

English - FA Part 2 English Chapter 13 Short Questions Test

Q1. Why the Fleming were called a medical family?

Ans 1: Fleming's family became a medical family because many of its members were joining this field. Fleming brother, Thomas had studied medicine at Glasgow University. His two brothers became opticians. One sister married a doctor and other a veterinary surgeon.

Q2. Why could not penicillin have been discovered in the research laboratories of America?

Ans 1: The American laboratories were air tight and sterilized, therefore penicillin could not be discovered there it was because their culture plates were not dirty. There was no way for mould spores to come in and drop on the culture plate.

Q3. How did Lister protect his patient from infections?

Ans 1: He found that germs could not be destroyed by sterilization. To kill the germs he applied carbolic acid to his instruments.

Q4. What is antiseptic and what is antiseptic method?

Ans 1: Antiseptics are the chemicals used to kill germs e.g. carbolic acid, iodine etc. The use of these chemicals for the treatment of wounds is called antiseptic method.

Q5. What did Wright and Fleming discover about antiseptic method?

Ans 1: They discovered that the treatment was doing more harm than good. In some cases, the chemicals were helping the germs to grow and multiply. They concluded the antiseptic method was wrong.

Q6. Why was antiseptic method not successful especially in 1914?

Ans 1: Antiseptic method was better than antiseptic method, but this method was not successful especially during the War 1914 because it could not be used on a large scale in War time.

Q7. Write a note on penicillin as a wonder drug?

Ans 1: It is the wonder drug because it is an ideal germ killer. It has no toxic effects on the white blood cells and is three to five times stronger than chemical antiseptics.

Q8. In which year did Fleming discover penicillin?

Ans 1: He discovered penicillin in 1928.

Q9. What is the chief defect of antiseptic method?

Ans 1: Its flaws was that chemical like carbolic acid not only destroyed germs but also harmed the white cells of the body which function as the natural defence of the body,So the use of carbolic acid was abandoned.

Q10. What was Fleming contribution at St.Mary Hospital?

Ans 1: Fleming turned to the medical education in 19*01 .He chose St marry hospital for his medical education,He started working in Wright Laboratory.He remained there for eight years and then he joined R.A.M.C.
