

Hadrian's Wall

Fill the gaps with the correct tenses (active or passive voice).

In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian (visit) _____ his provinces in Britain.

On his visit, the Roman soldiers (tell) _____ him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north (attack) _____ them.

So Hadrian (give) _____ the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country.

After 6 years of hard work, the Wall (finish) _____ in 128 AD.

It (be) _____ 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high.

The Wall (guard) _____ by 15,000 Roman soldiers.

Every 8 kilometres there (be) _____ a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers (find) _____ shelter (=Unterkunft, Zuflucht).

The soldiers (watch) _____ over the frontier to the north and (check) _____ the people who (want) _____ to enter or leave Roman Britain.

In order to pass through the Wall, people (must go) _____ to one of the small forts that (serve) _____ as gateways.

Those forts (call) _____ milecastles because the distance from one fort to another (be) _____ one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres).

Between the milecastles there (be) _____ two turrets from which the soldiers (guard) _____ the Wall.

If the Wall (attack) _____ by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets (run) _____ to the nearest milecastle for help or (light) _____ a fire that _____ (can / see) by the soldiers in the milecastle.

In 383 Hadrian's Wall _____ (abandon =verlassen, aufgeben).

Today Hadrian's Wall (be) _____ the most popular tourist attraction in northern England.

In 1987, it (become) _____ a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Hadrian's Wall - KEY

Fill the gaps with the correct tenses (active or passive voice).

In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian (visit) visited his provinces in Britain.

On his visit, the Roman soldiers (tell) told him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north (attack) attacked/had attacked them.

So Hadrian (give) gave the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country.

After 6 years of hard work, the Wall (finish) was finished in 128 AD.

It (be) was 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high.

The Wall (guard) was guarded by 15,000 Roman soldiers.

Every 8 kilometres there (be) was/is a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers (find) found shelter.

The soldiers (watch) watched over the frontier to the north and (check) checked the people who (want) wanted to enter or leave Roman Britain.

In order to pass through the Wall, people (must go) had to go to one of the small forts that (serve) served as gateways.

Those forts (call) were/are called milecastles because the distance from one fort to another (be) was/is one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres).

Between the milecastles there (be) are/were two turrets from which the soldiers (guard) guarded the Wall.

If the Wall (attack) would be/is attacked by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets (run) ran/run to the nearest milecastle for help or (light) lit a fire that could be seen (can / see) by the soldiers in the milecastle.

In 383 Hadrian's Wall was abandoned (abandon).

Today Hadrian's Wall (be) is the most popular tourist attraction in northern England.

In 1987, it (become) became a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

