

KAPOSVÁRI EGYETEM
IDEGENNYELVI IGAZGATÓSÁG

SZAKMAI IDEGEN NYELV 2.

Angol

Tananyag a Művészeti Kar hallgatói számára

Szerző: Idegennyelvi Igazgatóság oktatói (Kaposvári Egyetem)

Lektor: Alexander Patrik James (Kaposvári Egyetem)

2014.10.01.

Készült: a Kaposvári Egyetem **TÁMOP-4.1.2.D-12/1/KONV-2012-0005** azonosítószámú „Idegennyelvi Igazgatóság létrehozása a Kaposvári Egyetemen és a kapcsolódó fejlesztések lebonyolítása” c. projektjének keretében. A projekt az Európai Unió Támogatásával, az Európai Szociális Alap társfinanszírozásával valósul meg.



EUROPEAN UNION



VOCABULARY

Listen to the names of countries your teacher reads out and write them in the correct circle above with together with their adjective forms e.g. Austria, Austrian

EU countries

European but non-EU countries

not European countries



Work in pairs or groups. Decide if the following statements about Europe are true or false. Then bet a minimum of 10 points up to a maximum of 100 on your choice.

Europe Quiz

		T/F	Points bet	Points won	Points lost
1	The total population of the EU is about 400 million.				
2	There are 27 members currently in the EU				
3	The EU's largest country by area is Germany.				
4	The two newest member states are Malta and Cyprus.				
5	Great Britain is one of the founding members of the EU.				
6	The EU was called European Economic Community before concluding the Maastricht Treaty.				
7	Oslo is the capital of Sweden.				
8	The flags of Belgium, Germany and Spain all contain yellow, black and red horizontal stripes.				
9	Slovenia entered the Union in 2004.				
10	The members of the European Parliament are elected every four years.				
11	Switzerland became a member of the European Union in 1995.				
12	Cars from Denmark have a 'D' on their number plate.				
13	In the European Commission there are two Commissioners from France.				
14	The expression 'euro zone' is used when we talk about the member countries of the EU.				
15	On the European flag there are as many yellow stars as many member countries.				
16	In the EU there are three official languages: English, French and German.				
17	The single currency is used in Slovakia but not used in Sweden.				

18	Great Britain is the only monarchy (there is a king or a queen) in the EU.				
19	The Erasmus programme is an environmental programme sponsored by the EU.				
20	10 countries entered the European Union on 1 st May 2004.				
21	The Maastricht Treaty was signed in 1992.				
22	The single common language is one of the three pillars of the EU.				
23	The Commissioners are elected by the citizens in the European Parliamentary Elections.				
24	Croatia has signed an agreement about associate membership with the EU.				
25	Turkey would like to become a member of the EU.				
26	Romania would like to join the EU.				
27	CAP means Common Agricultural Policy.				
28	In the EU every citizen can live and work in any country s/he chooses.				
29	The single currency is the euro.				
30	Greece has already adopted the single currency.				

Total points (subtract points lost from points won) _____

Find the English equivalents to these expressions:

tagállam, alapító tag, EGK, belép az EU-ba, Európai Bizottság, Európai biztos, euróövezet, közös valuta, szerződés, alappillér, társult tagság, KAP, bevezeti az eurót

☛ SPEAKING

Are you up-to-date on EU matters? Complete the sentences with numbers and names.

1. The eurozone has member countries currently.
2. European parliamentary elections are held every years.
3. The President of the European Commission is called..... today.

4. Each member country appoints Commissioner to the Commission.
5. There are pillars on which European policy is based.
6. The name European Union was introduced in
7. The name of the Hungarian Commissioner is
8. The latest entrants joined the union in
9. After the next enlargement the new member states might probably be(countries)
10. (a country) didn't hold a referendum about the European constitution.

 **LANGUAGE USE**

Fill in the gaps in the text from the words in the box.

improved, marked, region, violations, making, emerged, committed, resulted, suppress, overriding

EUROPE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Europe is a small (1)..... but has many peoples, cultures and nations. Throughout history, this region has seen many wars and conflicts, as well as progress and developments. The 20th century, described as many as the "Century of War", saw two world wars (centered around Europe), amongst other terrible conflicts. Millions of people were killed. There were human rights(2)..... throughout.

However, towards the 21st century, human rights, while considerably(3)....., is still an issue. Since the end of World War II, Western Europe, from almost total self-annihilation (as various empires fought each other for control of much of the rest of the world), have (4)..... realizing these effects of over-competition. As a result, a more framework has evolved, as leaders have realized that "never again" should such atrocities be(5).....

But even though Western Europe is freer than most regions around the world, there is a (6).....

increase in racism and anti-immigrant policies, as well as a rise in poverty. Eastern parts of Europe have seen a marked increase in conflicts since the break up of the former Soviet Union. Numerous conflicts have (7)..... in gross human rights violations and a lot of suffering and killings of civilians.

Human Rights In The European Union

The European Union, a free trade zone in the(8)....., has sparked many debates in member countries about whether a central, remote, government will end up making, even (9)..... decisions made by an elected local national government. While the debate will continue, the European Union Court of Justice has ruled that the European Union can lawfully (10)..... political criticism of its institutions and of leading figures. This is a definite step back in the area of human rights, democracy and free speech.

Fill in the gaps in the text from the choices given below.

