

Asignatura: Lengua Extranjera Ingles

Curso: 4º A-B

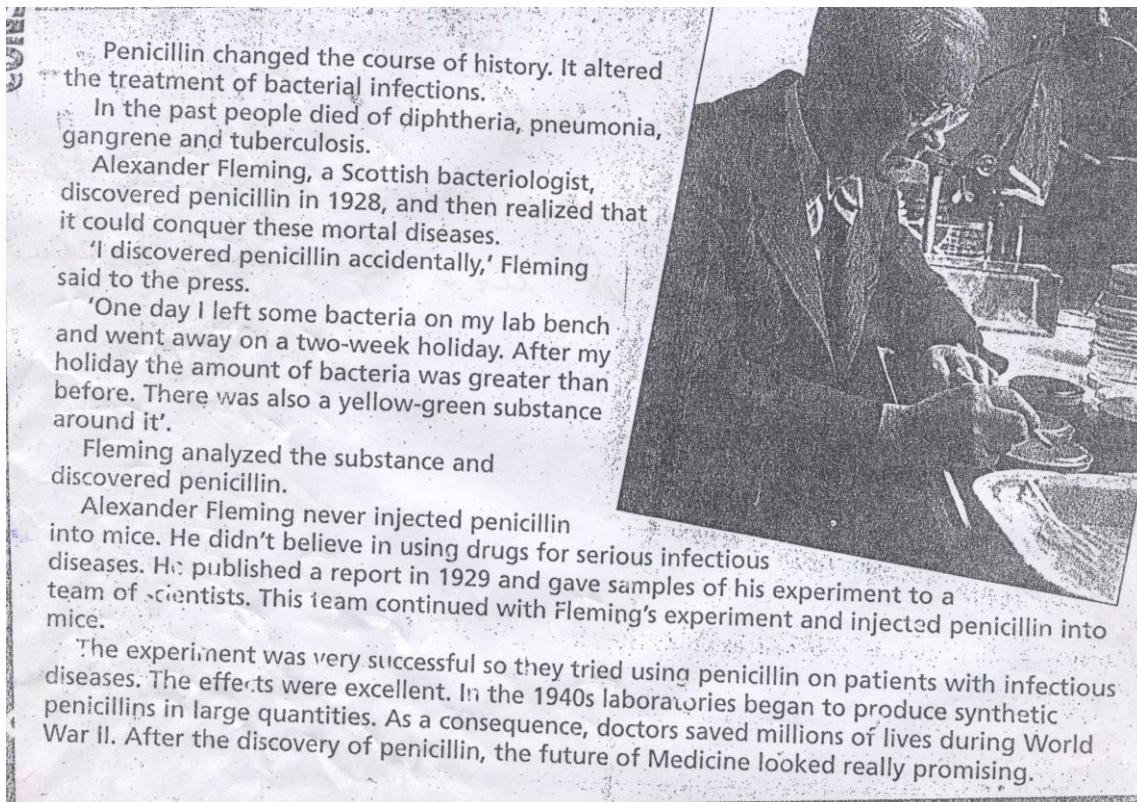
Profesor a cargo: Pésico Graciela

Correo donde se envían las actividades: graciela.persico@colegiosanluisrey.edu.ar

Fecha de entrega: 27 de marzo

- 1- Read the text and take out vocabulary. Make a list with new words and write the translation.
- 2- Make a list with all the verbs you find in the text. Regular and irregular verbs. Provide the three columns and the translation: infinitive, past and past participle. Example

Infinitive	past	past participle	translation
Change	changed	changed	cambiar
Leave	left	left	dejar



Penicillin changed the course of history. It altered the treatment of bacterial infections.

In the past people died of diphtheria, pneumonia, gangrene and tuberculosis.

Alexander Fleming, a Scottish bacteriologist, discovered penicillin in 1928, and then realized that it could conquer these mortal diseases.

'I discovered penicillin accidentally,' Fleming said to the press.

'One day I left some bacteria on my lab bench and went away on a two-week holiday. After my holiday the amount of bacteria was greater than before. There was also a yellow-green substance around it'.

Fleming analyzed the substance and discovered penicillin.

Alexander Fleming never injected penicillin into mice. He didn't believe in using drugs for serious infectious diseases. He published a report in 1929 and gave samples of his experiment to a team of scientists. This team continued with Fleming's experiment and injected penicillin into mice.

The experiment was very successful so they tried using penicillin on patients with infectious diseases. The efforts were excellent. In the 1940s laboratories began to produce synthetic penicillins in large quantities. As a consequence, doctors saved millions of lives during World War II. After the discovery of penicillin, the future of Medicine looked really promising.

3-Answer the questions about the text

1. What did Fleming discover?
2. What's his profession?
3. When did he discover the medicine?
4. How did he discover it?
5. What colour was the substance he found?
6. Did he inject penicillin into mice?
7. When did laboratories start producing it?
8. Was the experiment a success?
9. What is the medicine used for?
10. Who used the medicine firstly?

3- Put these sentences in all verb tenses you know- Simple present, simple past, present continuous and past continuous. (Grammar reference pag. 78 Simple present/ pag80 present continuous/pag. 82 past simple/pag. 84 pasts continuous)

- 1- He..... (analyze) the substance(affirmative)
- 2- He..... (not believe) in it(negative)
- 3- Where / he / leave the bacteria? (interrogative)

Las actividades deben ser escritas en hoja de carpeta con letra clara y en tinta, especificando cada uno de los ejercicios. Colocar nombre curso y firma del alumno y enviar una foto clara de la actividad al mail graciela.persico@colegiosanluisrey.edu.ar