Alexander Fleming

- 8 During the First World War, scientist Alexander Fleming
- **16** noticed that standard medicine wasn't helping to keep
- 24 infection away in soldiers that had serious injuries.
- 35 Knowing that it was a type of bacteria that was causing
- 46 these infections, he started looking for a way to kill the
- 47 bacteria.
- 56 After returning from holiday, he noticed that there was
- 66 mould growing in the small dishes of bacteria that he
- 73 had been conducting his experiments in. Amazingly,
- 81 Alexander discovered that the mould (now known as
- 89 penicillin) had eliminated the bacteria. He named this
- 93 new mould an 'antibiotic'.

103 Today, penicillin can be prescribed by a doctor and used

- **112** to treat bacterial infections that won't get better on
- **114** their own.







Questions



- 1. What did Alexander Fleming name the new mould?
 - O a bacteria
 - O an infection
 - O an antibiotic
 - a small dish



2. Find and copy one word which means the same as **recommended**.



3. Describe how you think Alexander Fleming felt when he saw that the mould had eliminated the bacteria.



4. Using 15 words or fewer, summarise Alexander Fleming's discovery.





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Answers



What did Alexander Fleming name the new mould?

- O a bacteria
- O an infection
- 🖉 an antibiotic
- \bigcirc a small dish



1. Find and copy one word which means the same as **recommended**.

prescribed



2. Describe how you think Alexander Fleming felt when he saw that the mould had eliminated the bacteria.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that Alexander Fleming felt incredibly excited because he had made a discovery that would help soldiers with serious injuries.



3. Using 15 words or fewer, summarise Alexander Fleming's discovery.

Pupils' own responses, such as: He discovered that a mould called penicillin could kill bacteria that was making soldiers ill.



