive. For most people a doctor's fee was out of the question unless absolutely necessary. The average wage of a working man was 20 shillings (£1) per week, and this is what a doctor would charge for one consultation.

[From an historical website]

Source B



[An Accident and Emergency facility in a modern Welsh NHS hospital]

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SECTION B

Answer **one** question only from this section.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

Either,

4. How far has medical knowledge developed from the Middle Ages to the present day? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*The influence of Renaissance ideas
The contribution of individuals such as Andreas Vesalius
Advances in knowledge such as the discovery of the germ theory
and any other relevant factors.*

Or,

5. Have changes in the prevention and treatment of disease always improved from the Middle Ages to the present day? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*The use of traditional treatments and remedies
The contribution of individuals such as James Simpson
The development of modern surgical methods, 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? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*The effectiveness of methods of combating the plague up to the seventeenth century
Improvements in nursing and patient care
The success of attempts to provide healthier housing and cleaner air in the twentieth century
and any other relevant factors.*

You may only answer one question from Section B.

