

VOCABULARY 231 - 233

- LIE: La posición
- BOUNDARY: Perímetro
- BENEATH: Bajo
- CHALK: Tiza
- FLAT: Plano
- PLAIN: Llanuras
- FLATTER: Más Plano / Halagar
- WIND: Viento
- HILLY: Montañoso
- THOUGH: Aunque
- VENUES: Lugar de encuentro / Lugar de proceso
- GROUNDS: Jardines
- DEBTS: Deudas
- POUNDS: Libros
- THUS: Por lo tanto
- SPREAD: Propagar
- THREATENED: Amenazado
- SLUMS: Barrios marginales
- LANE: Carril
- MELTED: Derretido
- WIND: Viento
- Tanned: Avivado
- Lynchings: Linchamientos
- Amongst: Entre
- Proposals: Propuestas
- Garrison: Guarnición
- Fleet: Flota
- Halt: Detener
- Further: Más

2. England has never won the World Championship.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

England is the most successful nation, having won the 1966 World Cup

3. England has won the British Home Championship four times.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

England won the British Home Championship outright thirty-four times.

4. Wembley Stadium was completed in 1923.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

England played their first match at Wembley Stadium in 1924, the year after it was completed

5. The new Wembley Stadium will be completed by 2036.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know

Wembley is completed by mid 2006
England travels will end, and the team will play all of their home matches there until
GREAT FIRE OF LONDON least 2036

The Great Fire of London was a major conflagration that swept through the central parts of the English city of London, from Sunday, 2 September to Wednesday, 5 September 1666.

The fire gutted the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall. It threatened, but did not reach, the aristocratic district of Westminster, Charles II's Palace of Whitehall, and most of the suburban slums. It consumed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St Paul's Cathedral and most of the buildings of the City authorities. It is estimated to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the City's 80,000 inhabitants.

The death toll is unknown but traditionally thought to have been small, as only six verified deaths were recorded. This reasoning has recently been challenged on the grounds that the deaths of poor and middle-class people were not recorded, while the heat of the fire may have cremated many victims leaving no recognisable remains. A **melted** piece of pottery on display at the Museum of London found by archaeologists in Pudding **Lane**, where the fire started, shows that the temperature reached 1700 °C.

The Great Fire started at the bakery of Thomas Farriner (or Farynor) on Pudding Lane, shortly after midnight on Sunday, 2 September, and **spread** rapidly west across the City of London.



The use of the major firefighting technique of the time, the creation of firebreaks by means of demolition, was critically delayed owing to the indecisiveness of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Bloodworth. By the time large-scale demolitions were ordered on Sunday night, the wind had already fanned the bakery fire into a firestorm which defeated such measures.

The fire pushed north on Monday into the heart of the City. Order in the streets broke down as rumours arose of suspicious foreigners setting fires. The fears of the homeless focused on the French and Dutch, England's enemies in the ongoing Second Anglo-Dutch War; these substantial immigrant groups became victims of lynchings and street violence. On Tuesday, the fire spread over most of the City, destroying St Paul's Cathedral and leaping the River Fleet to threaten Charles II's court at Whitehall, while coordinated firefighting efforts were simultaneously mobilising. The battle to quench the fire is considered to have been won by two factors: the strong east winds died down, and the Tower of London garrison used gunpowder to create effective firebreaks to halt further spread eastward.

The social and economic problems created by the disaster were overwhelming. Evacuation from London and resettlement elsewhere were strongly encouraged by Charles II, who feared a London rebellion amongst the dispossessed refugees. Despite numerous radical proposals, London was reconstructed on essentially the same street plan used before the fire.

1. Many suburban slums were burnt down

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

It threatened, but didn't reach, the aristocratic district of Westminster and most of the suburban slums.

2. How many inhabitants had their homes destroyed?

- a. 13,200.
- b. 70,000.
- c. 80,000.

It is estimated to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the city's 80,000 inhabitants.



3. There were many deaths recorded.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

The death toll is unknown but traditionally thought to have been small, as only six verified deaths were recorded.

4. The Lord Mayor of London decided to demolish the burnt buildings to control the fire.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

The creation of firebreaks by means of demolition, was critically delayed owing to the indecisiveness of the Lord Mayor of London.

5. The city was rebuilt following a new street design.

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. We don't know.

London was reconstructed on essentially the same street plan used before the fire.

