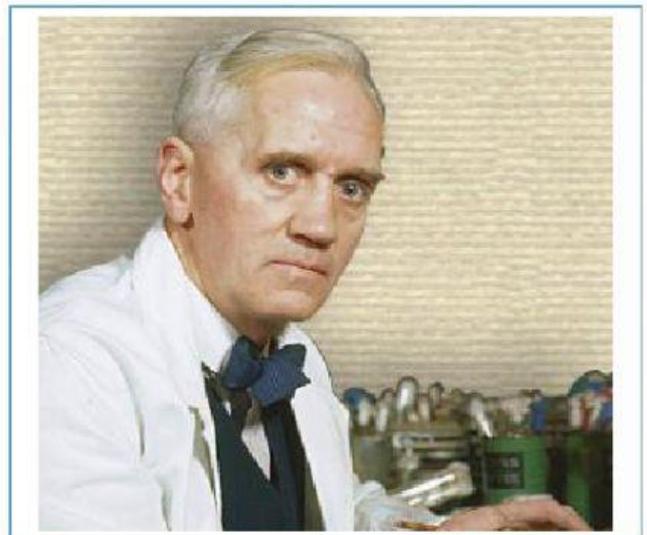


# THE DISCOVERY OF PENICILLIN

2  Watch the video. Choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

- Fleming discovered that penicillin fights \_\_\_\_  
A viruses that cause infections.  
B blood infections.  
C bacteria that cause infections.  
D mould.
- Fleming discovered the properties of penicillin in \_\_\_\_  
A Edinburgh.  
B London.  
C New York.  
D Vienna.
- Fleming found the mould in \_\_\_\_  
A his fridge.  
B on his lunch plate.  
C on a piece of cheese.  
D on a petri dish.
- Penicillin was being produced in large enough quantities for medical use by the \_\_\_\_  
A 1930s.  
B 1940s.  
C 1950s.  
D 1960s
- According to the video, a solution to antibiotic resistance \_\_\_\_  
A will never be found.  
B has already been found.  
C was found three years ago.  
D hasn't been found yet.



GLOSSARY

**adapt** (v) przystosowywać się

**mould** (n) pleśń

**petri dish** (n) szalka Petriego

**resistance** (n) odporność

3  Watch the video again. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F) and correct the false ones.

- The discovery of penicillin is one of the most important medical discoveries because it's so cheap to produce.
- Fleming's laboratory hasn't been tidied up and people can visit nowadays.
- Fleming discovered that bacteria were eating the mould.
- Penicillin was in common medical use twenty years after its discovery.
- Antibiotic resistance is caused by the appearance of new bacteria.

**4** Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 The twins both want to be **sciences/scientists** when they're older.
- 2 They are always asking questions, they're very **curious/curiosity**.
- 3 He has an amazing **able/ability** with languages, I don't know how he picks them up so quickly.
- 4 Penicillin has been used for **treatment/treating** infections since the 1940s.
- 5 I don't think many people understand the **seriousness/serious** of the problem.
- 6 Science programmes on TV have really gained in **popular/popularity** in recent years.
- 7 It's incredible how quickly **living/live** things can adapt to survive in new environments.
- 8 Without the **discovery/discover** of penicillin, we would be living in a very different world now.

**5** Complete the dialogue with *yet, still, already, ever* or *never* and then circle past simple (PS) or present perfect (PP) for each underlined verb.

- A Hi Jim! Have you done <sup>1</sup>(PS/PP) your science homework <sup>2</sup>yet?
- B No, not <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, I've <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ finished <sup>5</sup>(PS/PP) the geography project.
- A I <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ haven't looked <sup>7</sup>(PS/PP) at that. Was it difficult <sup>8</sup>(PS/PP)?
- B No, it wasn't <sup>9</sup>(PS/PP), but it took <sup>10</sup>(PS/PP) a lot of time. I <sup>11</sup>did (PS/PP) the research last weekend and then made <sup>12</sup>(PS/PP) the film yesterday. Have you <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ used <sup>14</sup>(PS/PP) the school video camera?
- A No, I haven't <sup>15</sup>(PS/PP). I've <sup>16</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ used <sup>17</sup>(PS/PP) a real video camera, but I've made <sup>18</sup>(PS/PP) a lot of short films on my phone.
- B Well. Once I started <sup>19</sup>(PS/PP), I worked <sup>20</sup>(PS/PP) out quite quickly how to use it. I'll give you a hand if you like?
- A That'd be great, thanks!