

Examen HAVO 2010

tijdvak 1
donderdag 27 mei
13.30 - 16.00 uur

Engels

tevens oud programma

Engels

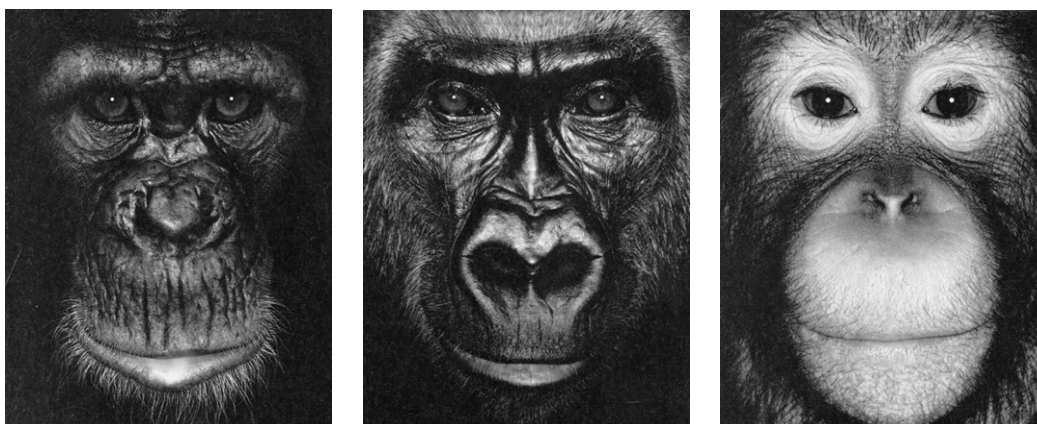
Dit examen bestaat uit 44 vragen.

Voor dit examen zijn maximaal 49 punten te behalen.

Voor elk vraagnummer staat hoeveel punten met een goed antwoord behaald kunnen worden.

Geef niet meer antwoorden (zinnen, redenen, voorbeelden e.d.) dan er worden gevraagd.

Als er bijvoorbeeld één zin wordt gevraagd en je antwoordt met meer dan één zin, dan wordt alleen de eerste zin in de beoordeling meegeteld.



DIVERSIONS

PLANET OF THE APES

We all know that humans and apes are virtually identical genetically. But if you find that scientific fact hard to accept on an emotional level, the work of James Mollison may help. For four years the English photographer traveled the world, making close-up portraits of gorillas, chimps and orangutans. The result is one of the most detailed and revealing visual studies ever made of the great apes.

“Face to Face”, an exhibition of 30 of these striking portraits, goes on display at London’s Natural History Museum from May 28 to Sept. 18. Each over 1.8 m tall, the photographs reveal a moving depth of personality in their subjects. Mollison’s apes are laid-back, cheeky, happy and sly. But disconcertingly, many also appear profoundly depressed and fearful, and no wonder. They are orphans, rescued from poachers. One of the subjects, a young gorilla named Pumbu, saw her parents killed for bush meat. Another, a sad-eyed Indonesian orangutan called Bonny, lost her mother and was sold as a pet. Mollison’s goal is for “Face to Face” to raise awareness of the plight of apes.

He 2. If anything could encourage us to make common cause with our simian cousins, it would be these unforgettable images. -By Colin Pantall ■

Let op: beantwoord een open vraag altijd in het Nederlands, behalve als het anders is aangegeven. Als je in het Engels antwoordt, levert dat 0 punten op.

Tekst 1 Planet of the apes

- 1p 1 What does James Mollison hope to achieve with his portraits of apes?
He hopes
- A to demonstrate how they differ from humans.
 - B to draw attention to their often miserable fate.
 - C to gain artistic recognition on a large scale.
 - D to support scientific research into their circumstances.
- 1p 2 Which of the following fits the gap in the text?
- A failed miserably
 - B need not worry
 - C should not have bothered
 - D will be sorely disappointed



Steve Carell and a fellow boat mate take a break from building the ark in "Evan Almighty."

What would Noah do?

