NAME:

A. Write the following time words where you consider it convenient.

LATER	**IN**	**DURING**	
IN	**SINCE**	**UNTIL**	**AT**

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE: THE LADY WITH THE LAMP

Many things changed _____ the 19th Century, and many of them happened due to courageous women who decided to **take up** responsibilities in what where male-only fields. One of those women was Florence Nightingale, a pioneer in the field of nursing. Florence was born _____ 1820 and was named after her birthplace, an Italian city. She was the daughter of a wealthy and **open-minded** man who believed everybody should have the opportunity of receiving an education, that's why Florence and her sister Penelope were taught Greek, Latin, Italian, German, History, Philosophy and Mathematics.

At the age of twenty-five she had already **made up her mind** about pursuing a career in nursing, which took a while to convince her parents. She studied in Kaiserwerth, Germany, and two years _____ she was appointed superintendent of a hospital for women on Harley Street, London.

_____ the mid-1850s France, England and Turkey were at war with Russia. The public was shocked by reports of the **disgraceful** conditions the sick and wounded soldiers had to **endure**, that's what motivated Florence to join the military hospital. At first, she received very little help from military officers and doctors, but soon rather than later they changed their minds since they needed her help. Florence managed to organize the hospital and improve sanitation, which increased **survival rates**.

It wasn't _____ 1856 when Florence returned to England, being received as a national heroine. She was known as *"The Lady with The Lamp"*, a name wounded soldiers gave her as a result of the way she watched over them _____ night. Thanks to her efforts and her detailed reports, the Army Medical College was _____ established _____ 1857.

Decided to share her knowledge, it was all **compounded** into *Notes on Nursing* and released two years _____. This book has been translated into over eleven languages _____ then and it's still considered an important guide to today's nursing. With the funds received, she was able to found the Nightingale Training School for Nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital, the first ever school for nurses, **paving the way** for nursing to be a career for young women.

Queen Victoria **awarded** her the Royal Red Cross in 1883. Then, 25 years _____ she became the first woman to receive the Order of Merit. Florence died in London at the age of ninety. It's important to recognize the woman who reset nursing as a career and its procedures over 150 years _____.

B. True or false? Read once more Florence Nightingale's biography and select T or F.

Florence invented a new type of lamp.

Florence made nursing a respectable profession.

Florence lived in Medieval England.

Florence came from a rich family.

Florence studied at the Army Medical College.

Florence was awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Florence died at a young age.

Florence was the first person to care about keeping hygiene in hospitals.

Florence was fought the war.

Florence's book is a reference for today's nursing.

Women were welcome into studying nursing when she did.

C. Math the words in column A with the synonym or definition on column B.

A   B

take up ■   ■ the chance of living longer

open-minded ■   ■ disgusting, filthy

make up one's mind ■   ■ to start something as a job

disgraceful ■   ■ to suffer patiently

endure ■   ■ to decide

survival rates ■   ■ willing to consider new ideas

compound ■   ■ to give an official honor

pave the way for ■   ■ to put different parts together

award ■   ■ to make something possible for someone else