

Who Was Florence Nightingale?

- 9 **Name:** Florence Nightingale (named after the city in Italy
13 where she was born).
- 19 **Date of Birth:** 12th May 1820.
- 24 **Family:** Rich, upper-class British family.
- 32 **Occupation:** In 1851, Florence became a nurse against
35 her family's wishes.
- 44 **Work:** Between 1854 and 1856, Florence took some other
54 nurses to the Ottoman Empire to care for the wounded
60 soldiers fighting in the Crimean War.
- 67 **Known for:** Establishing nursing as a respectable
73 profession for women - in 1860 her
76 nursing school opened.
- 81 Working hard to make hospitals
83 more hygienic.
- 89 She wrote over 200 books and
90 pamphlets.
- 96 **Known as:** 'The Lady with the
101 Lamp' because when she was
105 checking her patients during
112 the night she held a lamp in
114 her hand.



Quick Questions



1. Why was Florence Nightingale so-called?



2. Which word means the same as 'regarded by people to be good'?



3. Why do you think Florence wrote over 200 books and pamphlets?

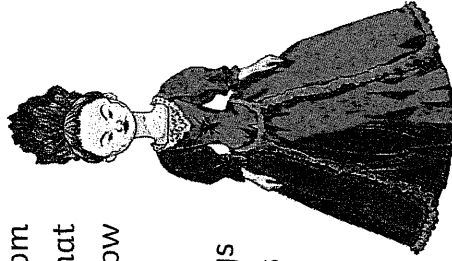


4. Why has the author used bold sub-headings?

Victorian Toys

6 Victorian toys were usually made from
13 wood, metal and paper. The toys that
19 Victorian children had depended on how
24 much money their family had.

30 Children from rich families had toys
36 like clockwork train sets, toy soldiers
42 and tea sets whereas children from
47 poorer families normally played with
52 home-made toys (e.g. peg dolls).



57 To Make a Peg Doll:

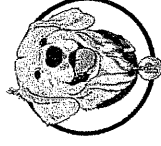
- 63 1. Paint the peg, including a face.
- 72 2. Cut out circular piece of fabric double the height
82 of the peg. Cut a small hole in the middle.
- 91 3. Pull the fabric over the head of the peg,
99 using a rubber band or piece of string
105 to secure the fabric in place.
- 112 4. Use a pipe cleaner to create arms.
- 123 5. Cut wool for hair; glue the hair onto the doll's head.
- 129 6. Add beads and sequins for decoration.



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Quick Questions



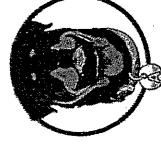
1. Give two examples of toys that a child from a rich family might have?



2. Find two adverbs of frequency in the text.



3. Why do you think that poorer children played with home-made toys?



4. Why has the author used imperative verbs?



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The Role of Women During the Second World War

10 Life for most women before the war was quite different
 19 than today. Typically, most women stayed at home and
 24 did not go to work.

34 When the war started in September 1939, the role of
 37 women changed rapidly.

49 With men called up for active service, there was a need for
 59 women to undertake the jobs that the men had previously
 67 done, giving them the opportunity to become patriotic
 76 heroines. During the war, women were employed in a
 83 range of positions including: munition factory workers
 91 (making weapons); working in the armed forces (army,
 102 navy and air force); working as Land Girls; driving buses or
 110 trains; working as nurses or ambulance drivers; building
 113 ships; becoming searchlight
 116 operators and becoming
 119 air raid wardens.

124 In 1943, almost 90% of
 128 single women and 80%
 132 of married women were
 134 in employment.



Quick Questions

1. Find and copy two words related to 'working'.



2. What percentage of married women were working by 1943?



3. How did life change for women during the Second World War? Give two examples.



4. Why does the author use the phrase 'patriotic heroines'?



The Magic Hammer

10 When the Vikings first came to Britain they were Pagans,
20 worshipping Norse gods. The king of the gods was Odin,
29 who had a son, Thor, the God of Thunder.

