

What's a homophone? Why...didn't you know?



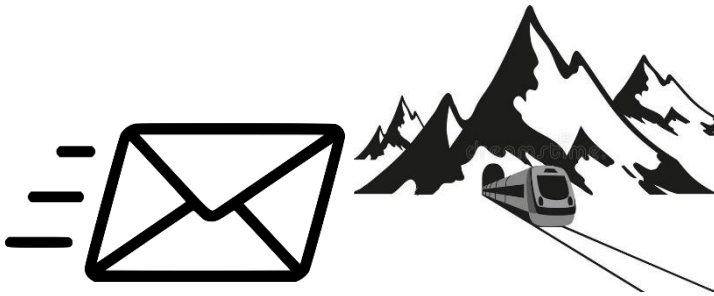
There is such thing as a homophone! Homophones are 2 words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings! For each spelling, match it to the illustration.

scent

sent

through

threw

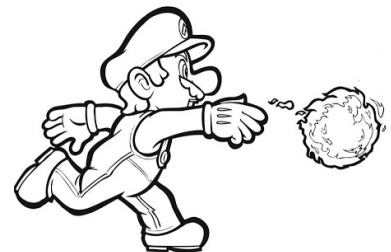
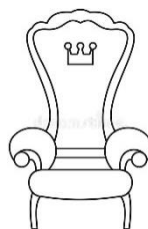


their

there

throne

thrown

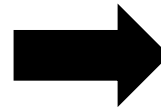
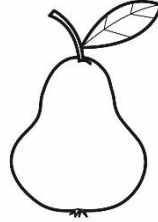


cellar

seller

pair

pear

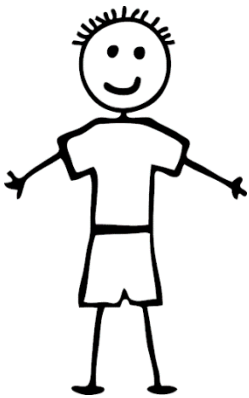


right

write

him

hymn

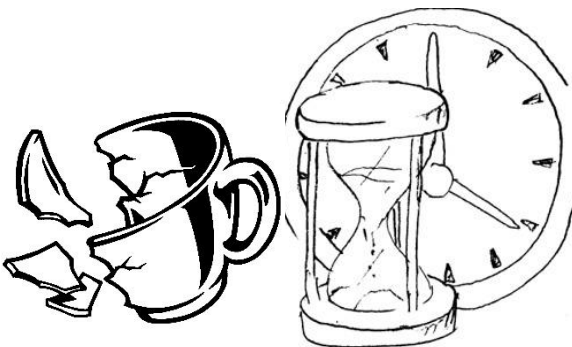


patience

patients

brake

break



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Monday- Reading task

This week, you are going to be learning about Florence Nightingale! It was her 200<sup>th</sup> birthday on 12<sup>th</sup> May earlier this year! Your final piece of writing will be non-fiction (fact) piece of writing, as opposed to fiction (made up/a story). Lots of Class 3 can get confused with fiction or non-fiction so, to get you warmed up, here is an activity to identify whether a sentence is non-fiction or fiction

Fiction

Florence Nightingale was a nurse in the Crimean war.

Non-fiction

Fiction

"I love being a nurse," cried Florence.

Non-fiction

Fiction

Queen Victoria was the monarch when Florence Nightingale was alive.

Non-fiction

Fiction

Florence's parents were wealthy and owned a large house in Hampshire.

Non-fiction

Fiction

I wonder if I'll be a good nurse? Florence thought to herself.

Non-fiction

Fiction

The hospitals that Florence worked in had rats in.

Non-fiction

Fiction

She received a medal for her work and there are statues of her in Hampshire and London.

Non-fiction

Fiction

Florence had pretty hair.

Non-fiction

Fiction

Nowadays all of us can thank  
The lady with the lamp  
That hospitals are clean and fresh  
And not dirty and damp.

