1.16 The Role of Science, Technology and Communication in Medical Change: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.

1 Give the name of the fifteenth-century invention that greatly increased the speed at which medical books could be copied and distributed.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give the name of the seventeenth-century device that magnified small objects and became important for observing microbes.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Name the sixteenth-century anatomist whose detailed printed illustrations challenged Galenic anatomy.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

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4 State two ways in which printed medical books helped Renaissance physicians.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Explain one way in which the invention of the printing press and the development of DNA sequencing were similar in their effects on medical knowledge.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.16 The Role of Science, Technology and Communication in Medical Change: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

the printing press **B1**

Answer: The printing press

Question 2

the microscope **B1**

Answer: The microscope

Question 3

Andreas Vesalius **B1**

Answer: Andreas Vesalius

Question 4

made accurate illustrations and anatomical descriptions widely available **B1**

allowed knowledge to spread faster between universities and cities **B1**

Answer: They made accurate illustrations and anatomical descriptions widely available, and allowed knowledge to spread faster between universities and cities.

Question 5

identifies a similarity and supports it with detail, for example both greatly increased how quickly and widely medical information could be shared and standardised, reducing local variation in knowledge **B2**

further supporting detail, for example printing made identical anatomical diagrams available across Europe while DNA sequencing created shared genetic data banks used by researchers worldwide **B2**

Answer: Both greatly increased how quickly and widely medical information could be shared and standardised: the printing press let identical anatomical diagrams and texts circulate across Europe, while DNA sequencing created shared genetic data banks used by researchers worldwide, so each reduced local variation in medical knowledge by standardising and spreading it.

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