- 1 Universal Pictures' very expensive Noah's Ark comedy, "Evan Almighty" has been waving a large "green" flag.
- 2 Several corporations are backing a \$25 million cross-promotion that fights global warming while touting the movie's pro-environment message. The Hollywood premiere featured a green carpet, and recycled goody bags containing pro-environment trinkets (a halogen bulb, flower seeds ...) reportedly were given out at the afterparty.
- 3 Meanwhile during the film's opening weekend, sunbathers and swimmers at the beaches along Chicago's lakefront were treated to not one, not two but four small airplanes flying up and down and up and down the shoreline trailing billboard-size banners promoting "Evan Almighty."
- 4 I'm sure those planes were running on "green" fuel. ■

Tekst 2 What would Noah do?

- 1p 3 What is the purpose of paragraph 3?
- A To give an indication of the huge costs of the promotion campaign for “Evan Almighty”.
 - B To highlight the contrast with the pro-environment message in “Evan Almighty”.
 - C To illustrate the popularity of the film “Evan Almighty” and its leading actor.
 - D To show that people in general are not interested in environmental matters.

In praise of mess

A Perfect Mess: The Hidden Benefits of Disorder—How Crammed Closets, Cluttered Offices, and On-the-Fly Planning Make the World a Better Place. By Eric Abrahamson and David H. Freedman. *Little, Brown*; 327 pages; \$25.99 *Weidenfeld & Nicolson*; £12.99

- 1 **T**HIS book may not change your life. But if you have a tendency to be messy, it will certainly make you feel better about your natural inclinations. Untidiness, hoarding, delaying things and improvisation are not bad habits, the authors argue, but often more sensible than meticulous planning, storage and purging of possessions.
- 2 That is because the tidiness lobby counts the benefits of neatness, but not its costs. A rough storage system (important papers close to the keyboard, the rest distributed in loosely related piles on every flat surface) takes very little time to manage. Filing every bit of paper in a precise category, with colour-coded index tabs and a neat system of cross-referencing, will certainly take longer. And in the end, it may not save any time. Your reviewer's office is easily the most untidy in *The Economist* (not entirely his own work, it should be said, thanks to the heroic efforts of his even untidier office-mate). But when it comes to managing information, there seems to be no discernible difference in the end result.
- 3 The authors of this book explore the furthest reaches of psychology, management studies, biology and

physics to show why a bit of disorder is good for you. Chiefly, it creates much more room for coincidence and luck. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin because he was notoriously untidy, and didn't clean a Petri dish, thus allowing fungal spores to get to work on bacteria. He remarked ironically on visiting a colleague's spotless lab: "no danger of mould here".

- 4 Delaying things makes sense too. America's Marine Corps, the authors repeat several times, never make detailed plans in advance. Leaving important things to the last minute reduces the risk of wasting time on things that may ultimately prove not important at all.
- 5 The authors are fiercely contemptuous of the false comparison between tidiness and morality – for example in corporate "clean desk" policies. Disorder and creativity are so closely linked that any employer who



penalises the first sacrifices the second, they argue. America's professional organisers, a lucrative bunch of tidiness coaches, are merchants of guilt, not productivity boosters.

6 It's all fine, up to a point. But the book has two weaknesses. One is that it

overstates the case. The case for tidiness in some environments – surgery, a dinner table or income tax returns – is really overwhelming. The other is that the book is a bit repetitive and disorganised. Even readers who love mess in their own lives don't necessarily like it in others'. ■

Tekst 3 In praise of mess

Kies voor het beantwoorden van vraag 4 tot en met 7 steeds één van de onderstaande uitspraken.

- 1 Being untidy leaves more opportunity for unexpected findings.
- 2 By postponing tasks one can avoid activities that turn out to be irrelevant.
- 3 Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
- 4 People who are forced to be well-organised may produce less inspired or original work.
- 5 The state someone's desk is in has definitely been proven to reflect their personality.
- 6 Tidying up systematically leaves one less time to spend on the actual job.
- 7 Without a proper filing system some information is bound to get lost.
- 8 Workers who are methodical tend to suffer less from stress.

