

Y2 Information Text: Biography

Example Text

Florence Nightingale

Who Was Florence Nightingale?

Florence Nightingale was a very famous nurse. She helped to change the way hospitals treated people and worked hard to make sure they were clean.



Childhood

Florence Nightingale was born on the 12th May 1820 in Italy. She lived with her father, her mother and her sister, Pop. Her family was a rich British family. Both the girls were named after the places in Italy that they were born. They travelled around the world and the girls were given lessons by their father. Florence was very good at Maths and science. Florence believed that God wanted her to do important work. She knew she wanted to be a nurse.

Becoming a Nurse

Nursing was not a good job back then and the hospitals were horrible, dirty places. Florence's parents did not want her to become a nurse so they sent her away to Italy to try to make her forget about her plan. It didn't work. She returned even more determined and began to train as a nurse. Soon, she got her first job running a hospital for women in London. She helped to make the hospital run much more smoothly so that the patients got better care.

The Crimean War

A terrible war broke out in the Crimea in 1853 with France, Britain and Turkey all fighting with Russia. The people in Britain read about the war and the dreadful way the soldiers were being cared for in the army hospitals. There was little food and the water was dirty. Injured soldiers had to lie on the cold stone floor while rats ran around them. There were no nurses to look after them and there was no proper medicine. It was a hopeless situation so Florence Nightingale was asked to take a team of nurses to there. It was the first time women had been allowed in the army.

Florence Arrives

Florence went to the Crimea with a group of 38 nurses in November 1854. She made sure her and her team of nurses were clean and neat to help make the soldiers better. They scrubbed the hospital, removed the rats and dirt and made sure there was proper food and medicine. What brave ladies they were! Florence Nightingale would check on the men every night. The British soldiers were very grateful for her kindness and they called her the Lady of the Lamp.



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Example Text

After the War

The Crimean War ended in 1856. The work Florence did there made her famous and she returned to Britain as a hero. Florence opened her own training school at St Thomas's Hospital, London in 1860.

She continued working to improve hospitals and nursing and she also wrote famous books. She received two special medals called the Royal Red Cross and The Order of Merit because Queen Victoria thought she was a very special person. Florence sadly became more and more ill and she eventually died on August 13th 1910.

There is still a statue of Florence Nightingale in London today.



Y2 Information Text: Biography Example

Text Annotated Genre Features

Florence Nightingale¹



¹ title

Who Was Florence Nightingale?

Florence Nightingale was a very famous nurse. She helped to change the way hospitals treated people and worked hard to make sure they were clean.²

² introduction – briefly explains why she is significant

Childhood

Florence Nightingale was born on the 12th May 1820 in Italy.³ She lived with her father, her mother and her sister, Pop. Her family was a rich British family.³ Both the girls were named after the places in Italy that they were born. They travelled around the world and the girls were given lessons by their father. Florence was very good at Maths and science. Florence believed that God wanted her to do important work. She knew she wanted to be a nurse.⁵

³ key events and people in her life

⁵ her personality

Becoming a Nurse

Nursing was not a good job back then and the hospitals were horrible, dirty places. Florence's parents did not want her to become a nurse so they sent her away to Italy to try to make her forget about her plan.³ It didn't work. She returned even more determined⁵ and began to train as a nurse. Soon, she got her first job running a hospital for women in London.⁴ She helped to make the hospital run much more smoothly so that the patients got better care.

⁴ her achievements

Y2 Information Text: Biography

Example Text Annotated Genre Features

The Crimean War

³ key events and people in her life

A terrible war broke out in the Crimea in 1853³ with France, Britain and Turkey all fighting with Russia. The people in Britain read about the war and the dreadful way the soldiers were being cared for in the army hospitals. There was little food and the water was dirty. Injured soldiers had to lie on the cold stone floor while rats ran around them. There were no nurses to look after them and there was no proper medicine. It was a hopeless situation so Florence Nightingale was asked to take a team of nurses to there.³ It was the first time women had been allowed in the army.⁴

⁴ her achievements

Florence Arrives

Florence went to the Crimea with a group of 38 nurses in November 1854.³ She made sure her and her team of nurses were clean and neat to help make the soldiers better. They scrubbed the hospital, removed the rats and dirt and made sure there was proper food and medicine. What brave ladies they were!⁵ Florence Nightingale would check on the men every night. The British soldiers were very grateful for her kindness and they called her the Lady of the Lamp.⁶

⁵ her personality

⁶ how she is remembered



Y2 Information Text: Biography

Example Text Annotated Genre Features

After the War

³ key events and people in her life

The Crimean War ended in 1856.³ The work Florence did there made her famous and she returned to Britain as a hero.⁴ Florence opened her own training school at St Thomas's Hospital, London in 1860.³

⁴ her achievements

She continued working to improve hospitals and nursing and she also wrote famous books. She received two special medals called the Royal Red Cross and The Order of Merit because Queen Victoria thought she was a very special person.⁴ Florence sadly became more and more ill and she eventually died on August 13th 1910.³

⁶ how she is remembered

There is still a statue of Florence Nightingale in London today.⁶



Y2 Information Text: Biography Example Text Annotated

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Features

All text: the full range of SPaG features used from previous year groups shown throughout including capital letters, full stops, commas in lists, ambitious adjectives, varied sentence types, most common exception words spelt correctly and co-ordination within sentences.

