

ŠKOFIJSKA KLASIČNA GIMNAZIJA

BRALNI DNEVNIK – READING DIARY

(DODATNO BRANJE IN PISANJE V ANGLEŠČINI)

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1 Navodila prof. Katje Gorjup za dodatno branje in pisanje v angleščini – BRALNI DNEVNIK – READING DIARY

Od septembra do konca aprila boste izdelovali Reading Diary. V tem času morate prebrati in obdelati **8 angleških člankov** iz angleških spletnih časopisov ali ostalih spletnih strani, kot so: BBC, National Geographic, The Independent, The Guardian ...

- Prva stran bralnega dnevnika mora vsebovati vaše osnovne podatke: ime in priimek, razred, šola, šolsko leto, ime učeče profesorice.
- Članek mora obsegati vsaj stran in pol brez slik, če je v elektronski obliki pri fontih velikosti 11 (pisava Arial) oz. podobno dolg članek v klasičnem časopisu.
- Članek natisnete in ga nalepite v zvezek, **oštevilčite** ter navedete **vire**. Članke lahko zbirate tudi v mapi s prozornimi vložki ali v spletni učilnici, ali v MS Teams aplikaciji.
- Navedete **dva datuma**, in sicer: **Date of Publishing**, torej kdaj je bil članek objavljen, in **Access Date**, kdaj ste članek sneli z interneta in ga obdelali.
- **Članki ne smejo biti starejši od treh mesecev**. Člankov s spletne strani <http://www.english-online.at/> ne bom upoštevala.

Članek obdelate tako, da označite **10 novih besed**, ki jih **razložite v angleščini** s pomočjo enojezičnih spletnih slovarjev, nato jih prevedete v **slovenščino**. Besede morajo biti v **slovarski obliki**, torej v osnovni obliki (če je glagol zapisan v tretji obliki: written, ga vi zapišete v osnovni, slovarski obliki: to write). Pred branjem napišete **3 vprašanja, ki se vam porodijo ob naslovu članka**. S tem razvijamo kritično mišljenje.

Po branju **napišete povzetek**, ki mora biti dolg **200-250 besed** in ne daljši, saj je tako dolg tudi maturitetni esej. V povzetek vključite tudi **vaše mnenje o članku ali o temi**, torej članek kritično komentirate. Lahko tudi odgovorite na vprašanje: **What do you agree/disagree with in the article?**

Na spodaj navedene datume boste prinesli svoje članke k uri, kjer jih boste ali predstavili sošolcem, ali bomo imeli skupinsko debato na najbolj zanimivo temo. Vsem pregledam, ali je članek ustrezno narejen.

Na koncu leta boste dobili **zeleno odlično oceno** samo tisti, ki boste imeli vse narejeno v skladu z zgornjimi navodili in na določen datum. Zamudniki odlične ocene ne morete dobiti, prav tako površno narejeni članki ne bodo nagrajeni z oceno. Če vam pri končni oceni pomaga prav dobra ocena, jo lahko pridobite iz naslova Reading Diary, če boste imeli vse narejeno v roku in malo manj natančno.

Na koncu leta vsem preverim, če imate narejenih vseh 8 člankov. Brez narejenega bralnega dnevnika **ne zaključim predmeta** in ste lahko neocenjeni. Datumi za pregled narejenih člankov so okoli teh datumov:

— ~~2. oktober 2020~~

– 6. november 2020 (prvi članek),

– 6. november 2020 (drugi članek),

– 4. december 2020 (tretji članek),

– 8. januar 2021 (četrti članek),

– 29. januar 2021 (peti članek),

– 19. februar 2021 (šesti članek),

– 26. marec 2021 (sedmi članek),

– 23. april 2021 (osmi članek).

2 3rd READING: Study: Mountain Bikes Disturb Wildlife on Par With ATVs

2.1 Article information / Podatki o članku

Article title:	Study: Mountain Bikes Disturb Wildlife on Par With ATVs
Source:	BIKE mag, url: https://www.bikemag.com/news/study-mountain-bikes-disturb-wildlife-on-par-with-atvs/
Date of Publishing:	12 th November, 2020
Access Date:	30 th November, 2020

2.2 Article / Članek

Study: Mountain Bikes Disturb Wildlife on Par With ATVs

November 12, 2020 | By Ryan Stuart



This article originally appeared on [Mensjournal.com](https://www.mensjournal.com) and was republished with permission.

If a mountain biker rides through the forest, do the bears hear? Research out of British Columbia suggests they do and more than anyone suspected.

“We found that recreational activity is displacing wildlife and mountain bikers are doing it more than hikers and horseback riders,” says Cole Burton, the lead researcher on the study. “But we don’t know why.”

In fact, cyclists disturbed wildlife on par with dirt bikes and ATVs, says Burton, the head of the University of British Columbia’s Wildlife Coexistence Lab. The findings back up other research that suggests self propelled recreation might not be as good for the wilds as many would like to believe.

To conduct the study, researchers set up 60 motion activated cameras in B.C.'s South Chilcotin Mountains. The region, a couple hours north of Whistler and partially protected in a provincial park, is popular with hikers, horseback riders, dirt bikes and ATVs and, increasingly, mountain bikers.



