

## Задача о Великом пожаре 1666 года в Лондоне

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**Предмет:** Английский язык.

**Класс:** 11.

**Тема:** Средневековый Лондон.

**Профиль:** Гуманитарный.

**Уровень:** Продвинутый.

### Текст задачи.

We've all done something **silly** in our lives, like losing keys, forgetting to turn off the car lights, or going out without turning off the oven. Most times, the consequences are minimal — you have to get another set of keys, your car battery goes flat and your electricity bill is suddenly bigger. But can you imagine if your one silly **mistake** actually caused a whole city to burn to the ground.

What exactly happened in London in 1666? Why is the fire called **The Great Fire of London**?

Все мы совершали глупые поступки в жизни: теряли ключи, забывали выключить фары автомобиля или выходили из дома, забыв выключить плиту. Чаще всего, последствия были минимальными — приходилось приобретать другие ключи, аккумулятор разряжался и счет за электроэнергию был вдруг больше обычного. Но могли бы вы представить, что бы ваша глупая ошибка вызвала разрушение целого города и повлекла за собой серьезные последствия? Что же произошло в ЛОНДОНЕ в 1666 году? Почему пожар называется ВЕЛИКИМ?

- Найдите информацию по тексту задачи, выделив ключевые слова;
- обсудите и проанализируйте собранную информацию;
- сделайте выводы;
- сравните полученный результат с предлагаемой статьей о причинах и последствиях Великого Пожара 1666 года в Лондоне.

### Возможные источники информации:

1. «Speak Out» special issue «Let's go to London» ГЛОССА-ПРЕСС 2006
2. «Great Britain» Ю.Б. Голицынский КАРО Санкт-Петербург 2006
3. «The World of Britain» Bogoroditskaya V.N., Khrustalyova L.V.. ВЕРСИЯ 1998
4. «In Britain» New edition M. Vaughan-Rees. ТИТУЛ 1999

### WEB-сайты:

<http://en.wikipedia.org>  
<http://www.flickr.com>  
<http://www.kartoo.com>  
<http://www.grokker.com>  
<http://www.snap.com>

## РЕСУРСЫ

### Культурный образец для сопоставления

#### The Fire

The fire started on the night of 2nd September 1666 in a house that belonged to Thomas Farynor.

He was the King's official baker. One night, Thomas finished work and prepared to live. However, this time he forgot to put the fire in his oven out. Later that night, the embers set light to some wood that was nearby. By one o'clock in the morning, three hours after Thomas had gone to bed, the house and shop were alight. Thomas woke to find the house full of smoke and escaped with his wife, daughter and a maid. They went through an upstairs window, then onto the roof, however, the poor maid was too frightened because it was so high and she stayed in the house, becoming the first victim of the fire. As Thomas was leaving the fire was getting worse and worse.

#### London 1666

At that time, London was «perfect» for burning. The houses were in narrow streets and the buildings were practically on top of one another. Also, tar was often used to build the houses and this burned wonderfully. To make matters worse, a strong wind blew that morning and the fire spread rapidly. Things got especially bad when the fire reached Thames Street where there were lots of warehouses full of flammable materials such as oil, alcohol, straw and coal.

#### The Cost

The fire destroyed much of medieval London; and within 5 days the city which

Shakespeare had known had ceased to exist. The destruction included 87 churches (including St. Paul's Cathedral)

13200 houses and 6 people (officially). The fire also destroyed goods and possessions worth many millions of pounds. In total, 80% of the city was destroyed. Some people lost everything, and over the following years thousands of people went to prison because they could no longer pay their bills.

#### The Benefit

However, there was a positive side to all this. The fire also put an end to the Great Plague. This disease was carried by rats and most of them were killed in the fire. The number of plague victims dropped rapidly after the fire. London was also rebuilt after the fire, and many of the finest buildings today were constructed during this period. St. Paul's Cathedral, which was built by Sir Christopher Wren is one such example. Due to these reasons the fire of 1666 in London was called The Great Fire of London.

(Hot English magazine N8 2005.  
MDM Print Санкт — Петербург.)

### Методический комментарий

Решая эту задачу, учащиеся совершенствуют навыки информационного и аналитического чтения;

отрабатывают лексику, необходимую для ведения дискуссий и диалогов;

развивают навыки работы в группе;

повышают социокультурную компетенцию.