**BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE**

1. naloga

Preberi besedilo in kratko odgovori na vprašanja glede na zapisano.

**CRO-MAGNONS**

Homo sapiens sapiens, a new kind of human being, appeared 35,000 years ago. The name means "wise, wise man". They came from Africa and eventually settled all over the world. In Europe they are known as Cro-Magnons because, in 1868, Homo sapiens sapiens skeletons that were 20,000 years old were found at a place called Cro-Magnon in the Dordogne region in France. The period they lived in is called the Stone Age. In Cro-Magnons’ day the temperatures were much lower. In France glaciers in the Alps came as far down as the Rhine valley.

Cro-Magnon men and women were about 1.65m tall. Cro-Magnons were tough and physically very active. Their brains were well-developed, which shows that they were intelligent. They are our direct ancestors.

Cro-Magnons were nomads, which means they lived in different places depending on the seasons. They lived in animal-skin tents. If the weather was bad, they sheltered under rocks or in caves, sleeping on animal skins or grasses. They usually camped near water and made fires inside caves.

Cro-Magnons lived in tribes. There were about 20 people in one tribe. The tribes helped each other and exchanged jewellery and flints. They shared knowledge about making tools and about painting, drawing and sculpturing.

The women looked after the children. They also fed the tribe so they hunted small animals, they collected eggs and mushrooms and gathered fruit and nuts. Mammoth was hardly ever on Cro-Magnons’s menu because these powerful creatures were difficult to hunt. The men killed mammoths that were injured, lost and alone or sick. Mostly, the men hunted bison, horses and wild boar. They fished for salmon and trout too.

Cro-Magnons were inventors too. They made useful tools, for example, scrapers to clean skin, tools for making holes in wood or leather, and needles for sewing clothes. They also made sharp-pointed spears to get food.

Lascaux is one of the most beautiful prehistoric painted caves in the world which was painted by Cro-Magnons in the Stone Age 35,000 years ago. For the first time in history, humans expressed feeling in paintings, carvings and sculptures. Like many discoveries, the existence of cave paintings in Lascaux was discovered accidentally. The caves were found around 1940, during World War II, by some kids. They stumbled across the entrance to a cave that had been hidden by the roots of a tree.

(Prirejeno po: Discovery Box, št. 120.)

Preberi vprašanja in odgovori z NAJVEČ PETIMI besedami. Pri vsakem odgovoru

zapiši samo zahtevani podatek. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

0. Where were Cro-Magnons found?

In France.

1. What was the climate in Cro-Magnons’ time like?

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2. Which physical feature indicates Cro-Magnons’ intelligence?

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3. What were Cro-Magnons’ homes made of?

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4. In what groups were Cro-Magnons organized?

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5. Which kind of meat did Cro-Magnons rarely eat?

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6. Which tool did Cro-Magnons use for hunting?

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7. What did Cro-Magnons decorate with paintings and sculptures?

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2. naloga

Preberi besedilo in ugotovi, ali trditve na naslednji strani glede na besedilo držijo (T = TRUE), ne držijo (F = FALSE) ali v besedilu niso omenjene (NG = NOT GIVEN). Izbrano rešitev označi s kljukico. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

**TEN FUN FACTS ABOUT BIKES**

Whether you rely on your bike for transportation or exercise, you’ll enjoy these ten fun facts

about this two-wheeled vehicle.

• In 1817, Karl von Drais, a German baron, invented a horseless carriage that would help him get around faster. The two-wheeled, pedal-less device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground. The machine became known as the "draisine", and led to the creation of the modern-day bicycle.

• The term "bicycle" comes from a combination of Greek and Latin words. However, it was not introduced until the 1860s, when it was coined in France to describe a new kind of two-wheeler with a mechanical drive.

• Americans use their bicycles for less than one percent of all urban trips. Europeans bike in cities a lot more often—in Italy 5 percent of all trips are on bicycle, 30 percent in the Netherlands, and seven out of eight Dutch people over the age of 15 have a bike.

• Orville and Wilbur Wright used their small workshop where they repaired bikes (changed chains, tyres, seats, brakes etc.) to build the first flying airplane, the 1903 Wright Flyer.

• Fred A. Birchmore, 25, circled the globe by bicycle in 1935. The entire trip, through Europe, Asia, and the United States, covered forty thousand miles. He pedalled so much he wore out seven sets of tyres. The rest was travelled by boat.

• The Tour de France is one of the most famous bicycle races in the world. Established in 1903, it is considered to be the biggest test of endurance out of all sports. The youngest ever winner of the Tour de France was Henri Cornet, at two weeks short of his twentieth birthday, in 1904.

• There are over a half billion bicycles in China. Bikes were first brought to China in the late 1800s.

• About 100 million bicycles are manufactured worldwide each year.

• Over the past 30 years, bicycle express delivery services have developed into an important industry, especially in cities, where the couriers have earned a reputation for their high speed and traffic-weaving skills.

