

Answers

1. Where and when was Alexander Fleming born?
Alexander Fleming was born on 6th August 1881 near Darvel, Ayrshire.
2. After studying medicine, what did Alexander Fleming go on to study?
Fleming later went on to study simple, tiny living cells called bacteria.
3. Why did Fleming want to do more research into antibacterial treatments?
In France during The First World War, Fleming had seen many soldiers dying from infected wounds and wanted to do more research into antibacterial treatments.
4. What did Fleming notice about a jar of mould he had left in his laboratory?
Fleming noticed that bacteria, which was a green yellow mould, had covered the dish except for one area which was clear of the bacteria.
5. What was the antibacterial agent he had discovered?
It was a form of penicillin.
6. Who continued Fleming's work on penicillin?
Two scientists called Howard Florey and Ernst Chain continued working on Fleming's penicillin.
7. From their work on penicillin, what could now be produced?
As a result of their work, the first ever antibiotics were made.
8. Why was Alexander Fleming's work so important in the past and today?
Thanks to Alexander Fleming's discovery, some diseases and infections have been successfully treated or eliminated for almost 80 years.