

<u>Due Date:</u>	9 th November 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

dissection	The social norms of a country.
anatomy	Cutting open someone's body to look inside.
medicine	The structure of the human body.
cultural	Drawings of something.
illustrations	Someone who performs surgery on someone.
surgeon	The science of diagnosing and treating diseases and illness.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	In what year did transfusions finally happen?	1899	1900	1901	1902
Q2.	Which of these was medically trained to the highest level?	Physician	Apothecary	Barber-surgeon	Priest
Q3.	What word was used to describe someone who sold lots of different types of medicine and travelled a lot.	Quack	Moo	Woof	Meow
Q4.	What was the name given to the plague in 1665	The Black Death	The Great Plague	The Great Death	The Black Plague
Q5.	What animal was used in blood-letting?	Moths	Spiders	Leeches	Flies
Q6.	Why did the Great Plague come to an end?	The rats died	The rats became immune	The Great Fire of London killed the disease	The Great Fire of London killed the rats
Q7.	What was passed in 1666 which prevented diseases coming into the country on ships?	A law	An order	A promise	A prayer
Q8.	How many new hospitals were built in London between 1720-1750?	2	3	4	5
Q9.	How many patients did London hospitals have by 1800?	2,000	20,000	200,000	2,000,000
Q10.	What was the main approach to treatment in hospitals during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?	Bleeding and purging	Bleeding and self-flagellation	Praying and blood-letting	Purging and praying

<u>Due Date:</u>	16 th November 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

dissection	A building where people were treated for illnesses.
anatomy	Cutting open someone's body to look inside.
medicine	The structure of the human body.
hospital	The 1700s.
eighteenth-century	Preventing someone from catching a specific disease by introducing the substance into the body.
inoculation	The science of diagnosing and treating diseases and illness.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Which of these was not a type of hospital in the eighteenth century?	General hospital	Maternity Hospital	Hospitals for the mentally ill	Eye hospitals
Q2.	In which country was John Hunter born?	England	Ireland	Scotland	Wales
Q3.	What did John Hunter famously collect to support his work?	Corpses	Animals	Bones	Flowers
Q4.	Which King did John Hunter directly serve?	George I	George II	George III	Henry VIII
Q5.	Which of the following diseases was the biggest killer of the eighteenth century?	Chickenpox	Smallpox	Cowpox	Animalpox
Q6.	Which of these was not a reason people had a problem with inoculations?	People still believed God had sent the illness.	Germs and infections were not understood well enough.	The poorest people in society couldn't afford inoculations.	Inoculations did not exist in the eighteenth century
Q7.	Who made the connection between smallpox and cowpox?	Andreas Vesalius	Edward Jenner	John Snow	Louis Pasteur
Q8.	Which occupation was used to test the connection between cowpox and smallpox?	Politicians	Farmers	Milkmaids	Teachers
Q9.	How old was the boy first infected with cowpox to prevent smallpox?	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old
Q10.	What gas was originally used to put patients to sleep during surgery?	Oxygen	Ether	Carbon dioxide	Carbon monoxide

<u>Due Date:</u>	23 rd November 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

spontaneous	Someone who conducts scientific research using equipment.
surgery	Something occurring impulsively.
antiseptic	A substance used to reduce the risk of infection.
scientist	Something given to deliberately reduce pain.
anaesthetic	The health of a whole area or country.
Public Health	Using instruments to treat injuries or disorders.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Who discovered the power of chloroform for putting patients to sleep?	Louis Pasteur	Robert Koch	James Simpson	Joseph Lister
Q2.	Which queen gave birth to a child using chloroform?	Elizabeth I	Elizabeth II	Victoria	Anne
Q3.	What is spontaneous generation?	The belief that germs appeared out of nowhere	Germs transferring from one surface to another	Germs transferring from one person to another	When germs do not appear where they should
Q4.	What was the government's approach to health in England during the nineteenth century?	Pro-active	Laissez-faire	Fully involved	Would only help local areas
Q5.	What is miasma the theory of?	Dirty people	Dirty towns	Dirty air	Dirty roads
Q6.	Which scientist discovered the Germ Theory of Disease?	Louis Pasteur	Robert Koch	James Simpson	Joseph Lister
Q7.	What did Joseph Lister discover?	Drugs	Chloroform	Antiseptics	Surgery
Q8.	How many patients died during Lister's surgery without using antiseptics?	13	14	15	16
Q9.	How many patients died during Lister's surgery when he did use antiseptics?	6	7	8	9
Q10.	In which country did Lister prove the Germ Theory of Disease using silkworms?	England	France	Spain	Italy

