Florence Nightingale

Please choose the most appropriate answer for each sentence.

**Q1** Florence Nightingale was just 34 years old when she arrived at the Barrack Hospital on the ..... of Constantinople at the height of the Crimean War.
- A officious
- B otter
- C outskirts
- D ossify

**Q2** She was shocked to find four miles of beds with injured soldiers on rotten floors and other ..... conditions.
- A unsanitary
- B undertone
- C underneath
- D undocumented

**Q3** The conditions there ..... the speeches given in London that the soldiers lacked for nothing. Rather, she found a shortage of bedding, clothing, bandages and splints.
- A bestow
- B belied
- C behave
- D blithe

**Q4** Nightingale believed she had the power to change the conditions in spite of the ..... of the doctors.
- A complacency
- B conventional
- C contrasting
- D communal

**Q5** Nightingale used money she had raised and other donations to reorganize and ..... the flow of badly needed items.
- A avocation
- B avoirdupois
- C avuncular
- D accelerate

**Q6** Florence Nightingale became known as the "Lady with the Lamp", making rounds each night to ..... that each soldier was comfortable.
- A indenture
- B ensure
- C endeavor
- D enervate

**Q7** Although Florence Nightingale's actions gave the men new hope of recovering from their wounds, many of them died not because of the war or lack of provisions, but because of poor ..... 
- A hydrolyze
- B hyena
- C hypnotic
- D hygiene

**Q8** Florence was critical of those doctors who thought infection and death was ..... and actively sought better germ prevention through clean surroundings as well as good hygiene.
- A industrious
- B inevitable
- C inexperinece
- D inefficient

**Q9** In 1859, Nightingale wrote a book on nursing that is still used in hospitals throughout the world. She was especially adamant that nurses wash their hands after caring for a ..... case.
- A superinpose
- B stimulate
- C stertorous
- D suspicious

**Q10** When Louis Pasteur stated that microbes were responsible for disease, Nightingale became ever more vigilant in teaching ..... methods necessary to preventing deaths.
- A anagram
- B autonomy
- C antiseptic
- D avoid
Florence Nightingale was just 34 years old when she arrived at the Barrack Hospital on the outskirts of Constantinople at the height of the Crimean War. She was shocked to find four miles of beds with injured soldiers on rotten floors and other unsanitary conditions. The conditions there belied the speeches given in London that the soldiers lacked for nothing. Rather, she found a shortage of bedding, clothing, bandages and splints. Nightingale believed she had the power to change the conditions in spite of the complacency of the doctors. Nightingale used money she had raised and other donations to reorganize and accelerate the flow of badly needed items. Florence Nightingale became known as the "Lady with the Lamp", making rounds each night to ensure that each soldier was comfortable. Although Florence Nightingale’s actions gave the men new hope of recovering from their wounds, many of them died not because of the war or lack of provisions, but because of poor hygiene. Florence was critical of those doctors who thought infection and death was inevitable and actively sought better germ prevention through clean surroundings as well as good hygiene. In 1859, Nightingale wrote a book on nursing that is still used in hospitals throughout the world. She was especially adamant that nurses wash their hands after caring for a suspicious case. When Louis Pasteur stated that microbes were responsible for disease, Nightingale became ever more vigilant in teaching antiseptic methods necessary to preventing deaths.