

English - FSC Part 2 English Chapter 13 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. In what respect is penicillin is better than the chemical antiseptic?

Ans 1: Carbolic acid and iodine harmed the white cells of blood. They did more harm than good, But penicillin is harmless to the cells of the body, So it was hailed as a wonder drug.

Q2. What was Fleming contribution at St. Mary Hospital?

Ans 1: Fleming turned to the medical education in 1901. He chose St. Mary's 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.

Q3. Why was the use of carbolic acid abandoned?

Ans 1: Carbolic acid was used to kill the germs but the problem was that it also harmed the white cells of the body so its use was abandoned.

Q4. Why was antiseptic method not successful especially in 1914?

Ans 1: Antiseptic method was better than the 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.

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 chemical were helping the germs to grow and multiply. They conclude the antiseptic method was wrong.

Q6. Write a note on penicillin as 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 times stronger than chemical antiseptic.

Q7. How did Oxford team make penicillin more effective?

Ans 1: Penicillin in its crude form was not stable. The Oxford Team concentrated it so it could be used more effectively. After a long struggle, they succeeded and discovered a new method for its manufacture on a wider scale.

Q8. How did a man in Italy express his thanks for Fleming?

Ans 1: In Italy at medical gathering a man with his 3 children pushed forward and said to Fleming that his children owed their lives to him, He asked his children to pray for Fleming in their prayers.

Q9. How did the 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.

Q10. In which year Fleming hit on penicillin?

Ans 1: He discovered penicillin in 1928.
