

English ICOM Part 2 Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The name of the writer of "Alexander Fleming" is	A. Patrick Pringle B. G.B. Shaw C. Katherine Manasfield D. Dickens
2	Pasteur discovered and Lister killed them	A. Disease B. Rabies C. Malaria D. Germs
3	These two men together the theory and practice of medicine	A. Minimized B. Aggrandized C. Revolutionized D. Recognized
4	Louis Pasteur, a chemist discovered that disease was caused by living organisms	A. American B. French C. British D. Dutch
5	Joseph Lister, an surgeon applied Pasteur's discovery to surgery	A. English B. Australian C. American D. Arabian
6	Lister his instruments with carbolic acid	A. Rationalized B. Reconciled C. Commercialized D. Sterilized
7	Lister's aim was the of disease	A. <div>Detention</div> B. Commutation C. Prevention D. Gradation
8	It was a named Metchnikoff who revealed the true nature of the problem	A. Biologist B. Bacteriologist C. Zoologist D. Urologist
9	Disease was, in fact, a fight between the leucocytes and the	A. Germs B. Grams C. Grims D. Gyms
10	The problem was still unsolved in when Alexander Fleming passed his medical examination	A. 1606 B. 1706 C. 1806 D. 1906
11	Fleming was born on a farm near Darvel on August 6	A. 1681 B. 1781 C. 1881 D. 1981
12	His father died when he was years old	A. Five B. Seven C. Nine D. Eleven
13	He went to Kilmarnock	A. Academy B. School C. University D. College
14	At fourteen he went to	A. Paris B. Washington C. London D. New York
15	The Flemings, born on the land, were becoming a family	A. Technician B. Medical C. Business D. Educationist

16	Then at twenty, he received a share in a	A. Legacy B. Pharmacy C. Regency D. Clemency
17	For years Fleming worked in Wright's laboratory	A. Four B. Five C. Seven D. Eight
18	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
19	We have in this war gone back to all the septic infections of the ages	A. Modern B. Middle C. Early D. Ancient
20	Sir Almorth Wright had been made a in the Army Medical Service	A. Colonel B. Brigadier C. Major D. Leiutenant
21	Experiments were made with different then gave way to the next	A. men B. animals C. substances D. chemicals
22	In 1922 Fleming discovered a antiseptic manufactured by the body	A. unnatural B. superficial C. natural D. artificial
23	The discovery of lysozyme did not bring Fleming popular	A. fame B. defame C. claim D. surname
24	In 1928 Fleming was appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the university of	A. Washington B. Tokyo C. Liverpool D. London
25	Presumably the spore of the or fungus was blown in through the window	A. mild B. mood C. mould D. mode
26	The next step was to produce the anti-bacterial the mould	A. existence B. substance C. evidence D. relevance
27	Fleming was knighted in 1944, and awarded Nobel prize for Medicine in	A. 1945 B. 1947 C. 1949 D. 1955
28	I did not do any thing, Nature makes penicillin, I just	A. finding B. finds C. fined D. found
29	Wonderful, but could never have been discovered in a lab like this	A. Neomycin B. Streptomycin C. penicillin D. terramycin
30	Sir Alexander Fleming died in 1955 at the age of	A. 63 B. 73 C. 83 D. 93
31	Abandon means	A. give up B. give in C. give out D. give away
32	Wonderful, but could never have been discovered in a lab like this	A. Neomycin B. Streptomycin C. penicillin D. terramycin
33	Reveal means	A. hide B. cover C. shroud

		D. open
34	Armour means	A. cloth cover B. paper cover C. metal cover D. screen cover
35	Invade means	A. invite B. attack C. caress D. cover
36	Oculist is expert	A. eye B. nose C. bone D. lungs
37	Prospects means	A. examination B. branches C. progress D. expectations
38	Lardar means	A. loving B. large C. store room D. laddar
39	Sanctum means	A. bad B. noly place C. notorious D. useless
40	Provoke means	A. rouse to activity B. poke C. prick D. pluck
41	Therapy means	A. a book B. a game C. an exercise D. medical treatment
42	Explosives means	A. exposure B. name of an exhibition C. bombs D. name of a disease
43	Injection carbolic acid into the blood was quickly	A. Abandoned B. Postponed C. consideered again D. Discussed
44	By 1914 Lister's antiseptic method of surgery had been replaced by the method	A. disinfectant B. anti-prison C. aseptic D. sterilizing
45	In the aseptic method, instead of chemiclas was used to sterilize instruments.	A. pure water B. hot water C. heat D. a mechanical method
46	Fleming received a share in a	A. gift B. Lottary C. Legacy D. Prize
47	Fleming's share was enough for him to train for a/an with better prospects.	A. Career B. Business C. Activity D. Pain
48	His share was enough for him to train for a career with better	A. Result B. Prfofit C. Prospects D. Gains
49	The problems was	A. Difficult B. Painful C. Troublesome D. Tremendous
50	The discovery was of importance.	A. Considerable B. enough C. Some D. Little
		A. Sister

