

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]

2.2 Explain what “diseases associated with poverty persisted” claims. [2]

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

(a) State what “merely” contributes. [1]

(b) State what outbreaks spurred. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

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

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

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

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

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]
