



Državni izpitni center



T E S T N A I P

IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

NAVODILA ZA OCENJEVANJE

Datum

POKLICNA MATURA

IZPITNA POLA 2

Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko. Skupno je možno doseči 15 točk.

Del A

Vpr.	Rešitev
1	♦ F
2	♦ T
3	♦ F
4	♦ F
5	♦ F
6	♦ T
7	♦ T
8	♦ T

Del B

Vpr.	Rešitev	Dodatna navodila
9	♦ Technology. ♦ Drones.	
10	♦ Native, complex ecosystems.	
11	♦ Gather data. ♦ Plant right vegetation quickly. ♦ Monitoring. ♦ Brings back biodiversity.	
12	♦ Coal.	
13	♦ Bush fires, land-clearing for agriculture.	
14	♦ Koalas.	
15	♦ Spreading. ♦ To scale up restoration. ♦ To return forests. ♦ To recreate ecosystems. ♦ Acceleration. ♦ To restore the whole continent	

Transkripciji

Del A

I survived an avalanche, but the real challenge came after

Emily: Hello, it's Emily Webb here, and this is Outlook. It's the show where people open up about their extraordinary life experiences. I read, Joe, that one of the reasons that you didn't tell your story for a long time, it's because when you hear other stories about survival, they sound inauthentic. What do you mean by that?

Joe: Sometimes I worry that there's... there's an exploitation of the event, and I've long thought that the real tale of survival often comes after the event happens. You know, knowing that it was affecting the lives of other people, that it was really more than just my story, that by sharing it with other people [that] I was sort of giving it up to the world, you know, furling that process of letting go of, you know, some of the trauma that I had experienced.

Emily: When I spoke to Joe Yelverton, I was in our studio in London, and he was in his home in Alaska which sits at the base of the Chugach mountain range, and it was on that mountain range that Joe survived a near death experience in his early twenties, but then spent over a decade dealing with the repercussions of his trauma. Stand at the bottom of the Chugach mountains and you'll see a jagged skyline of peaks, glaciers and Alpine meadows. It's part of a wild Alaskan landscape that holds more ice fields and glaciers than the rest of the inhabited world. Heavy snowfall is also common, resulting in avalanches, something that climbers like Joe have to be aware of. Joe's been heading into the mountains since he was a teenager, often with his friend Steve who he met when he was nineteen.

Joe: We were fast friends. He just had a similar kind of wanderlust as me. We communicated really well together, which is imperative when you're climbing in the mountains. He just –, he relished every, every moment. We had a relationship that worked really well, and, of course, he was my, my best friend.

Emily: The pair met through their work at a sports equipment company in Alaska.

Joe: Our jobs enabled us to spend a lot of time in the mountains, so we, you know, when we weren't working, we would pack our gear or climbing gear and our skis, and just head up into the range, and we were always climbing new mountains together, sometimes first ascents and many of these, these climbs would occur over in a one to three days.

(Vir: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3ct1jvk>)

Del B

A new way to restore Earth's biodiversity from the air

Every year, humans change 10 million hectares of land, and not for the better. Right now, there are more than two billion hectares of degraded land around the world. We need to fix this fast, and technology can help. Restoration is an enormous, complex challenge. It cannot be done by simply planting trees. We need to bring native, complex ecosystems back to life, and it requires deep ecological expertise. Until now, we have been limited to poor facsimiles, like vast plantations of a single kind of tree. But drones change that by allowing us to gather data and plant the right mix of vegetation quickly, at enormous scales. And machine-learning analysis enables us to plan the planting and then monitor our restoration work.

For example, in Australia, we're using drone-based planting and ecology-trained AI to restore thousands of hectares of land mined for coal. Not just planting trees, but bringing back biodiverse, complex ecosystems. On a larger scale, native forests here in Australia have been decimated by catastrophic bushfires and land-clearing for agriculture. This means diminished food sources and safe habitats for koalas. A new project would allow us to accelerate the restoration of thousands of hectares of koala forests over the next few years.

With these combined technologies, we're able to scale up restoration from a small island to an entire continent. We can return forests to land where a mine used to be, or recreate ecosystems like the one we're hoping to restore on Lord Howe Island, birthplace of one of the world's largest insects. This unique island is plagued by imported species, where we're helping to eradicate the undesirable plants to allow endemic species to thrive.

It's not just billions of trees. It's restoring nature in all its complexity and beauty. Thank you.

(Vir: https://www.ted.com/talks/susan_graham_a_new_way_to_restore_earth_s_biodiversity_from_the_air)