

How Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin



<https://youtu.be/l1bm9TTOb8Q>



Watch the video and fill in the gaps in the text:

Having been brought up on a farm in **1)** _____, scientist Alexander Fleming wasn't afraid of getting his hands dirty--examining nasty bacteria like Staphylococcus aureus, which in humans as well as horses can **2)** _____ death,**3)** _____ and boils. One day in 1928, Fleming came back from his holidays. He found some cultures of the Staphylococcus aureus bacteria which he'd meant _____ to _____ throw _____ away _____ had _____ died.

But instead of throwing them away, he stopped to think what might have caused some of his **4)** _____ to die and the rest to live. After a lot of time and **5)** _____ in his lab, Fleming worked out that some of his sample had been **6)** _____ by a particular **7)** _____, which he then managed to grow himself. As an **8)** _____ soldier in World War I, he'd seen hundreds of soldiers die due to **9)** _____ infection. And he figured that if the fungus could **10)** _____ bacteria on his bench, it might also kill bacteria in wounded soldiers.

And he was right. Having renamed his **11)** _____ juice penicillin, it was ready for public consumption. Penicillin has saved the lives of millions of people and horses. But due to **12)** _____, some bacteria are becoming **13)** _____ and Methicillin-Resistant **14)** _____ Aureus is now widespread among humans, known by its more popular name, MRSA.

Scotland
sample
cause

Staphylococcus
fungus
bacterial
contaminated

resistant
kill
mold
overuse
vomiting
ex
effort



Complete the sentences with missing words:

1. MRSA stands for _____.
2. Penicillin was discovered on _____.
3. Penicillin is helpful for humans and _____.
3. Antibiotics become resistant due to _____.
4. Fleming was brought up on a _____ in _____.
5. Staphylococcus aureus can cause _____, _____, _____.
6. Fleming called his mold juice _____.