51	Lysozyme was the of penicillin	B. Basis C. Mother D. Forerunner
52	Lysozyme was the of penicillin	A. Forerunner B. Basis C. Sister D. Mother
53	Fleming continued to his faith in Penicillin.	A. proclaim B. Describe C. Explain D. Show
54	It was a dustiess laboratory.	A. Clear B. Pure C. Clean D. Gleaning
55	Lister his instruments with carbolic acid.	A. Cleaned B. Sterilized C. purified D. aired
56	Fleming tried to the drug, but failed.	A. Concentrate B. Lighten C. Clean D. Purify
57	The discovery of penicillin has ne research to find something bettter.	A. Started B. Stimulated C. Caused D. Resulted in
58	surgeons infected their patients with germs.	A. Previously B. sometimes C. often D. long ago
59	Lister used freely.	A. Poisons B. Strong acids C. Germ-killing medicines D. air cleansers
60	For years Fleming sought to find a to fight against bacteria.	A. Formula B. Means C. Resource D. Hint
61	They could not be seen with the <u>naked</u> eye.	A. Bare B. Unhelped C. Unassisted D. Open
62	Lister was medical <u>peer</u> of Pasteur.	A. Fellow B. Friend C. Helper D. Assistant
63	The germs could be destroyed by <u>antiseptics.</u>	A. Disinfectants B. Chemicals C. Medicines D. Drugs
64	Lister and Pasteur <u>revolutionized</u> the theory and practice of medicine.	A. Changed somewhat B. Improved C. Modeernized D. Completely changed.
65	Lister's aim was the <u>prevention</u> of disease.	A. Reducing B. Stopping C. Checking D. Removal
66	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
67	Lister <u>sterlized</u> his instruments with carbolic acid.	A. Purified B. Cleaned C. Washed D. Freed form becteria
68	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

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69	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.	A. Explained B. Made known C. Described D. Presented
70	"Invade" means:	A. Enter B. Attack C. Enter and control D. Approach
71	Germs are invaders but the white cells in the body fight them.	A. Attackers for control B. Attackers C. Entrants D. Killers
72	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
73	At twenty Fleming got money to train for a career with better prospects.	A. Alternatives B. Developments C. Results D. Possibilities
74	"Vaccine" means:	A. Medicines as pills B. Powered medicine C. Medicine put in blood D. Herbal medicine
75	The disease was in fact a fight between <u>leucocytes</u> and germs.	A. Blood drops B. White blood cells C. Helpful body parts D. Vitamins
76	"Therapy" means:	A. Natural treatment B. Medical treatment C. Treatment through prayers D. Megical treatment
77	"The Middle Ages" means:	A. The years between 1900-2000 B. 100-1000 C. 500-1500 D. 1000-1400
78	It was not just modesty that made him say this.	A. Pride B. Jealousy C. Enmity D. Humilty
79	He <u>lacked</u> both the training and equipment needed for the job.	A. Missed B. Wanted C. Needed D. Did not have
80	Fleming was not happy in the <u>limelight.</u>	A. Sunlight B. Moonlight C. Bright light D. Public attention
81	It was a dustless, air-conditioned sanctum.	A. Comfortable reserved place. B. Shaded place C. Cave D. Underground room
82	Their culture plates (plates with cells of plants) were never contaminated.	A. Corrupted B. Made impure C. Diseased D. Poisoned
83	He <u>provoked</u> others to seek new antibiotics .	A. Incited B. Caused C. Led D. Forced
84	Fleming discovered the body's natural <u>armour</u> against desire.	A. Strength B. Defence C. Power D. Finess
85	Pasteur discovered the <u>microbes</u> that caused diseases.	A. Insects B. Plants C. Micro-organisms D. Files
86	Carbolic acid is a strong g <u>erm-killer.</u>	A. Poison B. Medicine C. Powder D. Antibiotic

87	Metchnikoff was a <u>bacteriologist.</u>	A. Physician B. Surgeon C. Medical expert D. Expert in bacteria
88	Fleming tried to concentrate the drug but failed.	A. Thicken B. Treat C. Enrich D. Process
89	One of Fleming's brothers was a famous <u>oculist</u> .	A. Optician B. Eye-specialist C. Dentist D. Heart-specialist
90	Fleming protested that such gratitude was not due to him.	A. Insult B. Respect C. Greatness D. Thanks
91	For years Fleming sought to find a means to fight against bacteria.	A. Worked B. Struggled C. Tried D. Planned
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