39 Thor's magic hammer, which could kill an army or bring
48 peace to the world, was missing; the unintelligent frost
59 giant, Thrym, had stolen it! Loki, the giant and god of
69 Mischief, was sent to find Thrym to retrieve the hammer.
78 However, Thrym laughed and gave Loki an ultimatum: "I
90 will return the hammer if I am given Freya, the Goddess of
102 Love, to be my wife." Loki had a mischievous plan - rather
114 than send poor Freya, Thor put on a dress and went to
117 reclaim his hammer.



Quick Questions



1. Who did the Vikings worship originally?



2. Which two words mean the same as 'get back'?



3. Why do you think that Thrym stole the magic hammer?



4. Do you think that Thor managed to recover his hammer? Why do you think this?

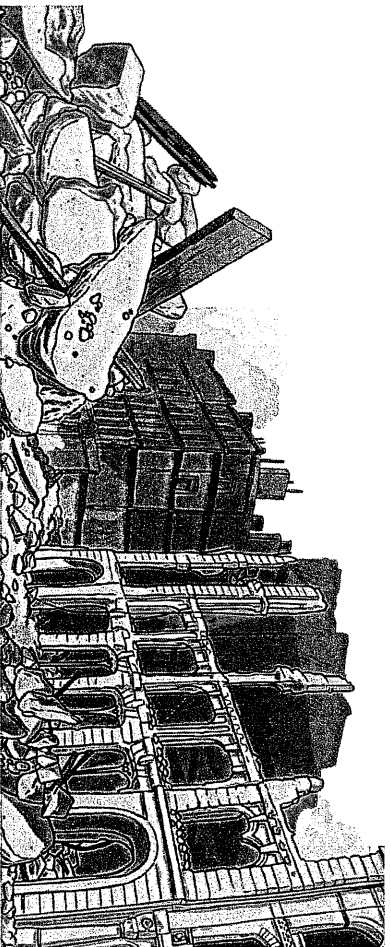
The Battle of Britain and The Blitz

4 The Battle of Britain

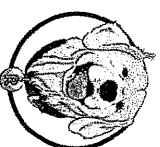
- 16 This event began on the 10th July, 1940 when British ships in
25 the English Channel were bombed by the German Luftwaffe.
33 Mass bombing of airfields, harbours, radar stations and
39 aircraft factories began in August 1940.

4.1 The Blitz

- 50 (The word 'Blitz' comes from the German term Blitzkrieg
54 which means 'lightning war'.)
64 This event began on the 7th September, 1940 when the
73 Luftwaffe turned their attention to the bombing of London
83 and other cities, rather than the military targets they had
91 previously focused on. London was bombed for fifty-seven
100 consecutive nights and suffered extensive damage and the loss
105 of thousands of civilian lives.



Quick Questions



1. Where did the Luftwaffe come from?



2. Find and copy two words that mean the same as 'a large amount'.



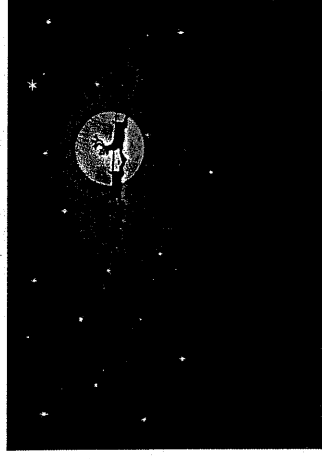
3. Why do you think The Blitz was so named?



4. Summarise the main points about The Blitz in 20 words or less.

The Christmas Times

Sleigh Sighting



4 Last night, several strange
7 sightings were recorded
12 across the UK. When the
15 observations were made,
21 it was a clear night with
26 a full moon, meaning that
29 visibility was good.

33 The first viewings were
36 reported from Scotland,
39 where excited children
43 claimed to have seen
46 an unusual silhouette
59 travelling across the
51 cloudless sky.