EUROPEAN CULTURE SITE CRASHES ON LAUNCH

A new European digital (1) ____ and museum was put online(2)____ November 20th and crashed within three hours of its launch. The Europeana website could not (3) ____ with the 10 million visitors an hour. This is three times more than its servers were (4) ____ for. A message on the website(5)____: “The Europeana site is(6) ____ not accessible due to overwhelming interest after its launch.” The message continued: “We are doing our (7) ____ to reopen Europeana in a more robust version as soon as possible. We will be (8) ____ by mid-December.” A spokesman for Viviane Reding, the European Commissioner responsible for the project, said the crash showed the website was a "victim of its success". He did not (9) ____ to disappointed visitors.

Many people believe the website could (10) ____ Google as a place for people to search. It brings together over two million books, music recordings, photographs, paintings and films. It is a (11) ____ of European art and culture.

Many of Europe’s top museums, such as the British Museum and the Louvre, have offered their collections. (12) ____ it is a Europe-wide project, France put a lot of (13) ____ into getting the site

online. France’s cultural ministry was worried by Google’s plans to put millions of books online and swamp the Internet with English. Most visitors to the Europeana site came from Germany (17 per cent), (14) ____ by France (10 per cent) and Spain (9 per cent). The top English-speaking country was the United States (15) ____ 4 per cent.

1. (a) librarians (b) libraries (c) librarian (d) library
2. (a) on (b) in (c) at (d) -
3. (a) mope (b) hope (c) cope (d) show
4. (a) signed (b) designed (c) resigned (d) designs
5. (a) wrote (b) written (c) told (d) read
6. (a) temporarily (b) current (c) recently (d) permanently
7. (a) utmost (b) at most (c) mostly (d) most of
8. (a) backing (b) back off (c) back (d) backed
9. (a) sorry (b) forgive (c) apologies (d) apologize
10. (a) challenger (b) challenge (c) challenges (d) challenging
11. (a) showcase (b) case (c) chase (d) in case
12. (a) However (b) Although (c) If (d) Even
13. (a) effort (b) support (c) comfort (d) report
14. (a) followed (b) follows (c) followers (d) follow

ARTS

VOCABULARY

Which words are missing from the table?

ART	ARTISTIC	ARTIST	ARTWORK
photography			
			a statue
		sculptor	
painting			

Put the following expressions into different categories. Then take turns to explain them.

graffiti
a still life
a portrait
a gig
an installation
an oil painting
a sketch
an aria
a melody
a concert hall
an art gallery
a club
costume
a rehearsal
a model
a conductor
lighting

audience
architecture
exhibition
chamber music
canvas
palette
studio
portrait
landscape
a dress-rehearsal
a shooting
portfolio
brushes
painter
concert hall
ballett



 **READING**

10 MOST FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF ALL TIME

You are going to read about the 10 most famous paintings. Match the names of the paintings to their descriptions.

A. *Night Watch*
Guernica

B. *The Scream*

C.

D. *The Creation of Adam*

E. *The Last Supper*

F. *Girl with a Pearl Earring*

G. *Birth of Venus*

H. *Mona Lisa*

I. *Water Lilies*

J. *Starry Night*



Every year millions of dollars are spent by art collectors eager to own the world's most sought after paintings. However, the most expensive paintings are not necessarily the most famous paintings. The most famous ones are generally owned by museums, which very rarely sell them, and as such, they are quite literally priceless.

10.

It is a painting by Sandro Botticelli created around 1485–87. It depicts the goddess Venus (or Aphrodite as she is known in Greek mythology) emerging from the sea upon a shell in accordance with the myth that explains her birth. The original location of the painting and its commissioner remain uncertain. Some experts attribute its commission to Lorenzo de' Medici and the Villa of Castello as the site to which the work was originally destined. Today, the painting is held in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

9.

It is a series of approximately 250 oil paintings by French Impressionist Claude Monet. The paintings depict Monet's own flower garden at Giverny and were the main focus of his artistic production during the last thirty years of his life. The paintings are on display at museums all over the world.

8.

Completed in 1642, at the peak of the Dutch Golden Age, it is one of the most famous paintings by Dutch painter Rembrandt van Rijn. It depicts a city guard moving out, led by Captain Frans Banning Cocq and his lieutenant, Willem van Ruytenburch. For much of its existence, the painting was coated with a dark varnish which gave the incorrect impression that it depicted a night scene, leading to its name. This varnish was removed only in the 1940s. The painting is on display in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

7.

It is a series of expressionist paintings and prints by Norwegian artist Edvard Munch, showing an agonized figure against a blood red sky. The landscape in the background is Oslofjord, viewed from the hill of Ekeberg, in Oslo. Edvard Munch created several versions of this painting in various media. One of them was painted in 1893 and is on display in The National Gallery of Norway. It was stolen in 1994 in a high-profile art theft and recovered several months later. In 2004 another version was stolen from the Munch Museum, only to be recovered in 2006.

6.

Sometimes referred to as "the Dutch Mona Lisa", it was painted by Johannes Vermeer. Very little is known about Vermeer and his works and this painting is no exception. It isn't dated and it is unclear whether this work was commissioned, and if so,

by whom. In any case, it is probably not meant as a conventional portrait. Tracy Chevalier wrote a historical novel fictionalizing the circumstances of the painting's creation. The novel inspired a 2003 film with Scarlett Johansson as Johannes Vermeer's assistant wearing the pearl earring.

5.

It is one of Pablo Picasso's most famous paintings, showing the tragedies of war and the suffering it inflicts upon individuals, particularly innocent civilians. Picasso's purpose in painting it was to bring the world's attention to the bombing of the Basque town by German bombers, who were supporting the Nationalist forces of General Franco during the Spanish Civil War. Picasso completed the painting by mid-June 1937. The painting can be seen in the Museo Reina Sofía in Madrid.