• Bicycle Moto Cross (BMX), an extreme style of bicycle track racing, became a sport in the 2008 Summer Olympic Games in Beijing, China. Maris Strombergs, of Latvia, received the gold medal for Men’s BMX, and Anne-Caroline Chausson, from France, took home the gold in the first Women’s BMX Olympic event.

(Prirejeno po: National Geographic Kids online. Pridobljeno: 25. 4. 2013.)

Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši.



3. naloga.

 Preberi besedilo in na podlagi zapisanega odgovori na vprašanja z največ ŠTIRIMI besedami.

ANCIENT CHOCOLATE DRINK

Today, many people would say that chocolate is almost irresistible. The mixture of over 500 chemicals and cocoa with the right amount of sugar and fat has a truly unique flavour. Chocolate melts at about 35°C, and when that happens, the flavour explodes in your mouth. Chocolate is high in sugar and it helps the release of serotonin, which is an enzyme that makes people feel good.

But chocolate is not a modern invention. It is an ancient food. Its exact origins haven't been determined. The earliest known written records are Mayan hieroglyphs that date back to the height of that civilisation, the Maya Classic Period. That is the period of time from 350 to 800 AD.

Ceramic pots from that time were frequently decorated with carved or painted hieroglyphs. The hieroglyphs for chocolate appear on pots especially designed for pouring, which suggests that chocolate was poured as a liquid drink.

The hieroglyph for chocolate is interesting. The hieroglyph itself looks more like a fish than anything similar to chocolate. It joins the three syllables of the word ''ka-ka-wa'' together in one image. When you say the word, you can hear the similarity to the English word ''cacao''. So we know that the word ''cacao'' comes from the Mayan language.

When archaeologists analysed some tiny samples of pots that had been put into the tombs together with the bodies, they found traces of chocolate chemicals in several of them. The men in the tombs belonged to a very early Mayan group that had its origin in an even earlier population of ancient people – the Olmecs, who occupied Central America. Archaeologists now speculate that it was the Olmecs, not the Maya, who originally developed chocolate. Archaeologists believe that the Olmecs used chocolate for many important rituals. So they put chocolate into the tombs of important people to provide them with food for their next life.

(Prirejeno po: Odyssey, februar 2005)

Na vprašanja odgovori z največ ŠTIRIMI besedami. Pri vsakem odgovoru zapiši samo zahtevani podatek in ne cele povedi. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

1. How many chemicals are there in chocolate?

Over five hundred.

1. Which ingredient in chocolate sets serotonin free?

2. What are the first written proofs of the use of chocolate?

3. Which material were Mayan pots made of?

4. In what form did they use chocolate in ancient times?

5. What is the hieroglyph for chocolate similar to?

6. Where does the expression ''cacao'' have its origin?

7. Where did the Olmec people live?

8. On which occasions did the Olmecs serve chocolate?

4. naloga

Preberi besedilo in poveži odstavke s povzetki, ki najbolje izrazijo njihovo vsebino. V okvirček nad vsakim odstavkom vpiši črko ustreznega povzetka. Dva povzetka sta odveč. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

LIGHTS FANTASTIC

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In some parts of the world people can often see fantastic lights in the sky. They appear at night when the sky is dark and clear. The waves of coloured light play across the sky. This magic scene can be compared to a light-show in the open air. It is a natural phenomenon known as the 'northern lights'.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The northern lights are caused by huge explosions on the sun. During these explosions electrically charged particles are thrown out into deep space. Travelling at high speed they reach Earth after four days, and are caught by the Earth's magnetic poles. On their way down, the solar particles hit gas molecules in our atmosphere. This energy is released as an amazing light.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The northern lights frequently appear in the Arctic areas, Siberia, Alaska, some parts of Canada, Greenland, Iceland, and northern Norway. From time to time people can see them in other parts of the world, too. This happens during the periods of the so-called solar maximum when the explosions on the sun are particularly strong. But most of the time the northern lights may be observed only in the northern parts of our planet.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The rays of the northern lights can appear in the form of bands, curtains, cascades, fans, or arcs. The forms, directions and colours of the lights change quickly. Gases in the atmosphere produce mainly red and green colours, so the northern lights are mostly red and green, but sometimes they can be also yellow and blue.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The northern lights have always attracted human imagination. People have observed and admired them for thousands of years and have invented many stories, myths and legends about this phenomenon. They were frightened by the northern lights and searched for explanations in superstition, mysticism and religious beliefs.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Today, many of the secrets have already been revealed, but scientists are still working to solve all the mystery. In 1981, a European scientific association was founded to explore the natural phenomena of the atmosphere and predict disturbances which cause the northern lights. They use radars, all-sky cameras, magnetometers, sound rockets and satellites.

A The northern lights offer an amazing night view.

B The northern lights come in different shapes and colours.

C Tourists travel to take photographs of the northern lights.

D The northern lights are normally seen only in the north.

E People thought that the northern lights were supernatural.

F The solar maximum usually happens during the winter.

G Experts are trying to find explanations.

H It all begins on the surface of the sun.

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