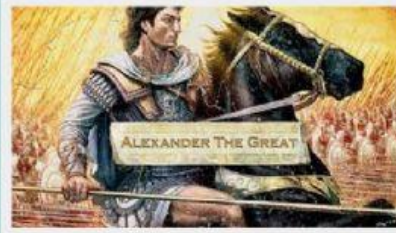


## Listening

**G** Listen to an interview with a historian talking about Alexander the Great. For each question (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 According to Mr Webber, what made Alexander great?  
A He defeated Julius Caesar.  
B He conquered many places in a short period of time.  
C He was such a young and successful king.
- 2 Why didn't Alexander take his army into China?  
A The King of Macedonia stopped him.  
B He expanded into India instead.  
C He died before he got a chance.
- 3 How did Alexander die?  
A He died in battle.  
B No one knows for certain.  
C He died from a fever caused by poisoning.
- 4 Alexander was  
A a powerful military commander.  
B a successful trader.  
C a philosopher.
- 5 Alexander's goal as king was  
A to spread the teachings of Aristotle.  
B to spread Greek culture and language.  
C to spread classical Greek teachings.





## Reading

**E** Read the article about Florence Nightingale. Match the paragraphs (1-8) with their correct headings (A-I). One heading does not match.

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> A SPLENDID PRIZE     | <b>F</b> BIG IMPROVEMENTS         |
| <b>B</b> A NEW CAREER         | <b>G</b> EDUCATION ABROAD         |
| <b>C</b> VICTORIOUS IN BATTLE | <b>H</b> AN UNHEALTHY ENVIRONMENT |
| <b>D</b> UNPOPULAR LADIES     | <b>I</b> FAMILY PROBLEMS          |
| <b>E</b> LET THERE BE LIGHT   |                                   |

# A Woman and her Legend

**F**lorence Nightingale is famous for her incredible nursing skills. Here's the story of a remarkable woman ....

**1** Florence was born on 12th May, 1820. She was the daughter of a wealthy family in England. Florence's family wanted her to get married and become a part of high society. Florence, however, rebelled against her expected role of becoming a devoted wife.

**2** Florence had other plans. She wanted to become a nurse. Her parents weren't happy with her decision because they thought that nursing was a profession for the working class. Finally, in 1851, her father gave her permission to go to a hospital in Germany to train.

**3** In 1853, Florence finished her nursing training and she returned to London. She became a superintendent at a hospital for disabled women.

**4** In 1854, Florence went to Turkey with 38 nurses from England to help the wounded British soldiers in the Crimean War. She found the conditions at the hospital to be appalling. There were wounded soldiers sleeping in dirty rooms without any blankets or proper food. Diseases like cholera were spreading among the wounded and more soldiers were dying from these diseases than from their injuries.

**5** When Florence arrived at the hospital, many doctors disapproved of her views about the need to reform military hospitals and made her and the other nurses feel unwelcome. However, after a large battle that brought in many injured soldiers to the hospital the doctors realised that they needed the nurses' help.

**6** Florence and the nurses immediately changed the conditions in the hospital. First, they cleaned the hospital and stopped the spread of serious diseases. Then, they took care of the wounded. The death rate among the soldiers dropped dramatically.

**7** Florence became known as 'the lady with the lamp' because she carried a kerosene lamp with her as she walked the halls of the hospital at night to check on the wounded. She became a true hero to the soldiers and to people back home in England.

**8** When Florence returned to England, she opened the Florence Nightingale Training School for Nurses. She became known as the founder of modern nursing and in 1883, Queen Victoria awarded Florence the Royal Red Cross.