4.

The Sistine Chapel ceiling, painted by Michelangelo between 1508 and 1512, at the commission of Pope Julius II, is one of the most renowned artworks of the High Renaissance. The ceiling is that of the large Chapel built within the Vatican in Rome. Central to the ceiling decoration are nine scenes from the Book of Genesis. Among the last to be completed was this painting in which God the Father breathes life into Adam, the first man. It is one of the famous paintings of all time and has been the subject of countless references and parodies.

3.

It is a 15th century mural painting in Milan created by Leonardo da Vinci and covers the back wall of the dining hall at the monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan. It represents the scene of _____ when Jesus announces that one of his Twelve Apostles would betray him. Leonardo began work on it in 1495 and completed it in 1498 though he did not work on the painting continuously. Some writers propose that the person in the painting seated to the left of Jesus is Mary Magdalene rather than John the Apostle, as most art historians identify that person. This popular theory was the topic of the book *The Templar Revelation* (1997), and plays a central role in Dan Brown's novel *The Da Vinci Code* (2003).

2.

It was painted by Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh. Although Van Gogh sold only one painting in his life, the aftermath of his work is enormous. It is one of his most famous paintings and has become one of the most well known images in modern culture. The painting shows the village of Saint-Rémy under a swirling sky, in a view from the asylum towards north. The cypress tree to the left was added into the composition. Since 1941 it has been in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

1.

The most famous painting of all time, it was painted by Leonardo da Vinci during the Renaissance in Florence. He began painting it in 1503 or 1504 and finished it shortly before he died in 1519. The painting is named for Lisa del Giocondo, a member of a wealthy family of Florence. In 1911, it was stolen by Louvre employee Vincenzo Peruggia, an Italian patriot who believed this painting should be returned to Italy. After having kept the painting in his apartment for two years, Peruggia was finally caught when he attempted to sell it to the directors of the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. Today, it hangs again in the Louvre in [Paris](#) where 6 million people see the painting each year.

 **LANGUAGE USE**

Fill in the gaps in the text from the words in the box.

BRAZIL: ART IS THE BEST EDUCATION

Creativity , responds, strategy, overcoming, dropped, education, processed, lack, study, found

A broad range of projects in Brazil are using ballet and folk dances, classical and popular music, theatre, circus arts, capoeira - an Afro-Brazilian combination of dance and martial arts - fashion, visual arts and the audio-visual media to reach disadvantaged and at-risk children.

The(1)..... provided by the school system, based only on reason and structured to serve the needs of an industrial society, no longer(2)..... to present-day challenges, especially the concerns and interests of young people, according to the School of Dance and Social Integration for Children and Adolescents (EDISCA).

That is why EDISCA offers 'inter-dimensional education,' striking a balance between thinking, feeling, desire.

Art - in this case, dance - occupies a central place in this educational(3)..... 'Art challenges people to look for different answers to a single problem, by stimulating different points of view and ways of thinking, as opposed to formal education.

Music is a proven instrument for fostering logical reasoning, but it also stimulates its practitioners to look for variations on melodies and harmonies.

(4)..... is the outcome - a gift which is increasingly important in the economy and in people's lives, but which formal education tends to quench by focusing on the mass production of technicians and professionals who are(5)..... like parts in an industrial assembly line.

Art has the additional virtue of (6)..... the growing boredom with standard public education, seen especially among teenagers.



SZÉCHENYI 2020 

 **MAGYARORSZÁG KORMÁNYA**

Európai Unió
Európai Szociális Alap 

BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE

A recent(7)..... by the Rio de Janeiro-based Getulio Vargas Foundation (8)..... that 40 percent of Brazilian 15-to-17-year-olds who(9)..... out of school in 2006 did so because of (10)..... of interest, and that the highest drop-out rates for this reason were among teenagers in the richer areas, such as Sao Paulo.

 **READING**

ROBERT CAPA QUOTES.

Match the halves.

1. *If your pictures aren't good enough,*
2. *It's not enough to have talent,*
3. *It's not always easy to stand aside and be unable to do anything*
4. *The pictures are there,*
5. *The truth is the best picture,*
6. *For a war correspondent to miss an invasion*
7. *I hope to stay unemployed as a war photographer*
8. *In a war, you must hate somebody or love somebody;*
9. *This war is like an actress who is getting old.*
10. *I would say that the war correspondent gets more drinks, more girls, better pay, and greater freedom than the soldier,*
11. *The war correspondent has his stake - his life - in his own hands,*

- a) and he can put it on this horse or that horse, or he can put it back in his pocket at the very last minute.
- b) but at this stage of the game, having the freedom to choose his spot and being allowed to be a coward and not be executed for it is his torture.
- c) It is less and less photogenic and more and more dangerous.
- d) you must have a position or you cannot stand what goes on.
- e) till the end of my life.
- f) is like refusing a date with Lana Turner.
- g) the best propaganda.
- h) and you just take them.
- i) except record the sufferings around one.
- j) you also have to be Hungarian.
- k) you aren't close enough.

 **LETTER WRITING**

Look at the letter writing task. Then look at the sample letter written to solve the task and fill in the gaps with the expressions listed below.

