

Florence Nightingale Teacher's Notes **A2**

2020 is Florence Nightingale's bicentenary. After she and a team of nurses managed to significantly reduce the death count by improving the appallingly unsanitary conditions at a British hospital during the Crimean War, she became an authority on public sanitation issues. She also earned a reputation for her statistician's skills, and her charts would influence the direction of medical epidemiology. To this day, Nightingale is broadly acknowledged as the founder of modern nursing.

In this A2 video your students will learn about Florence's life and influence. The link with the current Coronavirus situation may seem obvious to some, particularly in relation to hygiene, but we suggest not dwelling on it, as any mention of the disease may be painful to others.

Like all our resources since the beginning of the lockdown, the worksheet is a pdf in which pupils can enter their answers and save them to send back to you.

Vocabulary and grammar

- Hospital related vocabulary
- Simple past
- Want someone to do something, persuade someone to do something
- Superlative

Pronunciation

- Crimea, hygiene, soldier
- Stress, rhythm and /ə/. Eg 'Florence 'Nightingale was an 'English 'nurse.

Answers

PREPARING TO LISTEN

- A.1.a.** The person: a young woman / wearing a shawl.
b. The country: Britain (flag)
c. The situation: night / dark
d. The period: not now / she has a candle, not a torch / maybe in the 19th century

- 2.** Maybe she's looking for someone in the dark / maybe she's lost something / maybe she's going to bed

LISTENING TO UNDERSTAND.

B.1.a.

The greatest Englishwoman

b. She did very important things

2.a. She's in bed, she's old, she has lots of books, she's smiling.

She was old when she died. She liked reading, she read a lot. She was happy.

b. In 1910

C.1. 1820

2. Florence Nightingale was born two hundred years ago. When she died she was ninety (years old).

3.a. rich **b.** nurse **c.** refused **d.** Nurses were not respected.

4. Florence Nightingale wanted to work as a nurse. Her parents disagreed.

FN wanted to work **as a nurse** but her

parents didn't **agree**. They thought it wasn't a **good** job for her as she came from a **rich family** and nurses **were not respected** at that time.

5.a. In private homes

b. Sick girl/sick girl's mother / sister / private teacher / servant / nurse...

c. They were considered as servants.

d. marry, have children, have servants, visit other ladies, organise tea parties

e. no. She was determined to become a nurse.

She went to nursing schools in foreign countries.

f. hygiene

g. Washing your hands, brushing your teeth, cleaning your room, opening your windows...

D.1. a. 1854

b. Crimean War. England + France + Austria + Ottoman Empire/Turkey against Russia/the Russian Empire.

c. the British hospital in Turkey

d. a great number of soldiers died because the hospital was very dirty. More died in the hospital than in battles.

2. So, Florence decided to **go to Crimea (to help)** and she recruited **38 nurses** to work there with her.

She wanted more men to survive.

So she decided to improve sanitation in the hospital.

3. Florence's solutions: wash the men. Give them clean clothes and sheets. Open the windows for fresh air / air the rooms. Sterilise drinking water

4. Many more men survived.

E.1.a. The Lady with the lamp.

b. The soldiers found it comforting when she visited them carrying a lamp.

2.a. famous and admired.

b. A national heroine.

3. She opened a **nursing school** in London. Her portrait was put on **banknotes**.

4.a. helping sick people / mathematics / explaining / making statistics

b. It shows that a lot more soldiers died in the hospital than in battles because the sanitary conditions were very bad.

ACTIVITIES

A. She died in 1910 **12**

She persuaded doctors to adopt new methods **11**

Britain entered the Crimean War **6**

She was horrified by the dirt in the hospital **8**

She wanted to be a nurse **2**

She learned that hygiene was very important **5**

She went to work in the British hospital in Turkey **7**

She became a national heroine **10**

She was born in 1820 **1**

She studied nursing abroad **4**

The nurses cleaned the patients and the hospital **9**

She refused her parents' plans for her **3**

B. 1.

Although this activity doesn't lead to a proper task if it's carried out at home, it's important to remember that students always need to practise the rhythm of English to improve their fluency.

2. This text can be recorded and sent to you.

PERSONAL PROJECT

a. This is only an example. Students will add images.

Our soldiers in the Crimean War need you!

If you are courageous, if you are ready to work long hours, if you are prepared to help sick soldiers in difficult conditions, this job is for you.

Too many men are dying in the British hospital.

Together we'll introduce hygiene. We'll clean

the men, we'll change their clothes and sheets, we'll air the rooms, we'll sterilise their water.

Come with me!

b. This is also an example.

Dear sister,

I'm working at the British hospital in Turkey.

A lot of soldiers are dying in battle but guess what? a lot more are dying because the hospital is terribly dirty. When I arrived I couldn't believe my eyes. I had to wash the sick men, give them clean clothes and clean sheets, open the windows for fresh air. Their drinking water was full of microbes, so I decided to sterilise it. The thirty-eight nurses who came from England with me also work long hours to introduce hygiene and save as many men as possible. And you'll be pleased to hear that many more men survive now. When I get back to England I'll try to convince doctors to change their methods. Sorry, I have to go back to work. I'll write again soon.

Lots of love,

Florence