

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** 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]

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.