Situation: You are an art student spending a semester-long scholarship at the University of the Arts in Philadelphia and you are researching for your dissertation. You are interested in the library services of the local museum of arts and write an email to the given address you have seen in a brochure:

As one of the major art reference libraries in the United States, the Museum Library houses approximately 200,000 books, auction catalogues, and periodicals dating from the sixteenth century to the present. Reflecting the Museum's rich and distinctive collections, the Library's holdings focus on European, American, and Asian painting and sculpture; furniture and decorative arts; arms and armor; costume and textiles; prints, drawings, and photographs; and modern and contemporary art. The Library also subscribes to a growing collection of electronic resources, available on workstations in the Reading Room.

Hours Tuesday–Friday: 10 a.m.–4 p.m.

Saturday (mid-Sept. to mid-May): 10 a.m.–4 p.m.

Write about three things from the following topics:

- *Ask about the possibility of using the online catalogue*
- *Ask about possible entrance fees into the library and any student discounts*
- *Enquire after available materials in connection with your special topic*
- *Explain why and what you need to research in the library*

Ref.:(1)

Dear (2),

I have seen the brochure of the library and I am (3) after your services.

I am a Hungarian student of art spending a semester-long scholarship at the UAP. I am doing research for my dissertation and I need some material on my research topic that I hope I can find in your collection.

As for the topic of my research, I am focusing on early 20th century stage set design and costume design in North American theatres and I (4) if you could inform me about available resources in your library. Could (5)..... if you have any photography from theatre archives of that period.

....., I am (6).....

drawings about stage set design of the period.

Finally, please (7) about the price of the entrance ticket. Will you also inform me if there are any student discounts available for students of the UAP? Do I need to bring my student card along?

I would be obliged if you could send me (8)..... about the library and your services.

I look (9)

Yours (10)

Béla Vég

- A. *any further information you may have*
- B. *faithfully*
- C. *forward to hearing from you*
- D. *in addition,*
- E. *inform me*
- F. *inquiry*
- G. *interested in*
- H. *sincerely*
- I. *would be grateful*
- J. *writing to enquire*
- K. *you please inform me*

 LANGUAGE USE

Fill in the gaps with one word from the list below.

THE MOPA MISSION AND HISTORY

San Diego

The mission of the Museum of Photographic Arts is to inspire and educate broadest possible audience through the presentation, collection and preservation of photography, _____(1) and video.

The Museum of Photographic Arts, founded in 1983, became what it is today when the City of San Diego _____(2) a 7,000-square-foot space in the Casa de Balboa Building in Balboa Park.

MOPA _____(3) one of the first museum facilities in the United States exclusively designed to collect and present the finest examples of photographic art, spanning the history of photography from the 19th _____(4) to the present day. The museum's permanent collection offers a rich photographic heritage. The collection's 7,000 images include works by Margaret Bourke-White, Alfred Stieglitz and Ruth Bernhard, among 850 other _____(5).

After a one-year renovation and expansion that quadrupled MOPA's size to 32,000 square feet, the museum reopened on March 1, 2000 with additional galleries, the 226-seat Joan & Irwin Jacobs Theater, a classroom and support areas. The _____(6) opened in 2006 with more than 20,000 publications on photography. It established MOPA as having one of the largest photography publication collections in the country and is a one-of-a-kind destination for scholars, _____(7) and professional photographers.

_____ (8), MOPA has eight to ten major exhibitions that represent the full photographic medium and attracts 120,000 visitors. Since 1986, 17 exhibitions by MOPA have traveled to prestigious museums throughout the United States and _____(9). Beginning in 1985, MOPA has published 22 catalogs, and its education programs are developed to encourage students of all ages to appreciate the arts and to help teachers integrate the arts _____(10) their curriculum.

- A. abroad**
- B. annually**
- C. became**
- D. century**
- E. donated**
- F. film**
- G. into**
- H. library**
- I. photographers**
- J. researchers**

 LISTENING

ART EXHIBITION LISTENING

Choose the best answer for each of these questions – A, B, C.

1. According to David modern art looks like it has been done

A. by children

B. without skill

C. for children

2. Carol

A. thinks the same.

B. can understand his point
of view.

C. disagrees.

3. What did Carol like about the picture of the tree?

A. That it was made of metal
spikes.

B. That it was big.

C. The way the artist
represented the tree.

4. Carol's favourite painting was

A. the picture of the spiral.

B. the picture of the
meadow.

C. the picture of the tree.

5. Carol suggests that David

A. should buy a painting.

B. should visit the exhibition
with his aunt.

C. should visit the exhibition
with their friend.

 READING

TURNING JUNK MAIL INTO ART

Hashimoto, a U.S.-born, Japanese-trained artist, has created 'The Junk Mail Experiment', in which huge quantities advertising mail are shredded into temporary installation art and eventually into sculptures.

Hashimoto began the Junk Mail Experiment in 2006. Within a year, she had collected some 3,000 cubic feet of shredded documents.

She first used the mail as part of a performance work titled 'Shredded Junk Mail with Grand Piano. In this, Chicago architect and musician Edward Torrez played one of his compositions while Hashimoto threw pieces of paper over him and the instrument. By the end of the performance, both piano and pianist were 'buried' - showing how junk can stifle creativity and art, to paraphrase one critic.

Hashimoto, who studied business at Yale and ceramic art in Japan, has also shredded and framed pages from catalogues, using the strips of paper to form intricate designs. These resemble some of her early ceramic pieces for which she initially became known as an artist.

