

**8rOŠ 2021./2022.**

**Državno natjecanje iz engleskoga jezika – ispit slušanja**

**Good morning! This is the listening part of the test and it has two items – Task one and Task two. You will have time to read each task before listening to the recording. You will hear each recording twice.**

**Task one**

**You will hear a radio interview with Mr Tatayah talking about the extinct dodo bird and its remains found in Oxford.**

**For numbers 1-6 decide whether the statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false. Copy your answers on the Answer Sheet. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**You now have 30 seconds to go through the statements. ...**

**Now you will hear the recording.**

**Dead as a dodo**

A: What was your first impression of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History when you saw a leathery, worn head and a few feathers of the extinct dodo bird?

B: Well, I just thought in disbelief, what is this? Why does Oxford have the real dodo and Mauritius museum has the fake one? I was furious.

A: Mauritius is located in the Indian Ocean. It's a lush, sun-kissed island which was uninhabited, before being claimed by the Dutch, then the French and then the English. Please tell our listeners, how important is dodo to you?

B: It's everywhere – this famous flightless bird features on everything – from our country's coat of arms to its banknotes.

A: Aha. But, if it weighed around 15 to 20 kilos and was nearly a metre in height, it must have been one of the largest birds of the time, so how come it's no longer alive?

B: Ah, our poor dodo had no predators and, as a result, was a very naïve bird. This meant it was easy prey for the Europeans. Writings from the Dutch era mention dodos had no fear of humans, with colonists and sailors shooting one bird and the others nearby not even running away.

A: Oh, and since it laid just a single egg each year, this was a recipe for disaster, right?

B: And that's exactly what happened. Prior to this, people thought that when an animal or plant went extinct, you could find it on the next island or in the next forest or on the next continent. But with the dodo, this was not the case.

A: So, the dodo was almost wiped from memory years before the British took control of Mauritius. And yet, one ended up in Oxford.

B: Well, a small number of live dodos were taken from Mauritius before they went extinct. At least one made the long voyage to England so Londoners could see a live dodo, belonging to the Tradescant family, which would later set up the first public museum in England that owned numerous items later given to Oxford University.

A: In the years that followed, numerous people saw the dodo at the Oxford Museum, among them a certain Mr Dodgson?

B: Indeed. This dodo would inspire Mr Dodgson, or Lewis Carroll, to create a character of a dodo in a new children's book. What really made the dodo popular internationally was *Alice in Wonderland*.

A: We can conclude that the extinction of the dodo wasn't part of a plan. The people that made the dodo extinct had no idea what they were doing.

B: I would say, sadly, most people have not learned the lessons of the dodo. You can probably forgive the people from 400 years ago, because of a lack of knowledge, because they had to survive. But the future generations will not forgive us for what we are doing to nature now and the actions that we are not taking.

A: I couldn't agree with you more. Conservation is not rocket science, but it needs dedication. Thank you, Mr Tatayah.

(Adapted from: [https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-12-09/stuff-the-british-stole-dead-as-a-dodo/100613884?fbclid=IwAR2u\\_jz29QrsSeYxWAotaE4XyunceXcSche-ZkRFIg\\_MFIHmujK7NV09IFc](https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-12-09/stuff-the-british-stole-dead-as-a-dodo/100613884?fbclid=IwAR2u_jz29QrsSeYxWAotaE4XyunceXcSche-ZkRFIg_MFIHmujK7NV09IFc))

**Now listen again. ...**

**This is the end of Task one.**

**Now turn to Task 2.**

**You will hear a recording about two kinds of tea. For numbers 1-6, complete the sentences with the exact words from the text. Use one word only. Copy your answers on the Answer sheet. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**You now have 30 seconds to go through the sentences. ...**

**Now you will hear the recording.**

Masala Chai vs Green Tea: What's the Difference?

Tea has, in recent times, become a comfort beverage for many. A lot of varieties of the beverage have also popped up in restaurants, large café chains and for at home consumption as well. But, one thing is for certain, it is no longer the drink of the elites but rather a refreshing every day beverage for everyone.

According to studies, 80% of households in the US, 96% in India and 84% in the UK have tea at their homes or consume tea regularly. The trend is similar in most of the other countries as well. So well-known and loved is the drink that it is the second most consumed beverage in the world after water.

Among these, two of the most well-known types of tea across the globe are the masala tea and the green tea. Interestingly, both the masala tea and the green tea are some of the oldest varieties of the beverage with their own distinct heritage and brands.

Green tea is the oldest form, as it originated in the Yunan region of China as a medicinal potion made from unprocessed green tea leaves. Masala tea, or chai tea as some call it, is a drink first made popular in India. Both have been known for their medicinal properties and health benefits. However, making a choice between the two based on their health benefits can be a difficult proposition.

(adapted from <https://www.scientificworldinfo.com/2022/02/benefits-of-chai-tea-vs-green-tea.html>)

**Now listen again. ...**

**This is the end of the listening test. Don't forget to copy your answers on the answer sheet.**