

## Before you watch

- 1 Dopasuj wyrazy do polskich znaczeń. Cztery wyrazy nie pasują do żadnej definicji. Co znaczą te wyrazy?

a cough ■ blood poisoning ■ sneeze  
mould ■ a cut ■ a scratch ■ a disease  
medication ■ lungs ■ a pill  
a patient ■ tuberculosis  
a prescription ■ antibiotics

- 1 zadrapanie – \_\_\_\_\_  
2 płuca – \_\_\_\_\_  
3 gruźlica – \_\_\_\_\_  
4 kaszel – \_\_\_\_\_  
5 recepta – \_\_\_\_\_  
6 pacjent – \_\_\_\_\_  
7 lekarstwo – \_\_\_\_\_  
8 tabletki – \_\_\_\_\_  
9 choroba – \_\_\_\_\_  
10 kichać – \_\_\_\_\_  
11 \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_  
12 \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_  
13 \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_  
14 \_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_

## While you watch

- 2 Obejrzyj film. Wybierz poprawny opis do każdego zdjęcia.

1



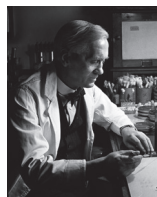
- A Robert Koch helped to create a new kind of science – bacteriology.  
B Robert Koch discovered tuberculosis in 1905.

2



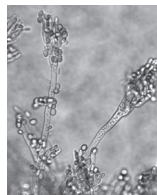
- A These kinds of bacteria attack the lungs.  
B These kinds of bacteria attack the blood.

3



- A Alexander Fleming discovered a very dangerous kind of bacteria.  
B Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.

4



- A These kinds of bacteria were discovered in 1928.  
B This is a kind of mould which kills some bacteria.

- 3 Przeczytaj zdania i zdecyduj, czy są prawdziwe (True) czy fałszywe (False). Obejrzyj film ponownie i sprawdź odpowiedzi.

- 1 Both Robert Koch and Alexander Fleming won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. **True / False**  
2 Both scientists won the Nobel Prize in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. **True / False**  
3 Both Robert Koch and Alexander Fleming found out how to kill dangerous bacteria. **True / False**  
4 Both discoveries were found by chance. **True / False**  
5 Both discoveries helped to cure deadly diseases. **True / False**

## After you watch

- 4 Ułóż odpowiednie wyrazy z liter podanych w nawiasach.

- 1 Tom has a bad \_\_\_\_\_ (*o c h g u*), so his mum gave him some syrup.  
2 After the bike accident, Mike had some \_\_\_\_\_ (*c s t e r s c h a*) on his elbows and knees.  
3 You need a \_\_\_\_\_ (*n o i t p i r c p r e s*) from a doctor to buy antibiotics.  
4 Cats can make people \_\_\_\_\_ (*n e s z e e*) if they are allergic to their fur.  
5 The doctor told his \_\_\_\_\_ (*a p i t n e t*) to stay in bed for a week.

**5** Uzupełnij e-maila wyrazami z ramki.  
Następnie wybierz właściwe zakończenie  
do podanego pod tekstem zdania.

infection ■ spread ■ award ■ cure

X

Ben,

I've just read an online article about a doctor who works in Africa for an organisation called 'Doctors Without Borders'. He tries to <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ children with malaria. I'm sure you've heard of this – it's a <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ carried by mosquitoes so it can <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ quite quickly. That doctor goes to different villages, takes care of sick children, and gives them anti-malaria drugs. He has already won a special <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ for his work. Maybe we could do the biology project about him?

Let me know what you think, then, if you want, I'll send you the link to the article.

Luke

Luke is writing to his friend to describe:

- A a deadly disease.
- B a special doctor.
- C children in Africa.

**6** Napisz kilka zdań o ważnym odkryciu  
w medycynie. Wybierz jedno z podanych  
odkryć lub użyj własnych pomysłów.

Do you know any other discoveries that are very  
important for medicine?

X-rays ■ thermometer ■ stethoscope  
aspirin ■ vaccine

For me, the most important discovery  
in medicine was \_\_\_\_\_

It was important because \_\_\_\_\_

It helped / It changed \_\_\_\_\_

Thanks to \_\_\_\_\_, people \_\_\_\_\_