In addition, she has dyed and painted pieces of plastic, sent by credit card solicitation companies, and turned them into artworks with titles such as 'This is Not An Actual Credit Card. In the U.S., millions of credit card solicitations are mailed each month, and most of this plastic ends up in landfills, according to environment groups.

In France, the organisation Les Amis de la Terre - Paris (Friends of the Earth) is working with Hashimoto to get the message out about the global impact of junk mail. They provided volunteers to help shred the mountain of mail that some 100 local schoolchildren collected for the project.

Students of Senn High School in Chicago have also been involved in the Junk Mail Experiment, saving advertising mail received in their households.

The Paris show is taking place at the Espace Krajcberg at the Montparnasse Museum, located in an area on the city's left bank that was once a meeting place for writers, artists and musicians from all over the world.

Hashimoto's work shares space with the giant tree-like sculptures of Frans Krajcberg, a Polish-born, Brazilian-based artist who was a pioneer in environmental issues. A gallery of the museum is named after him.

In fact, Hashimoto's colourful 'haystacks' of shredded mail complement Krajcberg's sombre-looking dark-hued sculptures. But a day before the Experiment opened here, one of Krajcberg's sculptures toppled over, smashing into a wall and just missing stacks of unwanted catalogues meant for the shredder. It was art trying to obliterate junk.

Are these statements true or false?

1. Hashimoto's first artistic work was a grand piano made of shredded junk mail.
2. She used credit cards to decorate her artwork.
3. French schoolchildren volunteered to help her shredding the junk mail.
4. Krajcberg is a Polish sculptor who currently lives in Paris.
5. A gallery of the Montparnasse Museum is named after Krajcberg.

INTERVIEW WITH COLLEEN ATWOOD

You are going to read about a famous costume designer, Colleen Atwood. Some questions are removed from the interview. Put them back into their correct places.

A. How integral do you think costume design is in film?

B. What advice would you give to aspiring designers?

C. What did you draw inspiration from?

D. At what stage did you decide that Costume Design, over anything else, was the career for you?

E. How has your skill developed over your career?

F. Do you have a favourite film?



With three Oscar wins, and six nominations under her belt, Colleen Atwood is one of the most prolific and successful costume designers in the business. Having provided costumes for some of the most iconic films of all time, 'Silence of the Lambs', 'Philadelphia', 'Chicago' not to mention Tim Burton's work from 'Edward Scissorhands' to 'Dark Shadows'. Now tasked with creating lavish costumes for Kristen Stewart's Snow and Charlize Theron's wicked Queen for the latest fairytale adaptation, 'Snow White and The Huntsman' IDOL has a quick chat to the cinematic legend.

This Snow White has a noticeably darker tone to it - what did you have in mind when you were designing the costumes? 1

The starting place was the story and what Rupert (Sanders - director) wanted to say in it. I saw amazing things in museums, books, fabric stores, and inside my head, so it all comes into play when the variety of ideas is such a range of characters.

You have been designing costumes for a long time now and have become very prolific – do you every feel intimidated by projects because of this?

I like a challenge, so I don't tend to feel intimidated.

2.

I am a very in the room hands on person and have been able to surround myself with people of amazing skill over my career, and they all continue to teach me. The continual learning is a great aspect of costume design.

What has been your greatest achievement in costume design so far –

3.....I really don't have one, I have been very lucky and treasure every experience.

4

Costume design is part of the story telling. Costumes, along with the people wearing them help define character.

You have collaborated with directors like Tim Burton, Rob Marshall and Jonathan Demme a lot – Do you enjoy working with people your familiar with?

I like working with people I admire and that inspire me, so definitely that list! But it is also fun and exciting to work with someone new.

5.

It just happened for me in a way that felt right, there was no real moment.

Dark Shadows is being released at a similar time to Snow White – both are very different in style –What style do you find the most fun to work with?

You can't imagine how much fun they both were, I can't answer that.

Were there any characters in Snow White that were more challenging than others?

The most challenging thing in SWATH was the range of design and the time to finish them. We started with the army 11 months out. Then got into the rest about 6 months before shooting and were still making until the end, so a long run of endurance was the ultimate challenge.

6

Work hard no matter where you are, you never know what can happen. And always have a fall back idea!

🔊 LISTENING

AN INTERVIEW WITH AN ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Listen to the interview and decide if the statements are true or false

1. __ Sarah Goldman is a visual artist.
2. __ As a child she used to dream about becoming an animal photographer.
3. __ She thinks it's complicated to photograph animals.
4. __ She uses a lot of props to photograph animals.
5. __ She sends photos of the animals to their owners after she took them.
6. __ She has published a book called Urban Animal.
7. __ She works alone in the studio with the animals.
8. __ She puts a large emphasis on relaxed atmosphere for the animals she photographs.
9. __ Before shooting she usually experiments with lighting and equipment.
10. __ Her favourite photos are those of dogs.

Listen to the interview again and read the script below. Fill in the gaps with the missing words. In one gap you will have to write one-two-three or four words.

I: I'm joined today by photographer Sarah Goldman, whose iconic work with animals has made her one of the world's most popular visual artists. Hello Sarah.

S: Hi, it's lovely to be here.

I: So, Sarah, what inspired you to _____ photography?

S: Well, ever since I was a girl I had always loved looking at pictures and _____ with my pet rabbit, although I never really thought it would lead to a career. I didn't even think it was an option _____. It was then that I decided I would give photography _____.

I: Why did you decide to specialize in photographing animals? Animals are _____ to photograph. You must be very patient.