56 "I couldn't believe my eyes,"
60 said Andy in Edinburgh,
65 "I'm positive it was Santa!"
69 Shortly after, reports came
74 flooding in that people had
79 observed a similar vision in

83 northern parts of England
87 and Northern Ireland. As
90 the evening progressed,
94 the reports moved further
95 southwards.

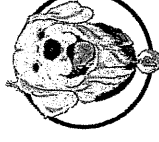
102 It is not the first time that
107 people have claimed to have
111 seen magical movements in
116 the Christmas Eve sky, but
123 this is the first time that so
128 many images of the event
131 have been captured.

Answers

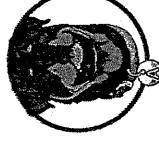
1. Find and copy two words that mean the same as seeing something.



2. Where was the sleigh first spotted?



3. Why has the author described the reports as 'flooding in'?



4. Why do you think that so many images were taken of the event?

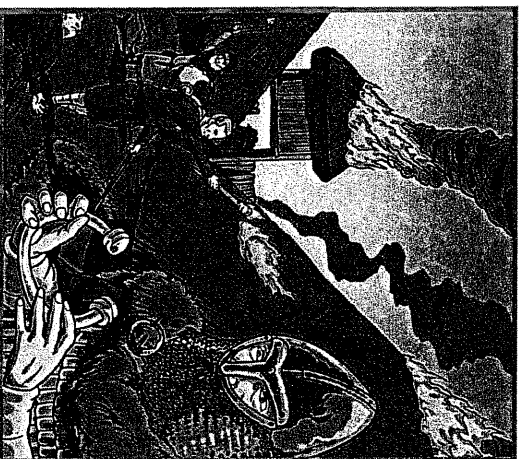


The Viking Times

We Have Arrived!

AD787

4 After an arduous journey
9 across the North Sea, we
13 have finally reached our
15 destination – England.
18 The feeble, afraid
21 Englishmen tried to
26 cease us but we were
30 too powerful and fought
35 our way, as brutally as
39 was necessary, onto the
43 green and lush land.



48 We are here to find
51 treasures (and probably
55 steal them) before we
60 return to our homes in
63 Norway, Sweden and
64 Denmark.
70 Our first raid was of the
73 monastery at Lindisfarne,
78 which was not very well

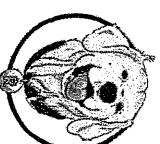
81 protected and contained
85 valuable goods like gold
88 and jewels, imported
92 foods and other useful
95 materials for trade.
99 England is more pleasant
103 and lucrative than we
104 thought!

Quick Questions

1. Which word means 'stop'?



2. Where did the Vikings come from?



3. Find two adjectives which are antonyms of each other.



4. How does the Viking's view of England change?



Rationing - A Letter Home

2 Hello Mother,

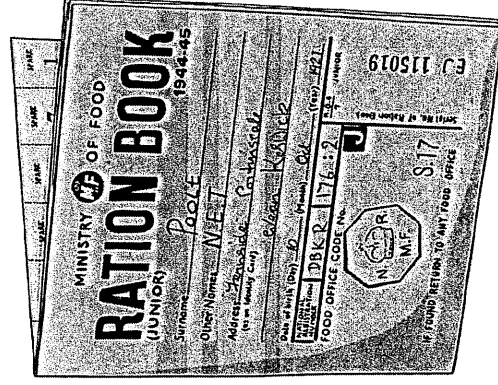
11 Last week, Mrs Danford decided that I'm settled enough
25 to help more around the home so it is now my job to get
35 the shopping. Although rationing is still in place in the
45 countryside, it's so much easier to get extra and barter
55 for different items. I even managed to get an orange –
66 can you believe it? The juice was so sweet and sticky.

75 The shop owners are much friendlier than in London.
86 They don't treat me as if I will steal from them;
97 some of them even give me treats (like a sweet from
99 the Grocer).

104 Of course, we have plenty
108 of vegetables: they grow
113 in the huge back garden
117 and we swap with
119 the neighbours.

