Bedömningsanvisning

The Great Fire of London

Stavfel som skulle göra orden obegripliga för en infödd ger 0 poäng. Andra stavfel summeras och medför avdrag från slutsumman enligt följande:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antal fel</th>
<th>Avdrag från slutsumman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 2</td>
<td>0 poäng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>1 poäng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 -</td>
<td>2 poäng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rätt Acc Fel

1 destroyed; ruined burned/burnt set
2 gone; got go; went
3 escaped; avoided was; were; had
4 victim; casualty dead; death; killed; offer; out who; it
5 that; which
6 setting spreading the; from; catching; putting
7 were soon; was; had
8 helped; got; caused; enabled allowed made; blew; brought; took able
9 done
10 condition; state shape way; place
11 blow
12 torn; pulled; knocked; brought taken; burned/burnt put; burning
13 control
14 area
15 claimed; taken cost killed
16 dropped; decreased; declined; fell sank reduced; increased; are; sunk; was/were
Watch our Great Fire of London video. Our short video, aimed at 5-7 year olds, takes a look at this amazing period of history. Presented by one of our museum curators, it a big hit with young children and their families! Watch our Great Fire of London video. So how did they put out the Great Fire of London? London had to be almost totally reconstructed. Temporary buildings were erected that were ill-equipped, disease spread easily, and many people died from this and the harsh winter that followed the fire. As well as loss of life, the financial costs were staggering. 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, The Royal Exchange, Guildhall and St. Paulâ€™s Cathedral â€“ built during the Middle Ages â€“ was totally destroyed. The costs were estimated at Â£10 million. The Great Fire was a transformative moment for London â€“ devastatingly destructive but also, in many ways, a catalyst for changes that have come to define the city we know today. Here are 10 facts about this cataclysmic event: 1. It started at a bakery. Thomas Farrinerâ€™s bakehouse, located in Fish Yard off Pudding Lane in the City of London, was the source of the blaze. It is thought that the fire ignited when a spark from the oven fell onto a pile of fuel at around 1am. 2. Firefighting was hampered by the lord mayor. In the past few months more than a billion people have been forced to rise to The people of London who had managed to survive the Great Plague in 1665 must have thought that the year 1666 could only be better, and couldnâ€™t possibly be worse! Poor soulsâ€¦ they could not have imagined the new disaster that was to befall them in 1666. A fire started on September 2nd in the Kingâ€™s bakery in Pudding Lane near London Bridge. Fires were quite a common occurrence in those days and were soon quelled. Indeed, when the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Bloodworth was woken up to be told about the fire, he replied â€œPish! A woman might piss it out!â€ However that summer had been very during the Great Fire this process was delayed because the Mayor of London Sir Thomas Bloodworth couldn't make decision on the matter. After a co-ordinated effort to put the fire out it was finally won by two factors. Strong east winds that had been fanning the flames died down, and the Tower of London garrison used gunpowder to create effective firebreaks which stop the fire travelling any further east. 4. Credit: Getty Images. Death and destruction. Roughly 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, and St Paul's Cathedral were destroyed in the blaze. It is thought the homes of 70