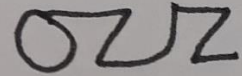
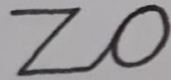
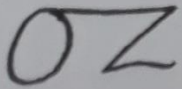
Non-fiction

## Tuesday: Handwriting Practice- Joining z!

Joining to a z

Joining from a z

Double z



Now have a go at practicing these words along the lines. Don't forget to use a sharp pencil, leave a finger space between each word and don't rush!

zoo \_\_\_\_\_

zen \_\_\_\_\_

fizz \_\_\_\_\_

lazy \_\_\_\_\_

buzz \_\_\_\_\_

ritz \_\_\_\_\_

zonk \_\_\_\_\_

freeze \_\_\_\_\_

glaze \_\_\_\_\_

waltz \_\_\_\_\_

zebra \_\_\_\_\_

Now for some longer words...

blazer \_\_\_\_\_

hazard \_\_\_\_\_

amazing \_\_\_\_\_

drizzling \_\_\_\_\_

bulldozer \_\_\_\_\_

calzone \_\_\_\_\_

hazardous \_\_\_\_\_

Now have a go at thinking of any other words with a "z" in...

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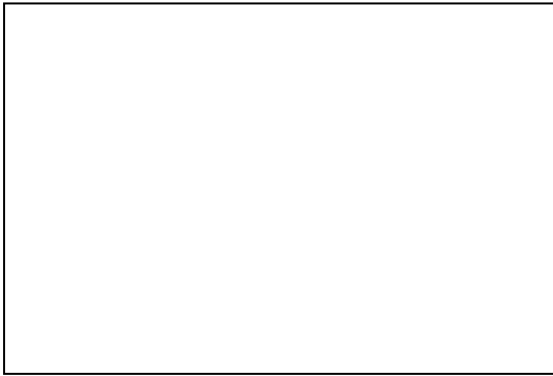
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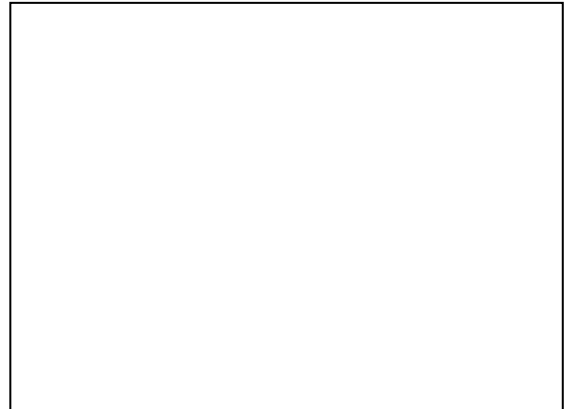
## Tuesday and Wednesday- Florence Nightingale research

For each paragraph below, draw a picture to illustrate what was happening in Florence's life:



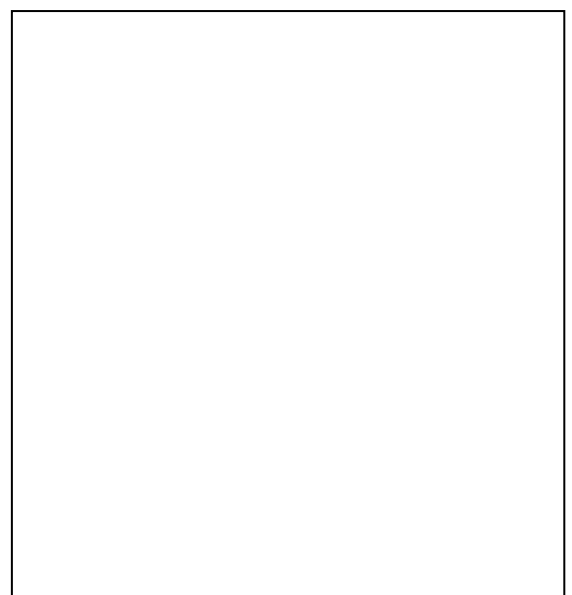
Florence Nightingale was born in the city of Florence, Italy, on 12 May 1820 whilst her parents were enjoying a long honeymoon. That's how she got her name! Her parents were called William and Fanny Nightingale, and she had one older sister, too – Frances Parthenope, also known as 'Pop'. Her dad was a wealthy banker and was able to provide his family with a very privileged life. They had servants and two houses – a winter home in Hampshire and a summer home in Derbyshire.

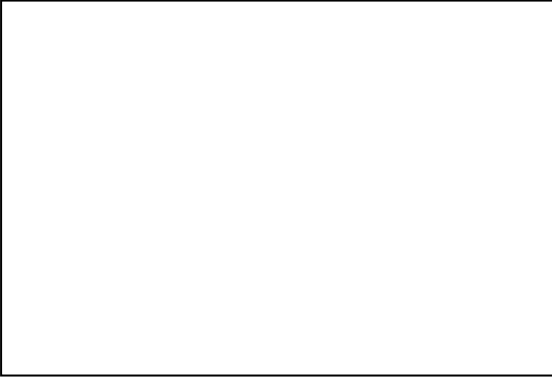
At the time that Florence was a youngster, most girls didn't go to school but her dad gave them lessons in lots of different subjects, including science, history and maths. In Victorian Britain, wealthy women like Florence weren't expected to work – their job was to marry and look after the home. When she was 16 years old, she believed she heard a voice from God calling for her to carry out important work to help those suffering. She wanted to be a nurse.