Photo Credit: Robbie Stevens/Tyax Adventures

The study used a year of pictures captured by the cameras to understand what factors best explained the occurrence of 13 different mammals, including grizzly bears. Habitat was the most important variable for when and where the animals appeared, but when the team added the images of people and time stamps to their analysis they saw the activity played a roll too.

Wildlife stayed away from cameras after people passed by, whether boot, hoof, pedal or motor, but for longer periods of time after mountain bikers and motorized users. The loud sound of the motors made sense, but the mountain biker impact surprised Burton.

“It could be that mountain bikers are moving faster than horses and hikers and so are more startling,” he guesses.

There are a few caveats to keep in mind, says Burton. The data set was small and the study is continuing for several more years. Researchers have no idea what the animals are doing when they leave the trail. “Do they just continue feeding or does it disturb them in a more detrimental way?” wonders Burton. And the cameras caught the mountain bikers mostly inside a provincial park, while the motorized users were outside the protected area.

The findings do align with other studies that show the presence of backcountry skiers and hikers have a negative impact on mountain caribou, big horn sheep, and grizzly bears. Just because self propelled recreation is healthy, doesn’t mean it’s benign, says Burton.

The study could also be evidence that mountain bikers are doing a good job of avoiding grizzly bear encounters, counters Dale Douglas. The owner of Tyax Adventures, a tour operator in the area, has supported the camera research for years.

“We’re not under any illusion that our operation does not have an effect on wildlife,” he says. “But we think it is very minor.”



Photo Credit: Robbie Stevens/Tyax Adventures

Before Tyax flies hikers and bikers into the South Chilcotin via float planes, they teach them bear smarts, like making lots of noise to encourage the animals to move off the trail before encountering humans. The company's guides keep the pace slow to give wildlife time to get out of the way. And the backcountry camps Tyax operates carefully manage garbage and food.

"If the bears are moving out of the way when they hear bikes coming, we might be doing everything right," Douglas says.

In 20 years of operating, he's only heard of one grizzly bear attack and no bear has died due to a run in with recreational users. Over the same years, the number of mountain bikers has increased and, anecdotal evidence suggests, so have the grizzly bears. Camera data suggest there may be as many as 200 in Tyax's tenure.



Photo Credit: Shutterstock

No one really knows what's going on with wildlife populations in the area, says Burton. Creating estimates is part of his research. And he'd like to expand the scope of the project to radio collaring grizzly bears to better understand what they're doing after people pass by.

In the meantime, he says it's easy for mountain bikers to reduce their impact on wildlife.

"Just stay on the trail," he says. "If we're going to share the landscape we can at least be predictable. Then wildlife know where the people are and where they can go to get away from them."

2.3 Questions arising from the title (3 Question)? / Vprašanja, ki se porajajo ob naslovu? (3 vprašanja)

1. How can mountain biker disturb wildlife?
2. What did researchers study?
3. Which scientific methods were used in research?

2.4 Vocabulary (10 words) / Nove besede (10 besed)

	NEW ENGLISH WORD	EXPLANATION	SLOVENIAN WORD
1.	Propel(led)	Verb; to move, drive, or push something forward	Poganjati
2.	Startling	Adjective; very unusual or surprising	Presenetljivo
3.	Detrimental	Adjective; causing harm or damage	Škodljivo
4.	Hoof	Noun; the hard foot of an animal such as a horse, cow etc.	Kopito
5.	Benign	Adjective; kind and gentle	Neškodljivon
6.	On par (be on a par with something)	to be at the same level or standard	Biti enak
7.	Analysis	Noun; a careful examination of something in order to understand it better	Analiza
8.	Displacing	Verb; to make a group of people or animals have to leave the place where they normally live	Izpodrivanje
9.	Caveat	Noun; a warning that something may not be completely true, effective etc.	Opozorilo
10.	Variable	Adjective; able to be changed	Spremenljivka

Source: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/> - Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online

2.5 Summary with my opinion about the article (200-250 words) / Povzetek z mnenjem o članku (200-250 besed)

I chose an article that writes about mountain bikes influence on wildlife. Recently I was mountain biking daily, so this article was current.

Do bears hear if a mountain biker rides through the forest? This is the entering question of researchers from the University of British Columbia in Canada. They found out that recreational activities, especially mountain bikers, are displacing wildlife. The researchers set up 60 motion activated cameras in South Chilcotin Mountains, a regional park, which is very popular with all source of recreational sportsman.

The study uses pictures captured by cameras to understand which factors influence animals to change their habits. Wildlife stays away from cameras after people pass by, but they stay away even longer when mountain bikers and motorized users pass. The mountain biker impact surprises lead researcher. He guesses that it could be because mountain bikers are moving

faster than hikers and they are more startling. After all, the findings do align with other similar studies that show the presence of people impact on wildlife.

The study could also be evidence that mountain bikers are doing a good job avoiding bear encounters. Dale Douglas, one of tour operators, also says that people are aware about their effect on wildlife. No one really knows what is going on with animals in the area, but they would like to understand more what they are doing when humans pass by. Dale also gives some advice to stay on the trails so wildlife knows where people are.