124 I wish I could share
126 with you.

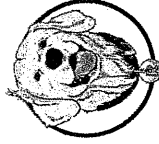
128 Love Clara.



Quick Questions



1. Which word means the same as 'trade'?



2. What did the Grocer give to Clara?



3. Which phrase tells us that Clara was excited about getting an orange? Why was she excited?



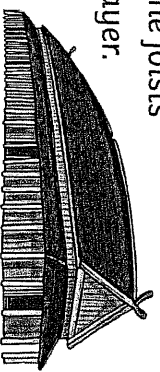
4. Why does Clara end by saying 'I wish I could share with you'?

Making a Longhouse

12 Vikings built houses like ships - up to 100 feet long with
21 oval sides and sloping roofs. The main, boat-like room
31 could house up to fifty people (plus livestock during a
33 freezing winter).

36 Building a Longhouse

- 45 1. Dig holes 1 metre deep, every 2 metres around
47 the perimeter.
53 2. Set the posts in the holes.
61 3. Lash pre-cut, rough lumber onto the wooden frame
64 with green twigs.
73 4. Daub thick mud into the joints between the boards
78 to seal out the weather.
88 5. Hoist the roof joists above the two widest points of
90 the building.
99 6. Raise the centre beam between the end joists and
105 attach all three sections together securely.
114 7. Attach all other roof joists to the centre beam.
119 8. Weave branches between the joists
125 to support the outer roof layer.

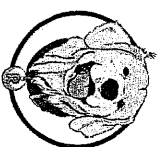


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Quick Questions

1. Who would live in the longhouse during the winter?



2. Which words means the same as 'lift'?



3. Why is it important to 'seal out weather'?



4. How does the layout help you to follow the instructions?



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Jobs for Children

11 Do you have what it takes to apply for these jobs
13 for children?

15 Factory Worker

25 • Must be able to work for 16 hours a day,
33 with only Sunday off (to go to church).

41 • Must be able to stay focused to avoid
46 losing fingers in the machinery.

55 • Must not be easily distracted: sitting, chatting or gazing
64 through windows (where there are any) is not allowed.

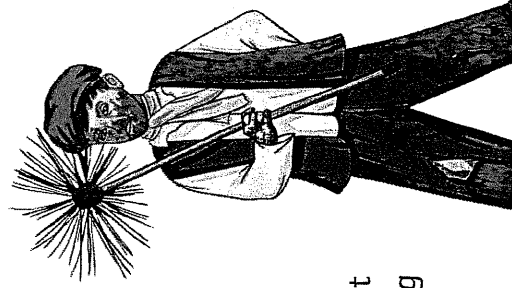
66 Chimney Sweep

71 • Must be small - most chimneys
76 are 12 inches (30cm) wide.

81 • Must not require large meals
86 – you need to remain small.

92 • Must not scare easily – if you
99 refuse to go up the chimney, it
105 might start to get quite hot!

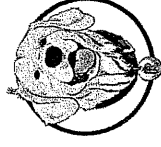
111 Apply today and you could start
117 contributing to your family by earning
125 a wage of a few pennies a week!



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Quick Questions



1. For which job was it important to be small?
Why?



2. Find two verbs that are antonyms of each other.



3. Why do you think the chimney could get hot if the child refused to go up?



4. Summarise the main information about the factory worker job in 20 words or less.

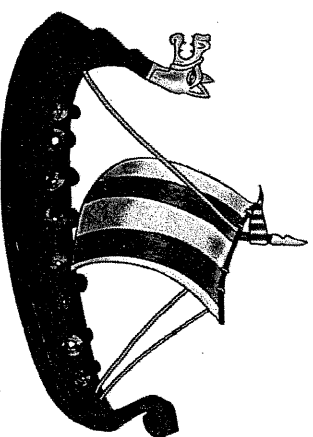


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Danegeld by Rudyard Kipling

- 9 Fierce and brutal Vikings sailed to Britain in longboats,
17 'Let's go Viking!' they yelled so they did,
26 With axes high and a glint in their eyes,
32 Many Britons just ran and hid!
- 40 When a new wave of Viking raids started,
46 Poor King Ethelred struggled to cope,
55 So Danegeld he paid to try and stop raids,
62 But Vikings came back in their boats.
- 68 The Danegeld tax couldn't contain them,
74 And Ethelred got called 'the un-ready',
81 "It's not funny, they're after more money!
85 I'm fleeing abroad instead!"
- 92 In the end some Vikings liked Britain,
97 They enjoyed the British way,
106 They sent for their wives and started new lives,
111 Vikings were here to stay!