S: I love animals, they are a joy and inspiration to me. I then I see an _____ that I try to convey in my images. But you are right – animals have absolutely _____ for photographers. Well, I don't really find them difficult to photograph at all. You just have to keep an open mind, _____, and most importantly, a supply of treats and toys to get them to react.

I: How do you select the animals for your photo sessions?

S: Well, a lot of pet owners choose me. They send me photographs of their dogs, rabbits, cats, snakes, asking me, if I'd like to photograph them. I work now _____ with dogs and cats concentrating on the younger animals usually under three months of age. For shoots in cities such as Sydney or Melbourne I often arrive a few weeks earlier and do a television or _____ to create interest. It's funny, but people just love having their pets photographed, more so than their family, it seems. I photographed the images for my last book, Urban Animal, in a small number of locations around the world, and the animals came from many different towns and cities. It was _____ to work on such a project.

I: And what about your studio? Can you tell us about that?

S: Well, all of my employees love animals and we _____ that everything is focused on them. It's vital that when they come in, they don't feel stressed or scared. So I have special areas where pets and their owners can relax _____. The studio

itself has very special lighting designed _____ the animals, air-conditioning so it doesn't get too hot and of course plenty of toys for the animals to play with.

I: Do you ever go into a studio to experiment with new camera technologies or equipment?

S: Absolutely. That's such an important part of being a photographer. And it really helps me to _____. In my work, the animals are the stars. I only get 20 minutes or so at a time, so I have to be really fast and focused. If I'm interested in new camera technology, I need to be in control of it before we bring the animals in. We always rehearse the lighting, _____ so on the day of the shoot we can automatically without thinking.

I: And finally, Sarah, what's your favourite animal and your favourite photograph?

S: That's an easy one. Dogs are my favourite animals. They're so expressive, _____ and so much fun to work with. As for my favourite photograph...., I don't know. There are so many to choose from. Every photograph I take is special



LANGUAGE USE

Read the text and complete it with prepositions.

BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

The word photography derives **1.** ____ the Greek words, light and graphein (to draw). The method of recording images using the action of light onto a sensitive material.

Around 330 BC, Aristotle pondered **2.** ____ the question... why the sun could make a circular image when it shined through a square hole?

It was around 1000AD, when Alhazen invented the first pinhole camera, also known as a camera obscura.

3. ____ 1872, Joseph Niepce made the first photograph using a pinhole camera. Before this, people simply just used the pinhole camera **4.** ____ viewing or drawing. Joseph's photographs were the starting point for the modern photographer **5.** ____ letting light draw the picture.

Neicpe's photographs however, were not yet advanced enough as they required 8 hours of light exposure to create. Soon after the image appeared, it would disappear almost straight away.

Louise Daguerre inventor **6.** ____ the first practical process of photography went **7.** ____ to join with Neicpe in 1829 to develop his work.

In 1839, after several years of experimentation, and the death of Joseph Neicpe; Daguerre developed a better and more effective method of photography, and named it after himself 'The Daguerreotype'. This involved fixing the image onto a sheet of silver plated copper, coating it in iodine, placing the plate in the camera and exposing it **8.** ____ a few minutes. After the image was exposed **9.** ____ the light, the plate was then bathed in a solution of silver chloride, creating an image that lasted.

Shortly after this Daguerre sold the rights for the 'Daguerreotype' to the French government. By 1850 over 70 'Daguerreotype' studios were opened up in New York City alone.

Henry Fox Talbot, an English botanist and mathematician; invented the first negative, meaning multiple positive prints could be made. In 1841, he perfected the art **10.** ____ his invention and called it 'The Calotype', the Greek meaning for 'beautiful picture.'

In 1879, since the discovery of tintypes and wet plate negatives, dry plate negatives were developed. This was a glass negative plate **11.** ____ a dried gelatine emulsion, allowing the ability of being stored for a longer period of time. There wasn't any need **12.** ____ portable dark rooms, and because the dry process absorbed light so quickly, the hand held camera was now possible.

It was George Eastman in 1889, who invented the flexible roll film, this was a film **13.** ____ a base that was flexible, unbreakable and could be rolled.

14. ____ the early 1940's, colour film was developed, using modern technology of dye coupled colours in which a chemical process connects the 3 dye layers together **15.** ____ create an apparent colour image.

Find the English equivalent of these Hungarian words.

1. eltűnődik vmi : _____
2. kíván, igényel : _____
3. azonnal : _____
4. fejlődés, folyamat : _____
5. kísérletezés : _____
6. jó : _____
7. kitesz vminek : _____
8. elnyel, felszív : _____
9. árnyalat, festék : _____
10. látható : _____

TRANSLATING

Translate the text into Hungarian. You can use a dictionary.

CINDY SHERMAN'S ART

By turning the camera on herself, Cindy Sherman has built a name as one of the most respected photographers of the late twentieth century. Although, the majority of her photographs are pictures of her, however, these photographs are most definitely not self-portraits. Rather, Sherman uses herself as a vehicle to express her views on a variety of issues of the modern world: the role of the woman, the role of the artist and many more. Through these ambiguous and eclectic photographs Sherman has developed a distinct style. Through a number of different series of works, Sherman has raised important questions about the role of women in society, the media and the nature of art.

In 1992 Sherman embarked on a series of photographs now referred to as "Sex Pictures." For the first time, Sherman is entirely absent from these photographs. Instead, she uses dolls and prosthetic body parts, this time posed in highly sexual poses. Prosthetic genitalia - both male and female - are used often and photographed in extreme close-up. Photographed exclusively in color, these photographs are meant to shock. Sherman continued to work on these photographs for some time and continued to experiment with the use of dolls and other replacements for what had previously been herself.

SPEAKING

Choose one piece of artwork that you like. Make a 5-minute long presentation about it. You can use the following guidelines:

- its artist
- its era
- its genre
- what it depicts
- its technique
- its fame
- why you like it
- why it is unique or interesting

THEATRE AND FILM



Put the following expressions into different categories. Then take turns to explain them.

a musical
costume
a rehearsal
stage hands
lighting
lines
script
audience
special effects
stage set
a dress-rehearsal
ballet
stage
actor
actress
director
producer
cinematographer
set
scene
act
tragedy
comedy
costume designer
stalls

dress circle
ticket office
sold out
rows
review
critic
author
playwright
plot
props
curtain
prompter
applause
foyer
premiere
critique
first night
operetta
heroine
prompter
attendant
cast
part
thriller
sci-fi

 **READING**

MEISNER TECHNIQUE

You are going to read about acting with Meisner technique. First read the text quickly and match the headings to the paragraphs.

- A. USING YOUR EMOTIONS IN ACTING
- B. USING IMAGINATION TO BUILD CHARACTER
- C. THE MEISNER TECHNIQUE
- D. WHY SHOULD I USE THE MEISNER TECHNIQUE?
- E. LEARNING TO ACT SPONTANEOUSLY

During your second reading please put the words back into their places.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| A. resist | B. stimuli | C. enhance | D. imagination |
| E. discipline | F. principles | G. conflict | H. spontaneously |

HOW TO BUILD SKILLS FOR ACTING

How do you use the Meisner Technique in acting? Head Tutor at The Actors' Temple, Tom Radcliffe, introduces the key teachings to help actors 1. _____ their creativity. The Meisner Technique defines acting in simple terms: "the ability to live truthfully under the given set of imaginary circumstances".

1. _____

Sanford Meisner was an American actor and acting teacher, who developed a systematic way of acting following his time with Lee Strasberg and Stella Adler at the Group Theatre in New York.

Meisner says, "There is no such thing as a character".

My encounter with Sanford Meisner changed my life. The technique teaches 2. _____ and tools to practically construct your acting, without losing spontaneity and expression. The job of an actor is to accept their demons and overcome self-centredness to find truthful acting.

2. _____

Living in the moment is taught through the famous repetition exercise – actors are taught to listen to each other and act 3. _____, without thought. This is incredibly difficult to do at first, because of the fear of saying or doing the wrong thing. Actors usually 4. _____, try to control the situation or change the situation in some way. When they do this, they are not fully experiencing the moment. The truth is that the moment cannot be right or wrong. We

have no choice over our feelings or impulses – these are the results from our imagination. Anything other than this moment is an ‘idea’. Its ideas that divide people – 5. _____ is created when the ideas don't match up, which is near impossible. The moment should be considered above the ideas as it's here and real. The actor must understand that any division between the two concepts is a mentally self-imposed barrier.

3. _____

If conscious thoughts are the source of conflict that limits emotions – which are created without your control – then the actor must learn to act unconsciously.

The job of an actor is to accept their demons and overcome self-centredness to find truthful acting.

Then, the power of the performance arrives from the emotions, which occur in the moment from various 6. _____. Actors can then remove conflicting ideas and act in a unified way. When initially unsuccessful, some actors may develop fears of poor performance and be tempted to 'act' a character out – in essence, fake act. As Meisner says, "you can't create a character on top of a character".

4. _____

After this exercise frees up the actor to express unconscious emotion, improvisations then teach the actor how to use their 7. _____ better. At this point in the technique, the actors are given scenes and monologues to work on. By teaching the actors how to use their voice, body and behaviour simultaneously, they can create the illusion of character. Meisner says, “there is no such thing as a character.” By this, he means we cannot become Hamlet or Ophelia, but we can do what they do by creating the illusion of character in the mind of the audience.

5. _____

The actors do not have to pretend to feel which is untruthful acting. Also, they don't have to resort to using their memories, which is mentally unhealthy. It is also not responsive to the changing direction that a scene can take, since we cannot change our feelings about the past. The truth is that the moment cannot be right or wrong.

The Meisner Technique returns the actor to the original source of their creativity and liberates them from fear. The phrase I like to use to describe this is, 'create like a child from the experience of an adult, with the 8. _____ of an artist'.

What do you think of the Meisner Technique? Which other techniques have you used?

 LANGUAGE USE

Read the text and complete it with prepositions.

HISTORY OF MOTION PICTURES

In the late 1800s many inventors in England, France and the United States worked on ways to make motion pictures. Thomas Edison , an American ____ 1 ____, made the first motion picture ____ 2 ____ in 1893 .The films were very short and had to be watched through a ____ 3 ____.

Early movies were black and white and had no sound. In the 1920s ____ 4 ____ was added to movies, the first ____ 5 ____ movies were produced in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

Movie became a big ____ 6 ____ . Hollywood, California became the centre of the American film ____ 7 ____ because people could produce films the whole year round in a place where the weather never got too cold.

Later on the film industry in other countries developed. Great Britain, France and Italy became major film producing nations in Europe. In the past few decades India has become the biggest film producer in the world. Centre of the movie industry is Mumbai, which was originally called Bombay. The Indian film industry is often called ____ 8 ____, a mixture of Bombay and Hollywood.

