

The Great Fire of London

Read the following text where a number of words are missing. Write ONE word in each gap. The word should make sense in the context and fit in grammatically. Remember to check your spelling.

On Sunday morning, 2 September, 1666, the destruction of medieval London began.

Within five days the city which Shakespeare had known was almost completely

_____ by fire.
1

The fire started in the house and shop of Thomas Farynor, a baker in Pudding Lane. Farynor had forgotten to put out the fire in his oven on the previous night and some embers set light to the nearby stacked firewood. By one o'clock in the morning, three hours after Farynor had _____ to bed, the house and shop were well alight. Farynor's assistant woke and, finding the house full of smoke, roused the household. Farynor, his wife and daughter _____ being caught in the flames by climbing through an upstairs window and along the rooftops. The maid was too frightened to climb along the roof and stayed in the house—becoming the first _____ of the fire.
2
3
4

Sparks from the burning house fell on hay and straw of the Star Inn and in the strong winds _____ blew that morning, the sparks spread rapidly, _____ fire to roofs and houses as they fell.
5
6

The fires burned all that day and on through the next. The stones of St Paul's cathedral _____ reported to be exploding with the heat, and molten lead from the roof ran down the streets in a stream. The strong easterly winds _____ the flames to advance.
7
8

There was little that could be _____₉ to stop the fire from spreading. Various laws had been enacted, obliging the parishes to provide buckets, ladders, squirts and fire hooks, but much of the equipment was in a rotten _____₁₀ through years of neglect, and water supplies away from the banks of the river were scarce.



By now, with few other alternatives, thoughts turned to demolishing houses to create fire breaks. In desperation, gunpowder was used to _____₁₁ up houses—and often with excessive success! For three more days the fire raged through the City—before finally burning out near Holborn Bridge.

As relief began to set in after the previous days' panic, the dying fire flared up again. More buildings were _____₁₂ down on the orders of the King and the fire was finally brought under _____₁₃. But by the end of the fire some four fifths of the City had been destroyed, approximately 13,200 houses, 87 churches and 50 Livery Halls over an _____₁₄ of 436 acres. What is amazing is that the fire is said to have _____₁₅ very few lives—only six people are definitely known to have been killed—but it may actually have saved many more people. The rats that had helped to transmit the bubonic plague (*Black Death*) the previous year mostly perished in the fire. The number of plague victims _____₁₆ rapidly after the fire.

Points		Spelling		Total points
<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text" value="16"/>

Bedömningsanvisning

The Great Fire of London

16 poäng

Ord med stavfel som bedöms göra orden obegripliga eller leda till missförstånd för en engelskspråkig person ger 0 poäng. Rätta/accepterade svar som innehåller stavfel ger 1 poäng. Ett avdrag för antal felstavade ord görs från slutsumman med högst 2 poäng enligt rutan till höger:

Antal felstavade ord	Poängavdrag från slutsumman
1-2	0
3-4	1
5-	2 (maxavdrag)

	1 poäng	Acc	0 poäng
	destroyed; ruined	burned/burnt	set
2	gone; got		go; went
3	escaped; avoided		was; were; had
4	victim; casualty		dead; death; killed; offer; out
5	that; which		who; it
6	setting	spreading	the; from; catching; putting
7	were		soon; was; had
8	helped; got; caused; enabled	allowed	made; blew; brought; took
9	done		able
10	condition; state	shape	way; place
11	blow		build; hold; light; burn
12	torn; pulled; knocked; brought	taken; burned/burnt	put; burning
13	control		water
14	area		number
15	claimed; taken	cost	killed
16	dropped; decreased; declined; fell	sank	reduced; increased; are; sunk; was; were