Quick Questions



1. How did Vikings travel to Britain?



2. Which word means the same as 'leaving a place of danger'?



3. Why do you think 'many Britons just ran and hid'?



4. How did some of the Vikings change?

Christmas Spiced Biscuits

10 These biscuits make deliciously decadent decorations to hang on your
12 Christmas tree!

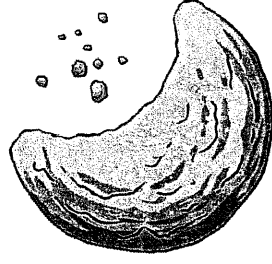
Ingredients

- 15 1. 175g sugar
- 17 2. 85g syrup
- 19 3. 100g butter
- 22 4. 3tbsp ground ginger
- 26 5. 1tsp bicarbonate of soda
- 28 6. 1 egg
- 30 7. Optional decorations

Method

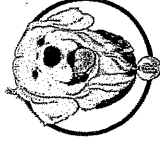
- 37 1. Firstly, preheat the oven to 190°C.
- 46 2. Heat the sugar, golden syrup and butter until melted.
- 54 3. Thoroughly mix all dry ingredients in a bowl.
- 62 4. Break the egg into a bowl and beat.
- 73 5. Pour the melted sugar mixture and egg onto the dry ingredients.
- 81 6. Cool the mixture by transferring to the fridge.
- 83 7. Knead gently.
- 92 8. Carefully roll the dough to a thickness of 5mm.
- 102 9. With cutters, make your decoration shapes and place on baking tray. Remember - make holes for string to go through.
- 111 10. Bake for approximately 12-15 minutes.
- 125 11. Allow the biscuits to cool on a wire rack.
- 128 12. Once cool, decorate.
- 138 13. Thread the string and hang your finished biscuit on your
- 140 Christmas tree.

Enjoy!



Quick Questions

1. Which ingredients are used first?



2. Find and copy two words related to moving the mixture or biscuit to another position.



3. How does the layout of this text help the reader?



4. Would you 'enjoy' these biscuits? Why?



5. Why do you think the biscuits must be cool before being decorated?



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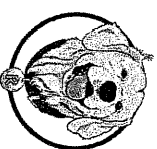


Christmas Crackers!

10 Mother has been working extra hours for the past month
19 to provide some treats this Christmas. Her rich employer
30 has offered to buy us a sizeable turkey. Last year, we
40 managed to poach two rabbits so each got a morsel -
50 that's the trouble with having six siblings! But this year,
54 we will have leftovers.
64 Father says we can spend some of mother's earnings on
75 gifts for each other but, because I am used to making
88 gifts, I'm going to make my sisters each a peg doll and my
97 brothers a cracker. The crackers were invented last year
107 (1848) by a sweet maker in London: they are expensive,
118 but I will spend my farthing to buy rhubarb and custard
122 sweets to go inside!



Quick Questions



1. Who invented Christmas crackers? When?



2. Find two adjectives which are antonyms of each other.



3. How will Christmas differ this year to previous years?



4. Do you think they will have any leftovers? Why?

A Wartime Recipe

10 During the Second World War, rationing (particularly of eggs and
22 sugar) meant that creative bakers had to find ways to adapt recipes
35 to allow them to still enjoy tea and cake at this difficult time.

37 Honey Cakes

38 Ingredients:

42 • 6 ounces self-raising flour

45 • 2 teaspoons honey

48 • 1 teaspoon sugar

51 • 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces margarine

55 • 1 level teaspoon cinnamon

56 Method:

63 1. Beat sugar and margarine until it becomes
67 a soft, creamy consistency.

