



Read the text, think of the suitable word for each blank.

One word for each gap!

London.

In the 11th century London became the capital of England.

It was _____(1) in the first century A.D. by the Romans. They left London in the fifth century and the city _____(2) later abandoned. But by the eighth century _____(3) was again a busy trading centre. In every part of London's busy and complex life there's a genuine affection for its traditions and fortunes. In this _____(4) the modern rubs shoulders with the _____(5), the present is ever conscious of the past, the great and the small live side _____(6) side in mutual comfort.

London has buildings that express all the different _____(7) of its history, for London manages in a unique way to reflect its past and at the _____(8) time to fulfil the functions of a modern city. There is always _____(9) new to be discovered, some fresh approach to a familiar scene, _____(10) curious piece of history to be investigated.

Edward the Confessor built a palace and an _____(11) in Westminster. The Norman period saw the _____(12) of the Tower and the old St.Paul's Cathedral.

Medieval London grew in importance _____(13) a trading centre and in 1215 its citizens won the right to elect their own leader.

The Great Fire in 1665 _____(14) three quarters of the city. Later Sir Christopher Wren _____(15) St.Paul's Cathedral and designed 51 churches.

After finishing the task, enjoy the view of the Old Golutvin Monastery in Kolomna from the air:

