

## B2

### I. feladat

#### Olvasáskészség 1.

Maximális pontszám: 20

Olvassa el figyelmesen az alábbi szöveget, majd annak alapján válaszoljon **magyarul** a kérdésekre!

### The Last Supper Goes Online

A 16-billion-pixel image of Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper* – said to be the world's highest-resolution photo – went online Saturday, making the masterpiece available for scrutiny by art lovers everywhere.

White-robed Dominican monks opened the doors of their sacristy to unveil the high-resolution image of the painting on a giant screen just steps away from the real thing at the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie.

The digitized version, produced using special techniques designed to protect the fragile painting from damaging light exposure, gives anyone with an internet connection a chance to dig deeper into Leonardo's techniques than ever before. Leonardo expert Pietro Marani zoomed in on the cuff of traitor Judas to show the gold flake Leonardo applied.

"He went against his own better judgement here," Marani said. "We know he considered using real gold as an unnecessary compromise, that he thought true artists should be able to make paint glitter like gold, but there it is."

Leonardo used oil and tempera paints on dry plaster, an experimental technique, and as a result, the *Last Supper* is now so faded and cracked it can't withstand exposure to bright light. To protect the painting, *HAL9000*, a company specializing in art photography, worked with restoration specialists in Rome to develop a lighting system without the ultraviolet emissions and high thermal impact so hazardous to works of art. Shot with a special Nikon in just nine hours, the total impact of the digitization process was equal to just a few minutes of the soft lighting that normally illuminates the painting. Back in their office, technical supervisor Mauro Gavinelli and his team stitched together 1,677 panoramic images of the 15-foot-by-29-foot painting using 16 GB of memory and a 2-terabyte hard disk.

In the late 1400s, Leonardo painted the *Last Supper*, called *Il Cenacolo* in Italian, to provide monks at Santa Maria delle Grazie something to contemplate during meals.

Some 320,000 tourists troop in every year to see it, normally reserving tickets for a 15-minute viewing several months in advance. Visitors pass through a decontamination chamber, 25 at a time, where some of the city smog is sucked from their clothes.

Concerns about the fading painting's health were raised again when Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* reported Friday that the level of dust particles in the church's dining hall have tripled in the last two years, raising concerns about how long the work will ultimately stay open to the public.

A filtration system removes up to 70 percent of the pollution from the chamber, said curator Alberto Artigli, adding that doors won't close on the work any time soon.

For those not able or willing to come to Milan, will a virtual visit surpass the actual painting? "It's exciting to see just how technology can show details that you wouldn't normally be able to see," said Vincenzo Mirarchi, *HAL9000*'s general manager. "But it's not meant to substitute for the real thing. Seeing it on a computer screen will never be the same as standing in front of Leonardo's work."

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| 1. Mi látható szombattól az interneten?  | 3 pont |
| 2. Mi volt Leonardo véleménye az arany használatáról?                                      | 2 pont |
| 3. Milyen következményekkel járt, hogy Leonardo olajat és temperát festett a száraz falra? | 2 pont |
| 4. Milyen speciális eljárással készítették a felvételeket?                                 | 5 pont |

- 5. Miért festette Leonardo a képet? 2 pont**
- 6. Hogyan lehet jegyet szerezni, ha valaki meg akarja nézni a képet? 2 pont**
- 7. Milyen veszélyre hívta fel a figyelmet egy olasz napilap? 2 pont**
- 8. Mik a virtuális kép előnyei és hátrányai az igazival szemben? 2 pont**



## II. feladat

### Íráskészség 1.

Maximális pontszám: 20

Írja le gondolatait idegen nyelven az **egvik témáról** úgy, hogy **minden irányítási szempont**ra térjen ki! (Az irányítási szempontok sorrendjét nem kell betartania.) Fontos, hogy **összefüggő szöveget** hozzon létre. Tartsa be a **levél formai előírásait** (dátum, megszólítás, üdvözlő formula, aláírás)!

Terjedelem: **17-20 sor**

*Kérjük, hogy a feladat megoldása során – a titkos adatkezelés érdekében – ne használja saját adatait!*

#### I.

Írjon levelet külföldi barátjának egy házibuliról. Írjon arról, hogy

- a) ki és hol rendezte, milyen alkalomból,
- b) kik voltak jelen és
- c) mit csináltak az összejövetelen,
- d) egy kellemes vagy kellemetlen eseményről, ami ott történt,
- e) mi a titka egy jó bulinak

VAGY

#### II.

Írjon levelet külföldi barátjának a nyaralásáról.

- a) Köszönje meg az ő nyaralásáról kapott lapot,
- b) mesélje el, kivel és hová utazott,
- c) hol szálltak meg,
- d) milyen élményeik, kalandjaik voltak,
- e) miért (nem) szeret másokkal együtt nyaralni.

**Íráskészség 2.**

Maximális pontszám: 10

Olvassa el az alábbi állítást, majd fejtse ki véleményét az állításról idegen nyelven!

Terjedelem 10-12 sor

*People in cities lead a more interesting and varied life than people in the country.*

### **III. feladat**

**Közvetítés**

**Maximális pontszám 15**

Fordítsa le az alábbi szöveget magyarra!

George Washington's name is inseparable from America, and not only from the nation's history. It identifies countless streets, buildings, mountains, bridges, cities – and people. Strangely enough, most of these people are black. The 2000 U.S. Census counted over 160 thousand people with the surname Washington. Ninety percent of them were African-American, a far higher black percentage than for any other common name.

The story of how Washington became the "blackest name" begins with slavery. Enslaved blacks often didn't have a surname, so they chose their own. George Washington's name – for instance – was a popular choice. He was a slave owner himself; in fact, much of his wealth came from the free labour of enslaved blacks who worked on his fields. Washington, however, was the only slave-owning U.S. president to free all of his slaves – 124 of them – after the death of his wife Martha. Though Washington was a slave owner his status as a symbol of freedom and independence inspired many blacks to take on the name.