

English - ICS Part 2 English Chapter 13 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. 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.

Q2. When and at which age did Fleming die?

Ans 1: Fleming died in 1955 at the age of 73 years.

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. In what respect is penicillin 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.

Q5. How did the 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.

Q6. Was Fleming proud of his discovery?

Ans 1: No, Fleming was not proud of his discovery. He remained humble as usual, He said "I didn't do anything Nature made penicillin". I just found it.

Q7. Why could not penicillin have been discovered in the research laboratories of America?

Ans 1: The Americans 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 spore to come in and drop on the culture plate.

Q8. 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.

Q9. Give an account of the early life of Fleming?

Ans 1: Fleming was born on a farm near Darvel in 1881. He was the youngest of the family of eight. His father died when he was seven. He got his early education from Darvel School. At 14 he went to London. At 21 he received a share in a legacy. His brother Thomas pushed him to study medicine.

Q10. What is the chief defect of antiseptic method?

Ans 1: Its flaw 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.
