



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
==== Izpitna pola 1 ====

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Petek, 26. avgust 2022 / 60 minut (35 + 25)

*Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:
Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik.*

SPLOŠNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila.

Ne odpirajte izpitne pole in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Prilepite kodo oziroma vpišite svojo šifro (v okvirček desno zgoraj na tej strani).

Izpitna pola je sestavljena iz dveh delov, dela A in dela B. Časa za reševanje je 60 minut. Priporočamo vam, da za reševanje dela A porabite 35 minut, za reševanje dela B pa 25 minut.

Izpitna pola vsebuje 2 nalogi v delu A in 2 nalogi v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 50, od tega 20 v delu A in 30 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom v izpitno polo v za to predvideni prostor **znotraj okvirja**. Pišite čitljivo in skladno s pravopisnimi pravili. Če se zmotite, napisano prečrtajte in rešitev zapišite na novo. Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki bodo ocenjeni z 0 točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 3 prazne.



A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

Task 1: Short answers

Answer in note form in the spaces on the right. Use 1–5 words for each answer. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Answer 0.

Keeping Alaska wild and pristine is a decades-long mission

Katmai National Park – The first brown bear appears as soon as we've set up camp. It emerges as if from thin air in the fields of sedge grass and lupine that sprawl at the base of the glaciers. Amber, lustrous, fat, the bear glances at me and my family, clustered with our tents, and saunters nonchalantly past. It's here, on the Alaska Peninsula where I think most about the abundance inherent in a healthy landscape, and where I think most about what is currently at stake.

In the summers of their twenties, my parents built and ran one of Alaska's first bear-viewing lodges on the peninsula's Pacific coast. Every summer, when millions of salmon migrate upstream from the sea, brown bears gather along the region's rivers in larger numbers than anywhere else on earth to fish and fatten up. For five years, at a remote cove called Chenik, my parents guided people to watch them. In a region once open to trophy hunting, they came to know more than 20 bears as individuals, working to establish the mutual tolerance and trust that can allow humans and bears to peacefully coexist.

About 60 miles northwest of Chenik, a Canadian mining company is getting closer to reaching its 20-year quest to mine a copper and gold deposit on the north of the Alaska Peninsula, below a stretch of rolling tundra dotted with lakes and wetlands. If built, Pebble Mine would be the largest open-pit mine on the North American continent. In an earthquake-prone region, it would use earthen dams to store hundreds of millions of tons of toxic mine tailings – including selenium, mercury, arsenic, and sulfuric acid – in the headwaters of the region's pristine watersheds, in perpetuity.

Proponents of the mine back it as a boost to the local economy, but according to a July poll, the majority of Alaskans feel that the environmental risks of the project are too numerous to lend their support.

Under the Trump Administration, the mine's permitting process had been fast-tracked, and although it's currently delayed until the mine presents further plans for mitigating environmental harm, the process is in its final stages. If the mine tailings leached into the water table, the ecosystem would be poisoned, and the habitat of hundreds of species – including the world's largest sockeye salmon population, over 190 species of birds, and a third of the brown bears remaining in the United States – could be irreversibly lost.

"In a place that is home to so many lasts, the last great salmon run, the last intact brown bear habitat, so much rides on the pristine nature of the ecosystem," explains Drew Hamilton, a former staff member of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. "Putting a mine and a port, power plant, and workers in areas with these bear densities is a recipe for disaster."

When my parents, Leslie and Kirk Johnson, arrived at Chenik in the 1980s, a shift had begun in the way people in Alaska thought about brown bears. Biologists had discovered that if human presence could be managed consistently over time – by limiting visitors to small guided groups, reading and respecting bears' behavior, and never exposing bears to food – certain populations of bears could learn to live with a **nonintrusive** human presence. In such conditions, the bears would no longer be seen as a hunting commodity or a threat, but something to be appreciated in their wild state.

Line 33

The concept of guided bear-viewing has flourished over time. Today, tens of thousands of people come to see Alaska's bears each summer, and millions admire them from afar via live webcams. "The bears' tolerance," says my mother, "inspires honor and awe."

My brother Devin and I were infants when our parents first brought us into bear country. In the 1990s, my parents worked tirelessly to include Chenik in the protected area around the nearby McNeil River Brown Bear Sanctuary. The lodge they helped to build was eventually burned to the ground during heated disputes between trophy hunters and bear-viewers, but the land is now protected.

As the coronavirus pandemic unfolded, my brother and I returned home this summer to live with our parents for the first time in our adult lives. Unexpectedly reunited as a family, we decided to reconnect with the landscape that had fostered our appreciation for bears: by returning to the region where my parents had learned the lessons of stewardship that they passed on to us.

The air taxi drops us off in a sprawling tidal grassland to the south of Chenik. As far as the eye can see, golden, flax, and copper-colored bears graze on sedge before a wall of glaciated volcanoes.



Fields brim with lupine, silverweed, and geranium in every shade of purple and blue; songbirds trill and chirp in the trees. The animals ignore our presence completely, as if we've been there all along. And I consider how my brother and I – a wildlife biologist and a photographer – chose our professions, perhaps unconsciously, as acts of service to the places that have shaped us.

(Adapted from an article in *National Geographic*, 25 September 2020, by Acacia Johnson)

Example:

0. Where did the family put up their tent?

In Katmai National Park.

1. What is the bear's reaction to the presence of the campers?

2. Why do Alaskan bears gain weight in summer?

3. What triggered the interest of a Canadian mining company in the Alaskan Peninsula?

4. What argument do the supporters of the mine use when confronted with the locals?

5. The area is home to "many lasts". What does the phrase "many lasts" refer to?

6. In order to avoid attacks, what should bears not be tempted by?

7. What does the word *nonintrusive* in line 33 suggest?

8. How is the bears' behaviour perceived by tourists taking the guided tours?

9. What did the conflict between the two groups of tourists result in?

10. What did the author and her brother learn as children?

11. What inspired the career paths of the author and his brother?



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V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite.

Example:

0. *no* _____

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____



Example:

0. *thinker* _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

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Prazna stran

