

FINAL TEST

It's obvious that history often brings knowledge and helps people better appreciate the present.

*Here's a video with a short course on the history of London.
Watch it and do the tasks below.*



a) Match the words with their meanings.





desired	pinnacle	worldwide	competition
iconic	significantly	decline	court
conquer	unprecedented	wealth	

1. a large amount of money or valuable possessions
2. that is wanted
3. very famous or popular, especially because it represents particular time
4. a situation in which someone is trying to be more successful than someone else
5. by a large amount
6. existing in all parts of the world
7. never having happened in the past
8. to gradually become less, worse
9. the most successful part or achievement
10. to take control of foreign land by force
11. the official home of a queen or king

b) Match the numbers in the list to make facts about London.





1300 1666 50 1040s 45,000 1/3 8,000 20 407



1. The year when the Roman founded Londinium
2. The population of Londinium in the second century
3. The height of the wall surrounding Londinium
4. The amount of people Colloseum could hold
5. The period of time Edward the Confessor moved his court to Westminster Abbey

6. The year London was completely abandoned by the Romans 
7. The part of the London population killed by the Black Death 
8. The year the Great Fire of London broke out 
9. The number of houses destroyed by the Great Fire of London 

c) Complete the following text with the missing information.

London is one of the most 1) _____ cities of the modern world. While being one of the most 2) _____ tourist 3) _____, London also has a great political and 4) _____ influence worldwide. And for several 5) _____ the capital city of the British 6) _____ was the centre of the world with no competition.

It's hard to imagine that around 2,000 years ago this 7) _____ city was just a 8) _____ outpost town for another great world 9) _____ of its time, the Roman Empire. Romans 10) _____ the city about  AD and called it Londinium. They decided that it was a great 11) _____ to build a port. By the end of the second century Roman London had a population of  and a  foot high 12) _____ around it. Like most of the other Roman cities it had a 13) _____, public baths, and an amphitheatre 14) _____ to Roman Colosseum that could hold  people and was hosting gladiator fights. Although modern London is 15) _____ bigger these days, Roman London still 16) _____ at the heart of it, but is more known as the Square Mile or the City of London, or just the City, the well-known 17) _____ centre of United Kingdom. Although being a part of London, City is officially a 18) _____ county and has a dedicated 19) _____ and local authorities, but back to Romans.

When the Empire was 20) _____, Rome refused to send new soldiers to London and by  AD the city was completely 21) _____. For the next 600 or so years the area was torn between the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes, and the Vikings. These were the centuries of constant 22) _____ and clashes of cultures. In the  King Edward the Confessor 23) _____ his court to Westminster Abbey, and so London became a 24) _____ city. Soon another group of invaders, Normans, 25) _____ Westminster Abbey and crowned their King William there. William built a castle and a 26) _____ for himself from which he 27) _____ his newly conquered territories. His home is now known as the Tower of London.

As you have already learnt, central London is traditionally divided into 4 parts. One of the most popular among them is the City of London. Read an article about it and complete it with the missing information.

The City of London

The City of London is a city, ceremonial county and local government district that (1) _____. It constituted most of London from its settlement by the Romans in the 1st century AD to the Middle Ages, (2) _____. The City is now only a tiny part of the metropolis of London, (3) _____.



The City of London is widely referred to simply as the City and is also colloquially known as the Square Mile, (4) _____. Both of these terms are also often used as metonyms for the United Kingdom's trading and financial services industries, (5) _____.

The local authority for the City, (6) _____, is unique in the UK and has some unusual responsibilities for a local council, such as being the police authority. The Corporation is headed by the Lord Mayor of the City of London. The City is made up of 25 wards, (7) _____. Other historic sites include St Paul's Cathedral, Royal Exchange and Smithfield Market. (8) _____, the adjacent Tower of London is part of its old defensive perimeter. Bridges under the jurisdiction of the City include London Bridge, Tower Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge.



The City is a major business and financial centre, and the Bank of England is headquartered in the City. Throughout the 19th century, the City was the world's primary business centre, (9) _____.

The City has a resident population of 9,401, (10) _____, and some estimates put the number of workers in the city to be over 1 million. About three-quarters of the jobs in the City of London are in the financial, professional, and associated business services sectors.

- a) although not within the City
- b) and it continues to be a major meeting point for businesses.
- c) as it is 1.12 square miles in area.
- d) but over 500,000 are employed there
- e) but the modern city named London has since grown far beyond the City of London boundary.
- f) contains the historic centre and the primary central business district of London.
- g) namely the City of London Corporation

- h) though it remains a notable part of central London.
- i) which continue a notable history of being largely based in the City.
- j) with administration at the historic Guildhall.

Watch a short video about Tower's ravens and Beefeaters and mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

✎ When most people think of the Tower of London they think of kings and queens.

✎ The legend says if the six resident ravens leave, the tower will fall and the Kingdom with it.

✎ During the reign of Charles I there were hundreds of Ravens at the Tower.

✎ They were interfering with the works of the astronomer.

✎ He asked the king to remove the Ravens.

✎ The king decreed sixteen birds would be kept in the Tower at all times.

✎ The Royal Observatory was removed from the Tower to Greenwich.

✎ The ravens' day begins at 9 o'clock.

✎ The ravens are kings of the castle all the time.

✎ The Ravens are free to roam all day but return for their feeds.

✎ At the king's request the Ravens return to their cages at sunset.

✎ Raven George was dismissed for eating television aerials.

✎ In 1991 raven Grog changed the Tower grounds for an East End Pub.

✎ The Ravens are very quiet.

✎ The Raven masters' job is to feed the birds.

✎ Everyone can get close to the ravens and they'll respond to them.

✎ There are nine Ravens at the Tower today.

✎ The wild Ravens typically live to 10-15 years.

✎ The oldest Raven to live in the Tower, James Crow, died at the age of 54.

✎ They eat 175 grams of raw meat, bird biscuits soaked in blood and an egg every day.

✎ Ravens have the largest brains of any bird species.

✎ Their behavior proves their intelligence.

✎ The Ravens are thought the true guardians of the Tower, London and the whole Kingdom.

