

English Fsc Part 2 Chapter 13 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Joseph Lister, an..... surgeon applied Pasteur's discovery to surgery. | A. English B. Australian C. American D. Arabian |
| 2 | Experiments were made with different _____ then gave way to the next | A. men B. animals C. substances D. chemicals |
| 3 | Reveal means | A. hide B. cover C. shroud D. open |
| 4 | Carbolic acid is a strong <u>germ-killer</u> . | A. Poison B. Medicine C. Powder D. Antibiotic |
| 5 | He quickly <u>abandoned</u> injecting carbolic acid into the blood. (or) Injecting carbolic acid was <u>abandoned</u> . | A. Gave up or stopped B. Suspended C. Checked D. Restricted |
| 6 | Lister..... his instruments with carbolic acid. | A. Rationalized B. Reconciled C. Sterilized D. Commercialized |
| 7 | Oculist is _____ expert | A. eye B. nose C. bone D. lungs |
| 8 | Lardar means _____ | A. loving B. large C. store room D. laddar |
| 9 | Fleming continued to _____ his faith in Penicillin. | A. proclaim B. Describe C. Explain D. Show |
| 10 | Therapy means _____ | A. a book B. a game C. an exercise D. medical treatment |
| 11 | Lister and Pasteur <u>revolutionized</u> the theory and practice of medicine. | A. Changed somewhat B. Improved C. Modeernized D. Completely changed. |
| 12 | "Vaccine" means: | A. Medicines as pills B. Powered medicine C. Medicine put in blood D. Herbal medicine |
| 13 | Abandon means _____ | A. give up B. give in C. give out D. give away |
| 14 | It was a dustless, air-conditioned <u>sanctum</u> . | A. Comfortable reserved place. B. Shaded place C. Cave D. Underground room |
| 15 | They could not be seen with the <u>nakedeye</u> . | A. Bare B. Unhelped C. Unassisted D. Open |

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| 16 | His share was enough for him to train for a career with better_____ | A. Result B. Profit C. Prospects D. Gains |
| 17 | The discovery was of _____ importance. | A. Considerable B. enough C. Some D. Little |
| 18 | It was a _____ dustless laboratory. | A. Clear B. Pure C. Clean D. Gleaming |
| 19 | For years Fleming <u>sought</u> to find a means to fight against bacteria. | A. Worked B. Struggled C. Tried D. Planned |
| 20 | The Flemings, born on the land, were becoming a..... family | A. Technician B. Educationist C. Medical D. Business |
| 21 | Wonderful, but _____ could never have been discovered in a lab like this | A. Neomycin B. Streptomycin C. penicillin D. terramycin |
| 22 | Armour means _____ | A. cloth cover B. paper cover C. metal cover D. screen cover |
| 23 | I did not do any thing, Nature makes penicillin, I just _____ | A. finding B. finds C. fined D. found |
| 24 | He <u>lacked</u> both the training and equipment needed for the job. | A. Missed B. Wanted C. Needed D. Did not have |
| 25 | It was not just <u>modesty</u> that made him say this. | A. Pride B. Jealousy C. Enmity D. Humility |
| 26 | Louis Pasteur, a..... chemist discovered that disease was caused by living organisms. | A. American B. Dutch C. French D. British |
| 27 | Lysozyme was the _____ of penicillin | A. Sister B. Basis C. Mother D. Forerunner |
| 28 | The germs could be destroyed by <u>antiseptics</u> . | A. Disinfectants B. Chemicals C. Medicines D. Drugs |
| 29 | He went to Kilmarnock _____ | A. Academy B. School C. University D. College |
| 30 | These two men together..... the theory and practice of medicine. | A. Minimized B. Revolutionized C. Aggrandized D. Recognized |
| 31 | Then in 19 _____ he joined the R.A.M.C. and faced the problems of the First World War | A. 10 B. 12 C. 14 D. 20 |
| 32 | Lister <u>sterilized</u> his instruments with carbolic acid. | A. Purified B. Cleaned C. Washed D. Freed from bacteria |
| 33 | "The Middle Ages" means: | A. The years between 1900-2000 B. 100-1000 C. 500-1500 |

