

1. Translate the text into Hungarian

Rebuilding the Colosseum

The Colosseum is like Rome itself. After all these centuries, it never runs out of surprises. One of the latest turned up on a second-tier corridor only a few weeks ago: an amateurish but detailed drawing scratched into the wall. Experts say the graffitist was probably a fight fan passing the wait between bouts, 1,600 or more years ago. As trivial as the discovery may sound, it's pure treasure to Roselle Rea. She's the chief archaeologist for an eightyyear, 18-million-dollar project currently underway at the mightiest of Rome's ancient monuments. When the overhaul is finished in 2003, visitors will be able to explore parts of the Flavian Amphitheater (the building's proper name) that have been out of public view for centuries – and a few that were off-limits even in the days of the emperors. The place was falling apart. The whole outer wall – what's left of it – was at risk, according to the project's chief architect. The restorers had to mend a widening fissure that extended nearly the entire height of the north face. The foundation needed stabilizing, and some of the exterior arches had to be shored up with supplementary arches. Huge blocks of marble and ancient concrete were coaxed back into alignment, millimetre by millimetre. Since the completion of that phase last year, workers have begun scouring away centuries of soot from the outer walls to expose the monument's original golden tinge. Big changes are continuing inside. Until the project began, only 15 percent of the Colosseum was open to the public. Now visitors can tour some 35 percent. Two years from now, when the scheduled renovations are complete, 85 percent will be accessible, including underground sections where animals were caged and gladiators prepared for battle. The topmost tier will be open again, too, giving tourists a panoramic view of the city for the first time in almost 1,500 years. At present the Roman landmark still has room for improvement. You can stand in line two hours or more, without a trace of shade, just waiting to get in. For people too old or infirm to climb the treacherously steep main stairway, an elevator has been installed – but good luck finding it. The refreshment stands are overpriced, and the restrooms are inadequate. And always watch your wallet: despite the best efforts of police to keep a close eye on the place, a day never passes without at least one purse snatched or a pocket picked. On bad days as many as 40 such petty crimes are reported. Far bigger problems may be on the way. The Colosseum remains first on the city superintendent of archaeology's list of Rome's most endangered monuments. It was built over an underground stream whose waters have undermined it ever since. Over the centuries the building has survived three major earthquakes, a disastrous fire and the fall of Rome. Medieval Romans used it as a garbage dump and as a quarry for the builders of St. Peter's Basilica and other churches. Today the amphitheatre marks one of the busiest intersections in the city, and a subway roars a few meters outside. The abuse adds up. Experts warn, some walls will need to be totally rebuilt within 10 years. Some forms of wear and tear can only get worse. Last year some 2.5 million people toured the Colosseum, and the renovation is sure to attract even more. Every footstep wears away a little more of its marble floors and stairways. But that's one problem that doesn't give experts any qualms. Keeping an old monument closed to visitors is like locking a vintage car in a museum. It may be nice to look at, but if you try to start the engine, it won't work. Tourists are good for the Colosseum. They help keep it in working order.

2. Write a composition (100-120 words) in English with the help of the following expressions:

national dishes

healthy lifestyle

junk food

keep fit

overweight people

common illnesses

popular recipe

one of the biggest problems

be aware of..

doing sports