The discovery of penicillin

Watch the video:

1. Where was the scientist Alexander Fleming raised?

A. On a farm in Scotland.

B. On a beach.

C. In Germany.

2. Did the doctor test for nasty bacteria?

A. No, he didn't.

B. Yes, he did.

C. Both.

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3. What did the scientist discover by looking at his samples?

A. That there was a cure for a disease.

B. That there was an insect.

C. That some of them had been contaminated by a fungus.

4. What was the name of the bacteria that could kill humans and horses?

A. Staphylococcus aureus.

B. Norovirus.

C. Salmonella.

5. In what year were cultures with the bacteria found?

A. 1920

B. 1900

C. 1928

6. What had the scientist's sample been contaminated with?

A. Fungus.

B. Insect.

C. Vitamin.

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7. Had he been the scientist ex-soldier in the first world war?

A. No, he wasn't.

B. Yes, he was.

C. Both.

8. Could fungi kill bacteria on wounded soldiers?

A. No.

B. Maybe.

C. Yes, it did.

9. What was the new wonder drug named?

A. Penicillin.

B. Acetaminophen.

C. Antibiotics.

10. Was penicillin also used for horses?

A. Maybe.

B. Yes.

C. No.

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11. Did excessive use of penicillin make some bacteria resistant?

A. Yes.

B. Maybe.

C. No.

12. What is the other name of the Staphylococcus bacterium?

A. TDH.

B. ACI.

C. MRSA.

13. What symptoms did the bacteria cause?

A. Fever.

B. Vomiting and boils.

C. Headache.

14. What did the scientist think about the fungus he discovered?

A. That he could kill bacteria in wounded soldiers.

B. That it was good.

C. That it was dangerous.

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15. Is this discovery important for humanity?

A. Maybe.

B. No.

C. Yes.

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