C. 900-1000
D. 1000-1400

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| 34 | We have in this war gone back to all the septic infections of the _____ ages | A. Modern B. Middle C. Early D. Ancient |
| 35 | Fleming was knighted in 1944, and awarded Nobel prize for Medicine in _____ | A. 1945 B. 1947 C. 1949 D. 1955 |
| 36 | Provoke means _____ | A. rouse to activity B. poke C. prick D. pluck |
| 37 | Fleming was born on a farm near Darvel on August 16 | A. 1681 B. 1781 C. 1881 D. 1981 |
| 38 | Fleming discovered the body's natural <u>armour</u> against disease. | A. Strength B. Defence C. Power D. Finess |
| 39 | By 1914 Lister's antiseptic method of surgery had been replaced by the _____ method | A. disinfectant B. anti-prison C. aseptic D. sterilizing |
| 40 | Wonderful, but _____ could never have been discovered in a lab like this | A. Neomycin B. Streptomycin C. penicillin D. terramycin |
| 41 | At twenty Fleming received a share in a <u>legacy</u> . | A. Property left by parent B. Public property C. Neighbour's property D. Friend's property |
| 42 | Lister's aim was the <u>prevention</u> of disease. | A. Reducing B. Stopping C. Checking D. Removal |
| 43 | Lysozyme was the _____ of penicillin | A. Forerunner B. Basis C. Sister D. Mother |
| 44 | Germes are <u>invaders</u> but the white cells in the body fight them. | A. Attackers for control B. Attackers C. Entrants D. Killers |
| 45 | Lister _____ his instruments with carbolic acid. | A. Cleaned B. Sterilized C. purified D. aired |
| 46 | At fourteen he went to _____ | A. Paris B. Washington C. London D. New York |
| 47 | Then at twenty, he received a share in a. | A. Legacy B. Regency C. Pharmacy D. Clemency |
| 48 | Fleming was not happy in the <u>limelight</u> . | A. Sunlight B. Moonlight C. Bright light D. Public attention |
| 49 | Joseph Lister, an _____ surgeon applied Pasteur's discovery to surgery | A. English B. Australian C. American D. Arabian |
| 50 | It was a _____ named Metchnikoff who revealed the true nature of the problem | A. Biologist B. Bacteriologist C. Zoologist D. Urologist |

A. Germs
B. C

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| 51 | Disease was, in fact, a fight between the leucocytes and the _____ | B. Grams C. Grims D. Gyms |
| 52 | For _____ years Fleming worked in Wright's laboratory | A. Four B. Five C. Seven D. Eight |
| 53 | Lister's aim was the _____ of disease | A. <div>Detention</div> B. Commutation C. Prevention D. Gradation |
| 54 | At twenty Fleming got money to train for a career with better <u>prospects</u> . | A. Alternatives B. Developments C. Results D. Possibilities |
| 55 | The discovery of penicillin has _____ ne research to find something bettter. | A. Started B. Stimulated C. Caused D. Resulted in |
| 56 | In 1928 Fleming was appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the university of _____ | A. Washington B. Tokyo C. Liverpool D. London |
| 57 | Their culture plates (plates with cells of plants) were never <u>contaminated</u> . | A. Corrupted B. Made impure C. Diseased D. Poisoned |
| 58 | These two men together _____ the theory and practice of medicine | A. Minimized B. Aggrandized C. Revolutionized D. Recognized |
| 59 | The problem was still unsolved in _____ when Alexander Fleming passed his medical examination | A. 1606 B. 1706 C. 1806 D. 1906 |
| 60 | He <u>provoked</u> others to seek new antibiotics . | A. Incited B. Caused C. Led D. Forced |
| 61 | Previously surgeons had , without knowing it, <u>infected</u> their patients on the operating-table with germs. | A. Made disease B. Troubled C. Weakened D. Disturbed |
| 62 | Fleming tried to <u>concentrate</u> the drug but failed. | A. Thicken B. Treat C. Enrich D. Process |
| 63 | Pasteur discovered the <u>microbes</u> that caused diseases. | A. Insects B. Plants C. Micro-organisms D. Files |
| 64 | One of Fleming's brothers was a famous <u>oculist</u> . | A. Optician B. Eye-specialist C. Dentist D. Heart-specialist |
| 65 | The Flemings, born on the land, were becoming a _____ family | A. Technician B. Medical C. Business D. Educationist |
| 66 | Fleming was born on a farm near Darvel on August 6 _____ | A. 1681 B. 1781 C. 1881 D. 1981 |
| 67 | Lister used _____ freely. | A. Poisons B. Strong acids C. Germ-killing medicines D. air cleansers |
| 68 | "Therapy" means: | A. Natural treatment B. Medical treatment C. Treatment through prayers D. Megical treatment |