When Florence broke the news to her parents, they weren't too happy! Nursing was not a respectful profession and, hospitals were filthy places where sick people died. William tried hard to change his daughter's mind but, in 1851, he gave in, and allowed Florence to study nursing at a Christian school for women in Germany. By 1853, she was running a women's hospital in London, where she improved the working conditions as well as patient care.

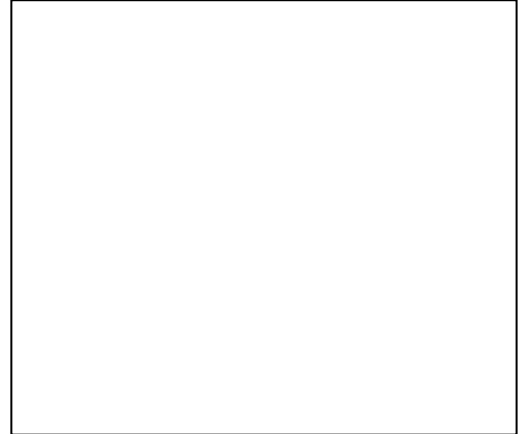
In 1854, the Crimean War broke out – a war with Britain, France and Turkey on one side, and Russia on the other. British troops went off to fight in the Crimea – an area in the south of Russia, now part of Ukraine. News soon reached home of soldiers dying from battle wounds, cold, hunger and sickness, with no real medical care or nurses to treat them. The hospital there was overcrowded and filthy, with blocked drains, broken toilets and rats running everywhere. There weren't enough medical supplies or equipment, and wounded soldiers had to sleep on the dirty floor, without blankets to keep warm, clean water to drink or fresh food to eat. Disease spread quickly and most of the soldiers died from infection.





Florence knew that the soldiers could only get well again if the hospital conditions improved. With funds from back home, she bought better medical equipment and food, and paid for workmen to clear the drains. With her team, she cleaned the wards, set up a hospital kitchen and provided the wounded soldiers with better care – bathing them, dressing their wounds and feeding them. As a result of all the improvements, far fewer soldiers were dying from disease.

At night, when everyone was sleeping, she'd visit the soldiers to make sure they were comfortable. She'd also write letters home for those who could not write themselves. Since Florence carried a lantern with her on her night visits, the soldiers would call her 'The Lady with the Lamp'.



By the time Florence returned to England in 1856, she'd made quite a name for herself. After newspapers wrote about her work in the Crimea, people thought of her as a heroine and Queen Victoria wrote her a letter to say thank you for everything she had done. She set about writing letters to important people telling them what was wrong with Army hospitals, and in September 1856 she met with Queen Victoria to discuss ways to improve the current systems. The Army started to train doctors, hospitals became cleaner and soldiers were provided with better clothing, food and care. In 1860, the Nightingale Training School for Nurses opened at St Thomas's Hospital in London. Not only did the school provide nurse training, it made nursing a respectable career.

Florence suffered from illness for much of her later life, largely because of all her hard work helping sick people. During her final 40 years, she spent many days in bed. In 1907, Florence became the first woman to receive the Order of Merit, an award given by the queen. Sadly, Florence Nightingale died on 13 of August 1910, but she will forever be recognised as the founder of modern nursing.



The BBC bitesize true story video of Florence Nightingale is also a lovely dramatisation:  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks1-ks2-florence-nightingale/z68fcqt>  
Feel free to do any additional research too!



## Thursday- biography of Florence Nightingale

There are lots of different ways to structure a biography and this is just a suggestion. If you had another way you wanted to write yours up, feel free!

- Draw a picture of Florence Nightingale in the box. There are a few photographs of her (in black and white) or drawn pictures (some black and white, some colour) which you could copy from or do your own version!
- Biographies are generally in chronological order (starting at the beginning of the person's life and finishing with their death or maybe how they're remembered now).
- Don't forget to include key dates (such as birth, death, when she moved to different places, when she got her medal maybe) and that this is **non-fiction** so there won't be any speech marks and there will be very few adjectives!

