1.2 Medicine in Britain, c1700-c1900: Vaccination, Germ Theory and Public Health: Test Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this pack.

1 Name the English doctor who developed an effective vaccination against smallpox in 1796.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Explain two ways in which the ideas of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch about the causes of disease were similar.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Describe two problems faced by surgeons before the widespread use of anaesthetics and antiseptics in the mid-nineteenth century.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Robert Koch identified the bacterium that causes a serious disease of the lungs. Name the disease and give the year in which he identified the bacterium.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 State the action John Snow took in 1854 that helped bring the Broad Street cholera outbreak to an end, and how he identified where to take it.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.2 Medicine in Britain, c1700-c1900: Vaccination, Germ Theory and Public Health: Test Pack

Question 1

Edward Jenner **B1**

Answer: Edward Jenner

Question 2

both rejected the idea of spontaneous generation and showed that specific microorganisms (germs) cause specific diseases, forming the basis of germ theory **B2**

both used careful, methodical laboratory experiments (e.g. Pasteur's swan-necked flask experiments; Koch's use of solid culture media and staining to identify individual bacteria) to provide scientific evidence for their theories **B2**

Answer: Both proved specific germs cause specific diseases, and both used careful laboratory experiments to prove it.

Question 3

pain: patients undergoing surgery were fully conscious and had to be restrained, so operations had to be performed as fast as possible, which limited what surgeons could safely attempt **B2**

infection: surgeons operated without understanding that germs caused wound infections, so many patients who survived an operation later died from post-operative infections such as sepsis or gangrene **B2**

Answer: Pain (patients were conscious, so speed was essential) and infection (no understanding of germs led to fatal post-operative infections).

Question 4

1882 **B1**

correctly names tuberculosis (TB) as the disease **B1**

Answer: Tuberculosis (TB), 1882

Question 5

he mapped the cholera cases in the area and traced most of them to people who had drunk water from the Broad Street pump **B1**

he persuaded the local council to remove the handle of the pump, stopping people from drawing water from it **B1**

Answer: Snow mapped cases back to the Broad Street pump, then had the pump handle removed.

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