Chapter 8

1. An (1)_____ is a chemical substance produced naturally by one type of micro-organism (e.g. a fungus) that (2)_____ or prevents the further growth of another type of (3)_____ (e.g. bacterium). Antibiotics do not work on (4)_____.

2. Different antibiotics are effective against different bacteria. If the bacterium's growth is prevented by the antibiotic, the bacterium is said to be (5)_____; if the antibiotic has no effect, the bacterium is said to be (6)_____.

3. Antibiotics are produced naturally by soil (7)_____ to kill their (8)_____.

4. The first antibiotic was discovered by Alexander (9)_____. He called it (10)_____.

5. An (11)_____ is a chemical substance that (12)_____ down or stops the growth of fungal infections such as (13)_____ and (14)_____.

6. The technology that allows scientists to transfer genes from one living organism to another is called (15)_____ engineering. This procedure makes it possible for scientists to create micro-organisms that have been genetically (16)_____ to produce a (17)_____ pharmaceutical product (e.g. (18)_____ cells that can make hepatitis B (19)_____.

7. The pharmaceutical industry grows useful micro-organisms on a vast scale in industrial (20)_____ to produce huge quantities of (21)_____ such as antibiotics.

8. In an industrial fermenter, conditions such as (22)_____ are carefully (23)_____ by computers and are automatically (24)_____ when necessary to give the microbe the ideal conditions for (25)_____.

9. When a new antibiotic is discovered, it is normally very effective at the start but soon becomes (26)_____ effective as resistant strains of (27)_____ appear and increase in number.

10. (28)_____ of antibiotics by doctors and over-use of antibiotics by (29)_____ can both lead to an increase in number of bacteria that develop (30)_____ to antibiotics.

adjusted antibiotic antifungal athlete's foot bacteria
desired destroys engineered farmers fermenters
Fleming fungi genetic growth less micro-organism
monitored Over-prescription penicillin products
resistance resistant rivals sensitive slows
temperature thrush vaccine viruses yeast

----------Word Bank----------

Chapter 8

1. An antibiotic is a chemical substance produced naturally by one type of micro-organism (e.g. a fungus) that destroys or prevents the further growth of another type of micro-organism (e.g. bacterium). Antibiotics do not work on viruses.

2. Different antibiotics are effective against different bacteria. If the bacterium's growth is prevented by the antibiotic, the bacterium is said to be sensitive; if the antibiotic has no effect, the bacterium is said to be resistant.

3. Antibiotics are produced naturally by soil fungi to kill their rivals.

4. The first antibiotic was discovered by Alexander Fleming. He called it penicillin.

5. An antifungal is a chemical substance that slows down or stops the growth of fungal infections such as athlete's foot and thrush.

6. The technology that allows scientists to transfer genes from one living organism to another is called genetic engineering. This procedure makes it possible for scientists to create micro-organisms that have been genetically engineered to produce a desired pharmaceutical product (e.g. yeast cells that can make hepatitis B vaccine.

7. the pharmaceutical industry grows useful micro-organisms on a vast scale in industrial fermenters to produce huge quantities of products such as antibiotics.

8. IN an industrial fermenter, conditions such as temperature are carefully monitored by computers and are automatically adjusted when necessary to give the microbe the ideal conditions for growth.

9. When a new antibiotic is discovered, it is normally very effective at the start but soon becomes less effective as resistant strains of bacteria appear and increase in number.

10. Over-prescription of antibiotics by doctors and over-use of antibiotics by farmers can both lead to an increase in number of bacteria that develop resistance to antibiotics.