There are many festivals and ____ 9 ____ for motion pictures. The largest festival is held in Cannes, France each year. Other important festivals take place in Berlin, Venice and London. The best known awards are the Academy Awards or Oscars. Each year the best films, actors, foreign films etc. receive the most famous ____ 10 ____ in the film industry.

A viewer

B awards

C industry

D colour

E sound

F pipe

G prize

H inventor

I statuette

J Bollywood

K peephole

L show

M business

 **READING**

THE HISTORY OF EDINBURGH FRINGE FESTIVAL

The beginnings of some sentences have been removed from the following article. Find their places:

1. *As the almost 60 year old festival seemed to*
2. *In 2003 for example, there*
3. *It is also worth mentioning*
4. *The society strives to provide free*
5. *This year it would start*

The Edinburgh Festival starts each year in August and lasts about three weeks.on the 14th of August and end on the 4th of September. Since 1999, the Festival's headquarters is in a gothic building on the Royal Mile, the so called Hub, not far from the Castle. (In 2005, the Fringe lasted from the 7th till the 29th of August.)

.....that on the opening day of the Festival, called the "Fringe Sunday" there is a grand picnic organized for the residents of town, which is held in the harbour district, along with 150 free shows (performances) offered as a gesture of thank you for any inconveniences that may occur due to the Festival.

The "Fringe Festival Society" was founded in 1958, with the duty of coordinating the programs, advertising the event, selling tickets from a central office and giving advices to the performers on how to make their dreams reality. hand to all performers to the Fringe, through allowing the right to all sorts of productions to take place, indiscriminately, without any previous selection; therefore anyone can perform at this wholly open festival.were more than 650 different art alignments, from the A-listed Hollywood and mighty theatre stars, through the passionate amateurs and the dedicated undergraduates, all gathered to win the culture-hungry Fringe-public's attention and approval.

Also exists today, the so called "Friends of the Fringe" who patronize (sponsor) the Fringe Festival with a symbolic amount of money (10 Pounds). As sponsors, the Fringe Program is delivered to their homes and they also have ticket booking priority and advantage.

..... attract a larger and larger audience to this town, the number of festivals organized here also increased over the years. Apart from the Edinburgh International Festival and the Fringe, other festivals such as the Military Tattoo, the Mela, the International Book-fair (13th-29th August, 2005), the International Film Festival, the Jazz & Blues Festival and the Art Festival also run simultaneously.

Explain what is meant by these expressions.

- *Hub*
- *Fringe Sunday*
- *Fringe Festival Society*
- *A-listed Hollywood*
- *culture hungry*
- *Friends of the Fringe*
- *Military Tattoo*

 **LANGUAGE USE**

Read the text and complete it with prepositions.

MEDIA ARTS STUDENTS COMPLETE 6-WEEK EDUCATION ABROAD PROGRAM IN IRELAND

Sixteen students, ten from the School of Media Arts & Studies, _____(1) their summer in Ireland studying Scriptwriting and Irish Culture Through Film.

Based in County Donegal, at the Regional Cultural Centre in Letterkenny, each student adapted a short story from _____(2) literature and, working in _____(3) of two, researched and wrote documentary scripts on topics such as traditional Irish Dance, the Derryveigh Evictions of 1861, artist Derek Hill, and Gaelic Football.

The students also met five Irish _____(4) who presented their work. They also met with actor Gerard McSorley who has _____(5) in films such as Michael Collins, In the Name of The Father and Braveheart.

The students also _____(6) the Galway Film Festival.

Field _____(7) to Dublin and Derry were also part of the program. To learn much more, and see _____(8) photos, go to the program's blog at <http://ouireland.tumblr.com>. For information _____(9) next summer's program in Ireland contact Associate Professor Frederick Lewis _____(10) lewisf@ohio.edu.

- A. filmmakers**
- B. attended**
- C. teams**
- D. additional**
- E. about**

- F. Irish**
- G. trips**
- H. spent**
- I. at**
- J. appeared**

TRANSLATING

Translate the text into Hungarian. You can use a dictionary.

The European Film Awards, presented jointly by the European Film Academy and EFA Productions, honour the greatest achievements in European cinema. The awards are presented in the following 21 categories.

Founded in 1988, the European Film Academy now unites more than 3,000 European film professionals with the common aim of promoting Europe's film culture. Throughout the year, the European Film Academy (EFA) initiates and participates in a series of activities dealing with film politics as well as economic, artistic, and training aspects. The programme includes conferences, seminars and workshops, and a common goal is to build a bridge between creativity and the industry. Some of EFA's events have already become an institution for encounters within the European film community.

Every year, the EFA People's Choice Award allows film fans across Europe to elect their favourite film. When the European Film Academy invites its members, Europe's greatest film stars, directors, actors and actresses, to attend the European Film Awards, the People's Choice Award sheds a spotlight on the people films are made for: the audience. Winners in the past have included films like Pedro Almodóvar's *VOLVER*, Roberto Benigni's *LA VITA E BELLA*, Jean-Pierre Jeunet's *AMÉLIE*, Fatih Akin's *HEAD-ON*, and Danny Boyle's *SLUMDOG MILLIONAIRE*. In 2013, the EFA People's Choice Award went to *THE GILDED CAGE* by Ruben Alves .

SPEAKING

Choose one film or a piece at the theatre that you saw/like. Make a 5-minute long presentation about it. You can use the following guidelines:

- its author/playwright/director/actors
- where it is set
- when it is set
- what the plot is
- what your favourite scene is
- costumes/stage set/special effects
- why you like it
- why it is unique or interesting