Florence Nightingale

Who Was Florence Nightingale?^{15&1}

Florence Nightingale was a very famous nurse.² She⁴ helped² to change the way hospitals treated people and worked hard² to make sure they were clean.⁴



⁹ sentence punctuated by an exclamation mark

¹⁰ commas in a list

¹¹ apostrophe for contraction

¹² apostrophe for possession

¹³ common exception words

¹⁴ exclamation

¹⁵ question

¹⁶ statement

¹ sentence punctuated with a question mark

² correct form of past and present tense (including progressive form of the past and present tense)

³ suffix -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly added correctly to root word

⁴ sentence punctuated with capital letter and full stop

⁵ capital letter for proper noun

⁶ co-ordinating conjunction

⁷ subordinating conjunction

⁸ expanded noun phrase for description or detail

Childhood

Florence Nightingale⁵ was born² on the 12th May⁵ 1820 in Italy⁵. She lived² with her father,¹⁰ her mother and her sister, Pop⁵. Her family was a rich British⁵ family⁸. Both¹³ the girls were named² after the places in Italy⁵ that they were born². They travelled² around the world and⁶ the girls were given² lessons by their father. Florence was very good at Maths⁵ and science. Florence⁵ believed that God⁵ wanted² her to do important work. She knew² she wanted to be a nurse.

Becoming a Nurse

Nursing was not a good job back then and the hospitals were² horrible,¹⁰ dirty places⁸. Florence's¹² parents¹³ did not want her to become a nurse so⁶ they sent² her away to Italy to try to make her forget about her plan. It didn't¹¹ work. She returned even more determined and began to train as a nurse.¹⁶ Soon, she² got her first job running a hospital for women in London⁵. She helped to make the hospital run much more smoothly³ so that⁶ the patients got better care.

Y2 Information Text: Biography Example Text

Annotated Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Features

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The Crimean War

A terrible war⁸ broke² out in the Crimea⁵ in 1853 with France^{5, 10}, Britain⁵ and Turkey⁵ all fighting with Russia⁵. The people¹³ in Britain read² about the war and⁶ the dreadful³ way the soldiers were being cared for in the army hospitals. There was little food and the water was dirty. Injured soldiers had to lie on the cold¹³ stone floor¹³ while⁷ rats ran² around them. There were no nurses to look after them and⁶ there was no proper medicine. It was a hopeless³ situation so⁶ Florence Nightingale was asked² to take a team of nurses to there. It was the first time women had been allowed in the army.

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Florence Arrives

Florence went to the Crimea with a group of 38 nurses in November⁵ 1854. She made sure her and her team of nurses were clean and neat⁸ to help make the soldiers better. They scrubbed² the hospital,¹⁰ removed² the rats and dirt and made sure there was proper food and medicine. What brave ladies they were!^{9&14} Florence Nightingale would¹³ check on the men every night. The British⁵ soldiers were² very grateful³ for her kindness³ and⁶ they called² her the Lady of the Lamp⁵.



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After the War

The Crimean War⁵ ended² in 1856. The work Florence did there made her famous and⁶ she returned² to Britain⁵ as a hero. Florence opened² her own training school at St Thomas's Hospital, London^{5&12} in 1860.

She continued working to improve hospitals and nursing and⁶ she also wrote² famous books⁸. She received² two special medals⁸ called the Royal Red Cross⁵ and The Order of Merit⁵ because⁷ Queen Victoria⁵ thought she was a very special person⁸. Florence sadly³ became more and more ill and⁶ she eventually³ died² on August⁵ 13th 1910.

There is² still a statue of Florence Nightingale in London⁵ today.



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Becoming a Nurse

Nursing was not a good job back then and the hospitals were² horrible,¹⁰ dirty places⁸. Florence's¹² parents¹³ did not want her to become a nurse so⁶ they sent² her away to Italy to try to make her forget about her plan. It didn't¹¹ work. She returned even more determined and began to train as a nurse.¹⁶ Soon, she² got her first job running a hospital for women in London⁵. She helped to make the hospital run much more smoothly³ so that⁶ the patients got better care.

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The Crimean War

A **terrible war**⁸ **broke**² out in the **Crimea**⁵ in 1853 with **France**⁵, ¹⁰ **Britain**⁵ and **Turkey**⁵ all fighting with **Russia**⁵. The **people**¹³ in Britain **read**² about the war **and**⁶ the **dreadful**³ way the soldiers were being cared for in the army hospitals. There was little food and the water was dirty. Injured soldiers had to lie on the **cold**¹³ stone **floor**¹³ **while**⁷ rats **ran**² around them. There were no nurses to look after them **and**⁶ there was no proper medicine. It was a **hopeless**³ situation **so**⁶ Florence Nightingale was **asked**² to take a team of nurses to there. It was the first time women had been allowed in the army.

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Florence Arrives

Florence went to the Crimea with a group of 38 nurses in **November**⁵ 1854. She made sure her and her team of nurses were **clean and neat**⁸ to help make the soldiers better. They **scrubbed**² the hospital,¹⁰ **removed**² the rats and dirt and made sure there was proper food and medicine. **What brave ladies they were!**^{9&14} Florence Nightingale **would**¹³ check on the men every night. The **British**⁵ soldiers **were**² very **grateful**³ for her **kindness**³ **and**⁶ they **called**² her the **Lady of the Lamp**⁵.



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After the War

The **Crimean War**⁵ **ended**² in 1856. The work Florence did there made her famous **and**⁶ she **returned**² to **Britain**⁵ as a hero. Florence **opened**² her own training school at **St Thomas's Hospital, London**^{5&12} in 1860.

She continued working to improve hospitals and nursing **and**⁶ she also **wrote**² **famous books**⁸. She **received**² **two special medals**⁸ called the **Royal Red Cross**⁵ and **The Order of Merit**⁵ **because**⁷ **Queen Victoria**⁵ thought she was a **very special person**⁸. Florence **sadly**³ became more and more ill **and**⁶ she **eventually**³ **died**² on **August**⁵ 13th 1910.

There **is**² still a statue of Florence Nightingale in **London**⁵ today.



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