Exercise for word processing

1. Correct the mistakes.
2. Use the Arial font, size 14.
3. Centre the title and format it to size 18, bold and all caps. Set the spacing before and after to 24 pt.
4. Format the subtitle to bold, font size 17 pt.
5. All paragraphs are justified. Set the spacing to 12 pt. before and after and the line spacing to 1.5.
6. Correct 16-17th century to 16-17th century (in the sixth paragraph).
7. Embolden the names of cities (Mohács and Tokaj).
8. Add a centered header and type your name. Align it to the centre.
9. Put a Footer in the document and insert page numbers in the bottom centre.
10. Use margins left and right of 1.5 cm.
11. Change the source links size to 10 and align text to the right.

Hungarian World Heritage

The Busó Festivities

The Busó festivities at Mohács in southern Hungary are a six-day carnival in late February to mark the end of winter, named for the busós, frightening-looking costumed people (traditionally men) wearing wooden masks and big woolly cloaks. The festival is multifaceted, including a children’s costume contest, a display of the art of mask carvers and other craftspeople, the arrival of more than 500 busós in rowboats on the Danube for a march through the city alongside horse-drawn or motorized fantasy vehicles, the burning of a coffin symbolizing winter on a bonfire in the central square, and feasts and music throughout the city. The tradition originated with the Croatian minority in Mohács, but today the busó is a general emblem of the city and a commemoration of the great events of its history. More than a social event, the carnival is an expression of belonging to a city, a social group and a nation. It plays an important social role by offering a chance for self-expression in a communal setting. The arts underlying the festivities are preserved by self-organized groups of busós of all cultural backgrounds, many of whom pass on the techniques of mask carving and ritual celebration to younger generations.

Tokaj, the historical wine region

The name of Tokaj is identified with wine all over the world. In this wine region situated in the north-east part of Hungary they found the fossil of the leaf of an ancient vine type, which is regarded as the common ancestor of the present vine varieties. So it can be said that the vine is truly indigenous and natural to Tokaj. This is due to the exceptional microclimate, the soil conditions created as a result of volcanic and post-volcanic activities, the favourably situated slopes and the autumn mist caused by the rivers Bodrog and Tisza. The oak trees from which the barrels are made also grow here, and the fermentation of the wine is facilitated by the special mould settling on the cellar walls. The resulting product was considered to have medicinal properties up to the most recent times. The French King Louis 14th called it "the king of wines and the wine of kings".

Over the centuries different ethnic groups - Saxon, Swabian, Polish, Romanian, Armenian and Jewish people - settled here, and they all added to the economic and social life as well as to the culture of wine production. This variety is reflected by the church and secular architecture of the settlements. In addition to the monuments of folk architecture, the building styles of the aristocracy and of the wealthier aspiring peasantry with civic aspirations of the 16-17th century also represent a unique value. The area has been protected since 1737, when it was declared an exclusive wine area by a royal decree, the first example of such a provision in the world. The interplay of landscape, ecosystem and human culture and tradition in Tokaj-Hegyalja has created such a unique integration and mutual dependence that its preservation and introduction to visitors is a matter of universal interest.

https://www.budapest.com/hungary/the\_sights\_of\_hungary/world\_heritage\_sites/buso\_festivities\_at\_mohacs.en.html

https://www.budapest.com/hungary/the\_sights\_of\_hungary/world\_heritage\_sites/tokaj\_the\_historical\_wine\_region\_cultural\_landscape.en.html