

Exercise walk-through

Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease ■ 9.2

eXercise

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

Method — 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.**

Method — 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.

Method — What outbreaks spurred

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

Method — 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.

Practice 2.1 ■ 3 marks

State the CED's three-part account of disease.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

diseases associated with poverty persisted **B1**; other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats, sometimes causing social disruption **B1**; some occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain what “diseases associated with poverty persisted” claims.

Solution 2.2

Method: Three parts

Worked steps

their continuation follows the distribution of poverty **B1** rather than any limit of medical knowledge **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

The CED explains a rise in some diseases by longevity.

- (a) State what “merely” contributes.
- (b) State what outbreaks spurred.

Solution 2.3

Method: Three parts

Worked steps

(a) it identifies longevity as the whole explanation for that rise **B1**. (b) technological and medical advances **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The persistence of poverty-associated diseases is a fact about

A medical knowledge

B inequality

C climate

D genetics

Solution 3.1

Method: Persistence

A medical knowledge

B inequality 

C climate

D genetics

Worked steps

B. inequality.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A rise in a disease's incidence caused by longer lives indicates

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

Solution 3.2

Method: Longevity

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

Worked steps

- B. the CED's own point.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) State the likely explanation.
- (b) Explain why this is not evidence of worsening health.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) more people are reaching the ages at which it occurs **B1**. (b) the rise follows from longer life **B1**, which is itself the result of improved survival **B1**.