



Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was a nurse who saved many lives in the _____th century. She was named after the city of Florence in _____, where her parents went after they got married in 1818. Her family was rich and they had two homes in Britain as well as servants. Florence was an unusual young woman for her time because she didn't want to go to _____ and get married. She wanted to be a nurse and help people. Her family didn't want her to _____ a nurse because hospitals back then were _____, horrible places. They were worried about her. In _____, Florence went to Germany and learned all about nursing. It was hard work, but she loved it. In _____, lots of British soldiers went to fight in the Crimean War. Army hospitals were filled with injured men, but there were no nurses and many men died. Florence and a team of nurses _____ to help. Florence worked _____ hours a day to make the army hospital a cleaner and safer place. She brought the men fresh food, she cleaned the hospital beds and she used clean bandages on the wounded soldiers. Soon, fewer men were dying. At night, Florence _____ around the hospital. She talked to the injured soldiers and helped the men to write letters to their families. She carried a _____ and the soldiers called her 'The lady with the lamp'. When Florence returned to England, people called her a _____ because of her amazing work in the Crimean War. Queen Victoria wrote her a letter to say thank you. She continued to work hard in Britain to _____ hospitals and she was given a medal called the Order of Merit. She was the first woman to receive this honour.

Answer the questions:

- 1 Who or what was Florence named after?
- 2 Was her family rich ?
- 3 Why was Florence an unusual woman?
- 4 What were hospitals like?
- 5 Where did Florence learn about nursing?
- 6 Why did so many soldiers die in hospitals?
- 7 What did Florence do at night?
- 8 What did she carry?
- 9 Where did she go after the war?
- 10 What did she get after the war?

Match pairs :

soldier	sluha
servant	obvaz
injured	obdržet
bandage	voják
order	čest
merit	řád
receive	zraněný
honour	zásluha
wounded	raněný (krvácející)

Number the right order of shorter story:

	At night, Florence talked to the injured soldiers and helped the men to write letters.
	In the Crimean War, there were no nurses in the army hospitals and many men died.
1	Florence Nightingale lived in the 19th century. She wanted to be a nurse and help people.
	She continued to work hard in Britain to improve hospitals and she was given a medal.
	When Florence returned to England, people called her a heroine.
	In 1851, Florence went to Germany and learned about nursing.
	She carried a lamp and the soldiers called her 'The lady with the lamp'.
	Florence made the army hospital a cleaner and safer place, so fewer men died.