76 2. Sieve flour and cinnamon; add it to the mixture.

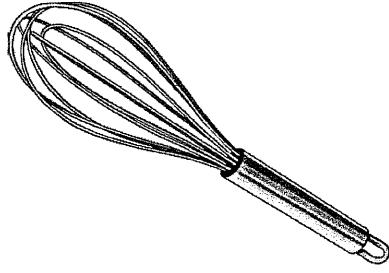
86 3. Mix with a wooden spoon to bind the mixture together;
94 knead with fingers until the dough becomes soft.

101 4. Roll between floured palms into 16 balls.

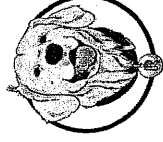
109 5. Place the dough on a lightly greased baking
114 tray, flattening the rolls slightly.

123 6. Bake in a medium oven for about 15 mins.

128 Enjoy your delicious honey cakes!



Quick Questions



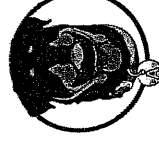
1. How many Honey Cakes would this recipe make?



2. Which word means the same as 'change'?



3. Why was this a difficult time?



4. Why does the author describe bakers as 'creative'?

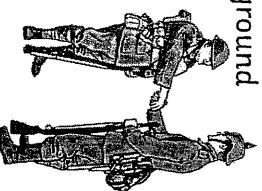
A Soldier's Surprise

10 Waking up on Christmas morning was just like any other
20 morning in the trenches. The cold was unbearable and I
24 couldn't feel my feet.

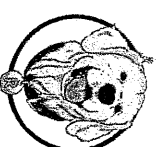
34 There was a feeling that we should celebrate, but how
46 could we do that when we were at war? We sat quietly
55 reflecting on our situation and thinking about family and
56 friends.

66 Suddenly, we heard a noise coming from across 'No Man's
76 Land'. We sat silently, waiting for an attack. No attack
84 came. The German soldiers slowly appeared carrying
93 lanterns and softly singing a tune that resembled 'Silent
103 Night'. For the next few moments, we watched in stunned
113 silence. Bravery eventually took over and we set off. We
123 met in the middle of the field and exchanged simple
132 gifts (chocolates from us and sausages from the German
133 soldiers).

141 Suddenly, a damaged football appeared on the ground
150 between us. There was only one thing to do...



Quick Questions



1. What gifts were given and by whom?



2. Why do you think that 'Bravery eventually took over'?



3. How did the author's mood change through the day?



4. What do you predict the soldier wrote about next in his diary?

A Victorian Christmas

9 Before Queen Victoria was crowned in 1837, nobody in
17 Britain had heard of Christmas crackers or Christmas
28 cards, and most people did not have time off from work.

36 However, the wealth and technology available in Victorian
45 times transformed Christmas. Here are some of the ways
49 the festive period altered:

51 Christmas Crackers

59 • In 1848, London sweet-maker, Tom Smith, invented the
68 Christmas cracker as a way of selling more sweets.

78 • Over time, these changed to contain small gifts and paper
79 hats.

81 Christmas Cards

92 • In response to his friend's desire to send a Christmas greeting,
101 John Calcott Horsley created the first ever Christmas card
103 in 1843.

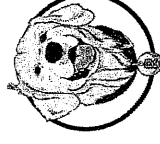
104 Holidays

114 • More people could afford to spend two days away from
120 work to celebrate the festive period.

130 • People could travel by train to see distant family members.

139 • Boxing Day was so-called because servants were given a
145 box by their employers, containing money.

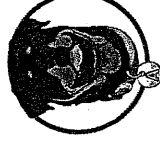
Quick Questions



1. When did Queen Victoria become the monarch?



2. Find and copy two words that mean the same as 'changed'.



3. Find a sentence with a modal verb within the text. How does it affect the sentence?



4. Summarise the main information from the text 30 words or less.