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| 69 | The discovery of lysozyme did not bring Fleming popular _____ | A. tame B. defame C. claim D. surname |
| 70 | For years Fleming sought to find a _____ to fight against bacteria. | A. Formula B. Means C. Resource D. Hint |
| 71 | His father died when he was _____ years old | A. Five B. Seven C. Nine D. Eleven |
| 72 | Then at twenty, he received a share in a _____ | A. Legacy B. Pharmacy C. Regency D. Clemency |
| 73 | Explosives means _____ | A. exposure B. name of an exhibition C. bombs D. name of a disease |
| 74 | Louis Pasteur, a _____ chemist discovered that disease was caused by living organisms | A. American B. French C. British D. Dutch |
| 75 | The next step was to produce the anti-bacterial _____ the mould | A. existence B. substance C. evidence D. relevance |
| 76 | _____ surgeons infected their patients with germs. | A. Previously B. sometimes C. often D. long ago |
| 77 | "Invade" means: | A. Enter B. Attack C. Enter and control D. Approach |
| 78 | It was a named Metchnikoff who revealed the true nature of the problem. | A. Biologist B. Bacteriologist C. Urologist D. <div><div> </div> <div>zoologist</div></div> |
| 79 | Pasteur discovered _____ and Lister killed them | A. Disease B. Rabies C. Malaria D. Germs |
| 80 | His father died when he was..... years old. | A. Five B. Eleven C. Seven D. Nine |
| 81 | Injection carbolic acid into the blood was quickly _____ | A. Abandoned B. Postponed C. considered again D. Discussed |
| 82 | In the aseptic method, instead of chemicals _____ was used to sterilize instruments. | A. pure water B. hot water C. heat D. a mechanical method |
| 83 | Fleming protested that such <u>gratitude</u> was not due to him. | A. Insult B. Respect C. Greatness D. Thanks |
| 84 | Fleming tried to _____ the drug, but failed. | A. Concentrate B. Lighten C. Clean D. Purify |
| 85 | Prospects means _____ | A. examination B. branches C. progress D. expectations |
| 86 | Fleming received a share in a _____ | A. gift B. Lottery C. Legacy |

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| | | <p>C. Legacy</p> <p>D. Prize</p> |
| 87 | Pasteur discovered..... and Lister killed them. | <p>A. Disease</p> <p>B. Rabies</p> <p>C. Germs</p> <p>D. Malaria</p> |
| 88 | Sir Alexander Fleming died in 1955 at the age of _____ | <p>A. 63</p> <p>B. 73</p> <p>C. 83</p> <p>D. 93</p> |
| 89 | The problems was _____ | <p>A. Difficult</p> <p>B. Painful</p> <p>C. Troublesome</p> <p>D. Tremendous</p> |
| 90 | Sanctum means _____ | <p>A. bad</p> <p>B. noly place</p> <p>C. notorious</p> <p>D. useless</p> |
| 91 | Lister was medical <u>peer</u> of Pasteur. | <p>A. Fellow</p> <p>B. Friend</p> <p>C. Helper</p> <p>D. Assistant</p> |
| 92 | Metchnikoff was a <u>bacteriologist</u> . | <p>A. Physician</p> <p>B. Surgeon</p> <p>C. Medical expert</p> <p>D. Expert in bacteria</p> |
| 93 | At fourteen he went to | <p>A. Paris</p> <p>B. Washington</p> <p>C. London</p> <p>D. New York</p> |
| 94 | The problem was still unsolved in..... when Alexander Fleming passed his medical examination. | <p>A. 1606</p> <p>B. 1706</p> <p>C. 1906</p> <p>D. 1806</p> |
| 95 | He want to Kilmarnock | <p>A. Academy</p> <p>B. School</p> <p>C. College</p> <p>D. University</p> |
| 96 | Sir Almoth Wright had been made a _____ in the Army Medical Service | <p>A. Colonel</p> <p>B. Brigadier</p> <p>C. Major</p> <p>D. Leutenant</p> |
| 97 | The name of the writer of "Alexander Fleming" is _____ | <p>A. Patrick Pringle</p> <p>B. G.B. Shaw</p> <p>C. Katherine Manasfield</p> <p>D. Dickens</p> |
| 98 | In 1922 Fleming discovered a _____ antiseptic manufactured by the body | <p>A. unnatural</p> <p>B. superficial</p> <p>C. natural</p> <p>D. artificial</p> |
| 99 | Presumably the spore of the _____ or fungus was blown in through the window | <p>A. mild</p> <p>B. mood</p> <p>C. mould</p> <p>D. mode</p> |
| 100 | Invade means _____ | <p>A. invite</p> <p>B. attack</p> <p>C. caress</p> <p>D. cover</p> |
| 101 | Lister _____ his instruments with carbolic acid | <p>A. Rationalized</p> <p>B. Reconciled</p> <p>C. Commercialized</p> <p>D. Sterilized</p> |
| 102 | A pupil of Pasteur <u>revealed</u> the problem of killing the germs of diseases without destroying white cells of the blood, that is the leucocytes. | <p>A. Explained</p> <p>B. Made known</p> <p>C. Described</p> <p>D. Presented</p> |
| 103 | The name of the writer of "Alexander Fleming" is..... | <p>A. Patrick pringle</p> <p>B. G.B.Shaw</p> <p>C. Katherine Mansfield</p> <p>D. dickens</p> |
| | | <p>A. Blood drops</p> <p>B. White blood cells</p> |

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| 104 | The disease was in fact a fight between <u>leucocytes</u> and germs. | B. white blood cells C. Helpful body parts D. Vitamins |
| 105 | disease was, in fact, a fight between the leucocytes and the | A. Grims B. Gyms C. grams D. germs |
| 106 | Fleming's share was enough for him to train for a/an _____ with better prospects. | A. Career B. Business C. Activity D. Pain |