

(READING) Read the text. Match the wall characteristics given below to the paragraphs of the text.

Guide to Great Walls

1. Erected in 1961 to prevent East German citizens moving to the West, the **Berlin Wall** initially consisted mainly of barbed wire (колючая проволока) and armed guards. Within months a concrete wall began to appear. On the east side of the wall, tank traps and ditches were built as protection against attack. Although over 170 people lost their lives in Berlin trying to escape to the West, human will and ingenuity (изобретательность) often won, with a number of successful escape attempts via tunnels and, on one occasion, in a home-made hot air balloon. The 107-kilometre-long structure lost its importance in 1989, when Hungary allowed East Germans to pass through their country on their way to Austria and West Germany, and after travel restrictions were lifted, people began to destroy whole sections of the wall. Now very little of it remains and the land has been used for housing and other property development.
2. Stretching for several thousand kilometers from the east coast of the country to the Gobi Desert, **the Great Wall of China** is said to be the only man-made structure visible from outer space. The oldest section was begun in 221 BC, using soldiers and local people, as well as intellectuals who were sentenced to forced labour under repressive Qin dynasty. Not surprisingly, the layers of compacted earth used to construct the wall soon began to crumble, and it was left to the later Han dynasty to restore and add to it. By now the wall has turned from a mere defense system for keeping out marauding tribes (племена мародёров) into a safe place where trade could flourish, and bustling market towns sprang up at the busy gates. The ornate and imposing structure appeared in the fourteenth century with the use of advanced brick-building technology. Then the three separate walls were joined to create this truly impressive construction.
3. Situated in the north of England at one of the narrowest parts of the country, **Hadrian's Wall** is one of the most important monuments built by the Romans in Britain. The construction of the wall began in 120 AD on the orders of Emperor Hadrian, who wanted to mark the northern boundary of his Empire. The 117-kilometre wall was inhabited by thousands of troops, who lived in a series of forts situated at strategic locations. In the later centuries its stones were used by local people to build houses, walls and even churches. Nevertheless, spectacular stretches of the wall remain and a number of forts and museums along its length can be visited, providing a fascinating glimpse into the lives of the Roman soldiers who patrolled it. Although built of stone, the wall itself is vulnerable to erosion and visitors are not recommended to walk on it. Designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, Hadrian's Wall is one of the most famous architectural treasures in the world.
4. Originally known as Eboracum, **York** served as a military base for the Romans, who were the first to build a set of defenses on the site. However, most of the 3.5 kilometres of the wall -the longest town wall in England - date from the Middle Ages. Throughout their length one can still see a number of medieval gateways, or "bars", which acted as control points. Non-residents and those who were not members of a guild were charged a toll (пошлина) on items brought into the city. As York's status as England's second city fell off in the 19th century, York Corporation began disassembling sections of the walls, because it was too expensive to keep them in good condition. They also argued that the walls were of no historical value and that they caused disease by preventing the free circulation of the air. Local people protested and the York Footpath Association set about restoring parts of the wall, sure that their work would help to attract tourists. The city and its walls now receive a million visitors every year.

According to the information given in the texts, which wall...

1. can be seen from a great distance?
2. can be easily damaged?
3. had additional fortifications running alongside it?
4. was considered a threat to health?
5. is no longer very much in evidence?
6. is a series of different walls which were connected?
7. required certain people to pay money when passing through?
8. was built with the help of prisoners?
9. is compared favourably with other ancient monuments?
10. became unnecessary as a result of events elsewhere?
11. was partly ruined by the authorities?
12. proved to be an ideal site for commercial activity?
13. did not always achieve its purpose?
14. offers visitors an insight into the lives of the original guards?