

## 9.2 Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **Total: 12 marks****KEY WORDS** disease 疾病 • diseases associated with poverty persisted 与贫困相关的疾病

### Objective

Build the skills to explain **disease** 疾病 in the modern world.**You must be able to:**

- state the CED's three-part account of disease
- explain what 'diseases associated with poverty persisted' claims
- state what outbreaks spurred
- explain the CED's point about longevity

### 1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

#### ■ Three parts

**Diseases associated with poverty persisted; other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats**, in some cases leading to social disruption; and **some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity**.

#### ■ Persistence

The first claim is about distribution, not medicine. These diseases persisted where poverty did, so their continuation is a fact about inequality rather than about the state of medical knowledge.

#### ■ What outbreaks spurred

**These outbreaks spurred technological and medical advances.** The relationship runs both ways: disease drives medicine as medicine reduces disease.

#### ■ Longevity

**"Merely** because of increased longevity" is a careful qualifier: an increase in a disease's incidence can be a sign of success — more people living long enough to develop it — rather than of decline.

## 2 Practice

**2.1** State the CED's three-part account of disease. [3]

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**2.2** Explain what "diseases associated with poverty persisted" claims. [2]

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**2.3** The CED explains a rise in some diseases by longevity.

(a) State what "merely" contributes. [1]

(b) State what outbreaks spurred. [1]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** The persistence of poverty-associated diseases is a fact about [1]

- **A** medical knowledge
- **B** inequality
- **C** climate
- **D** genetics

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**3.2** A rise in a disease's incidence caused by longer lives indicates [1]

- **A** medical failure
- **B** more people living long enough to develop it
- **C** a new epidemic
- **D** falling life expectancy

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**3.3** A country's rate of an age-related disease doubles as life expectancy rises.

(a) State the likely explanation. [1]

(b) Explain why this is not evidence of worsening health. [2]

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## Solutions

**2.1** diseases associated with poverty persisted; other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats, sometimes causing social disruption; some occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity.

**2.2** their continuation follows the distribution of poverty rather than any limit of medical knowledge.

**2.3** (a) it identifies longevity as the whole explanation for that rise. (b) technological and medical advances.

**3.1 B.** inequality.

**3.2 B.** the CED's own point.

**3.3** (a) more people are reaching the ages at which it occurs. (b) the rise follows from longer life, which is itself the result of improved survival.