Here are some ideas for subheadings but feel free to change them to different wording...

### Florence's early life

Where was she born?

Siblings?

Parents' jobs?

### Nurse Nightingale

Why did she want to be a nurse?

Where was she a nurse?

What was it like in the hospitals where she worked?

Why was she called the Lady with a Lamp?

### Life after the War

How did she become famous?

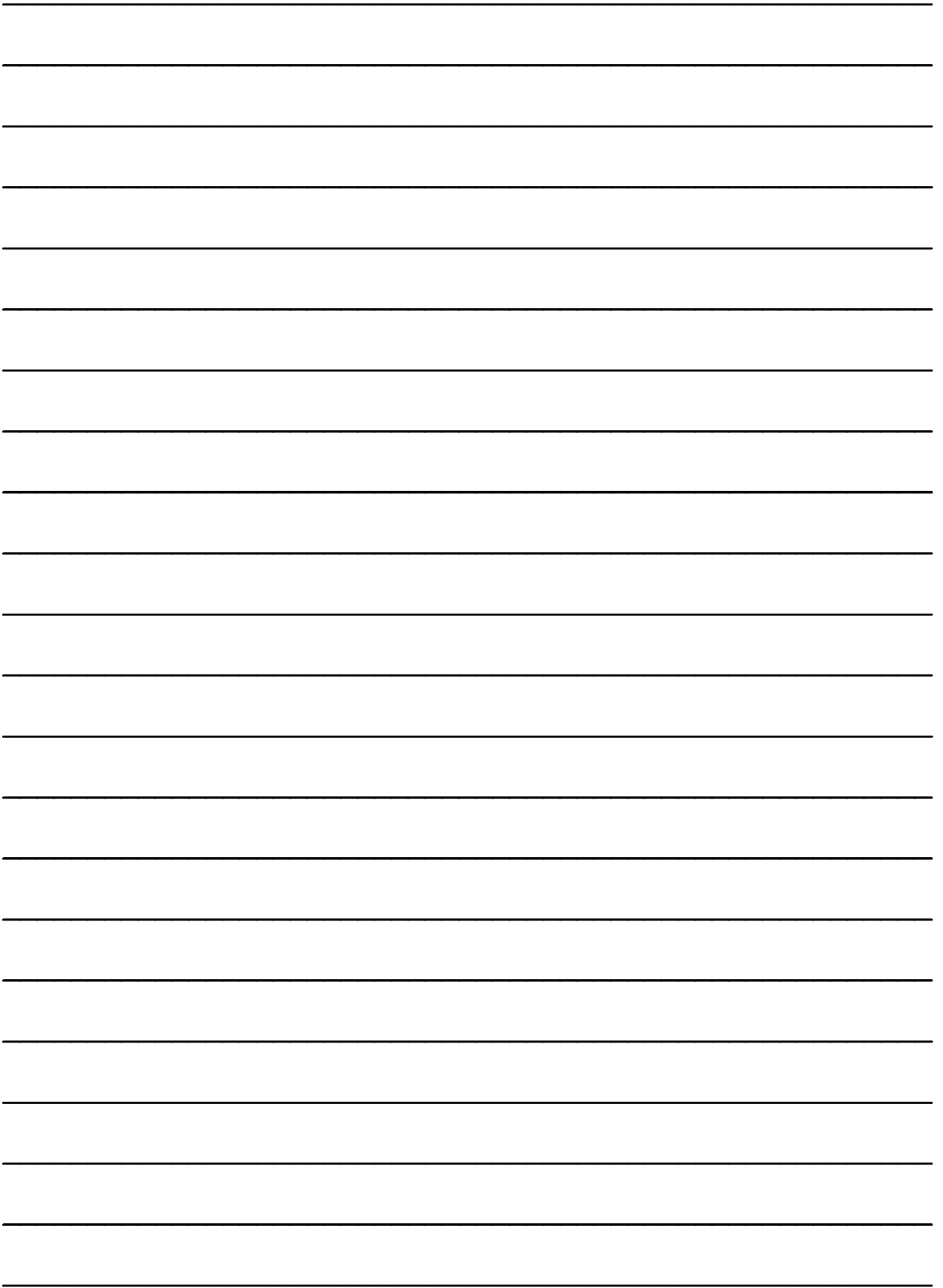
How did she improve hospitals?

Did she do anything else?

### Today

How is she remembered now?





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