

THE OLD GATE

For questions 1 to 12, read the text below and choose the word which best fits the gap.

In the Middle Ages the (1)_____ majority of European cities had walls around them. They (2)_____ to defend the city, but they also kept out undesirable people, like those with contagious (3)_____

Most of London's gates had been (4)_____ by the end of the eighteenth century. However, by a (5)_____ of luck, the last of them was preserved. This gate is, in (6)_____ fact, not called a gate at all; its name is Temple Bar, and it marked the (7)_____ between the old City of London and Westminster. However, as the (8)_____ of traffic through London increased, Temple Bar became a(n) (9)_____ to its free flow, in 1878 it was decided to take it down, so its stones were numbered, dismantled and put in (10)_____. A couple of years later a wealthy businessman bought the stones and re-erected them at his house in Hertfordshire.

In the 1970s the Temple Bar Trust was (11)_____ with the intention of returning the gate to the City of London. Much of the money for this project was (12)_____ from the Temple Bar trust. The stonework needed a lot of restoration, which was (13)_____ out by the Cathedral Works Organization. Today, Temple Bar stands next to St. Paul's Cathedral.

