

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

1. In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian (visit) his provinces in Britain.
2. On his visit, the Roman soldiers (tell) him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north (attack) them.
3. So Hadrian (give) the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country.
4. After 6 years of hard work, the Wall (finish) in 128.
5. It (be) 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high.
6. The Wall (guard) by 15,000 Roman soldiers.
7. Every 8 kilometres there (be) a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers (find) shelter.
8. The soldiers (watch) over the frontier to the north and (check) the people who (want) to enter or leave Roman Britain.
9. In order to pass through the Wall, people (must go) to one of the small forts that (serve) as gateways.
10. Those forts (call) milecastles because the distance from one fort to another (be) one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres).
11. Between the milecastles there (be) two turrets from which the soldiers (guard) the Wall.
12. 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.
13. In 383 Hadrian's Wall (abandon) .
14. Today Hadrian's Wall (be) the most popular tourist attraction in northern England.
15. In 1987, it (become) a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

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1. In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian visited his provinces in Britain.
2. On his visit, the Roman soldiers told him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north had attacked them.
3. So Hadrian gave the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country.
4. After 6 years of hard work, the Wall was finished in 128.
5. It was 117 kilometers long and about 4 metres high.
6. The Wall was guarded by 15,000 Roman soldiers.
7. Every 8 kilometres there was a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers found shelter.
8. The soldiers watched over the frontier to the north and checked the people who wanted to enter or leave Roman Britain.
9. In order to pass through the Wall, people had to go to one of the small forts that served as gateways.
10. Those forts were called milecastles because the distance from one fort to another was one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres).
11. Between the milecastles there were two turrets from which the soldiers guarded the Wall.
12. If the Wall was attacked by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets ran to the nearest milecastle for help or lit a fire that could be seen by the soldiers in the milecastle.
13. In 383 Hadrian's Wall was abandoned .
14. Today Hadrian's Wall is the most popular tourist attraction in northern England.
15. In 1987, it became a UNESCO World Heritage Site.