<u>Due Date:</u>	30 th November 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

pasteurise	Sterilising something by heating it up.
rivalry	A device used to see microorganisms unidentifiable by the human eye.
microscope	To be in competition with someone.
communication	A microorganism which causes a disease.
germs	To talk to and discuss ideas with someone.
disease	A disorder which produces symptoms.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Which liquid is heated up and cooled down to pasteurise it?	Water	Orange juice	Milk	Wine
Q2.	Which of the following was not something surgeons had to do during aseptic surgery?	Be well scrubbed	Wear surgeon's shoes	Wear gowns	Sterilise surgical instruments
Q3.	From which country was Robert Koch from?	Germany	France	England	Spain
Q4.	What was Koch famous for finding the cause for?	TB	Anthrax	Cowpox	Smallpox
Q5.	Koch famously studied what in the nineteenth century?	DNA	Anatomy	Microbes	Viruses
Q6.	Which animal did Koch experiment on?	Sheep	Cats	Cows	Mice
Q7.	What is a slum?	An overcrowded street where poor people live	A luxury hotel	An overcrowded street where rich people live	Back-to-back housing
Q8.	What disease was rife in English slums?	Cowpox	TB	Typhoid	Cholera
Q9.	In which street was a pump causing the deaths of many people?	London Street	Broad Street	Snow Street	Cholera Street
Q10.	Who proved the link between dirty water and the disease cholera?	John Snow	Robert Koch	James Simpson	Joseph Lister

<u>Due Date:</u>	7 th December 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

transfusion	Someone who conducts scientific research using equipment.
World War	Transferring donated blood from person to person.
antibiotic	The treatment of injuries using instruments.
surgery	A vehicle used to carry injured people to a hospital.
scientist	A medicine that destroys harmful microorganisms.
ambulance	A war which involves the majority of countries in the world.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	How many people died during the First World War?	10 million	11 million	12 million	13 million
Q2.	How long did the First World War last?	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Q3.	What is a blood transfusion?	When someone loses all their blood.	When blood is shared from one person to another.	When someone has too much blood.	When human blood is used in animals.
Q4.	What chemical was used to stop blood from clotting?	Sodium Citrate	Hydrogen Citrate	Sodium Nitrate	Hydrogen Nitrate
Q5.	Who created the first portable X-Ray?	Florence Nightingale	Louis Pasteur	Edward Jenner	Marie Curie
Q6.	Who drove the ambulances with X-Rays on them?	Children	Women	Men	Old people
Q7.	What is penicillin?	An antibiotic	A chemical	A magic bullet	An anaesthetic
Q8.	Which scientists were responsible for the mass production of penicillin?	Alexander Fleming and Louis Pasteur	Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur	Florey and Chain	Florey and Alexander Fleming
Q9.	What percentage of Londoners didn't have enough money to eat properly by the 1900s?	10%	20%	30%	40%
Q10.	Which men investigated the living conditions of poor people?	Florey and Chain	Booth and Rowntree	Florey and Rowntree	Chain and Booth

<u>Due Date:</u>	14 th December 2021
<u>Student Number:</u>	
<u>Name:</u>	

Language of the Lesson – draw a line to match the vocabulary to the correct definition.

Public Health	The ideas of someone or something.
thematic	The health of the whole population
continuity	An organisation founded for a purpose.
change	Things which become different to their original state.
institution	Placing pieces of evidence together which have something in common.
theory	Things which stay the same.

Knowledge retrieval – correctly answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Q1.	Booth and Rowntree's reports claimed which war had highlighted the poverty and poor health people were living in?	Crimean War	Boer War	First World War	Second World War
Q2.	In what year did the School Meals Act ensure local councils provided meals to poor children?	1902	1904	1906	1908
Q3.	How many children received a free school meal everyday?	148,000	158,000	168,000	178,000
Q4.	Which man proposed the set up of the NHS?	Bevan	Lloyd George	Rowntree	Beveridge
Q5.	What did this report claim could ruin people's lives?	The Five Evils	The Five Giants	The Five Diseases	The Five Gods
Q6.	In what year was the NHS established?	1946	1947	1948	1949
Q7.	What was the welfare state?	Providing help to poor people.	Providing help to rich people.	Refusing to provide help.	A state called 'Welfare'.
Q8.	How many people died during the Second World War?	5 million	10 million	15 million	20 million
Q9.	How many marks is the Health and the People unit worth?	36	40	44	48
Q10.	How many questions are in this paper?	2	4	6	8