1p **4** Welk van de bovenstaande uitspraken geeft het argument weer dat aan de orde komt in alinea 2?
Noteer het nummer van deze uitspraak.

1p **5** Welk van de bovenstaande uitspraken geeft het argument weer dat aan de orde komt in alinea 3?
Noteer het nummer van deze uitspraak.

1p **6** Welk van de bovenstaande uitspraken geeft het argument weer dat aan de orde komt in alinea 4?
Noteer het nummer van deze uitspraak.

1p **7** Welk van de bovenstaande uitspraken geeft het argument weer dat aan de orde komt in alinea 5?
Noteer het nummer van deze uitspraak.

1p **8** What does the author finally conclude about the book under review?
A It is a potential bestseller, despite some minor flaws.
B It is somewhat unbalanced and unstructured, repeatedly presenting the same matter.
C It is unsuitable for people who work in hospitals or restaurants.
D Only chaotic people will be able to fully appreciate it.

Day Care

Does it produce brats?

- 1 Just what America's beleaguered moms needed—yet another study that blames them for ruining their kids' lives, said **Sue Hutchinson** in the ***San Jose Mercury News***. The National Institute of Child Health and Development last week released a multi-year study on day care's impact on children. Keeping preschoolers in day care for a year or more, the study found, increased the likelihood that they would later become disruptive in class. "What are we supposed to do with this information?" asked Tina Nelson, a single mother of two from San Jose. "Are we all supposed to take our kids out of day care?"
- 2 According to ***The Salt Lake Tribune*** two and a half million children under 5 are in day care for one simple reason: Their families "cannot pay for food, clothing, and shelter on one paycheck." Sure, "in an ideal world, all little children would spend their earliest years at home in the loving care of two parents." In the real world, only a shrinking minority of families has one stay-at-home parent. "It's good that we are keeping a watchful eye on what is happening to these kids," said **Caryl Rivers** in ***Newsday***. But it won't help to "demonize" day care. 10, let's figure out how to improve it.
- 3 In fact, the new study is hardly a serious accusation of day care, said **Emily Bazelon** in ***Slate.com***. Despite the blaring headlines about "bad behavior", the study found only slightly more unruly behavior among schoolchildren who had spent three or four years in day care. A closer look at the data shows that the more disruptive children had gone to lower-quality day-care centers—probably reflecting what their parents could afford. Most of the disruptive kids also started day care in infancy; babies need a lot more one-on-one attention than a 1- or 2-year-old. Those factors could explain the differences in later behavior. And when it came to a child's ultimate behavior and performance in school, the research team said, "parenting quality" was far more important than time spent in day care. But when there's an opportunity to make working moms feel guilty, who cares about the details? "The downside of day care is what everyone wants to talk about." ■

Tekst 4 Day care

- 1p **9** Wat zou volgens het in alinea 1 genoemde onderzoek het gevolg van dagopvang zijn voor kinderen?
- 1p **10** Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
A For instance
B Furthermore
C Instead
D Nevertheless
- 1p **11** Which of the following is true according to paragraph 3?
The results of the study mentioned in paragraph 1
A held no great surprises for professional childcare experts.
B showed that even expensive day-care centres have bad standards of care.
C were bound to be ignored by the people depending on childcare.
D were not taken seriously by fellow scientific researchers.
E were presented in the media in a biased, accusatory way.
- 1p **12** What does the last sentence make clear about people's attitude towards day care?
A They are unwilling to accept that day care can be harmful to children.
B They feel rather indifferent about the subject and its implications.
C They tend to focus on discussing the negative aspects of day care.
D They want to participate in the debate on this controversial matter.
- 2p **13** Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze wel of niet overeenkomt met wat in het artikel staat.
1 De kinderdagopvang heeft meer invloed op de opvoeding van kinderen dan hun ouders hebben.
2 Of kinderdagopvang nu goed of slecht is voor kinderen, je kunt er de moeders die er gebruik van maken een schuldgevoel mee aanpraten.
3 Sue Hutchinson vindt het onderzoek van The National Institute of Child Health and Development nuttig voor werkende moeders.
4 Uit het onderzoek van The National Institute of Child Health and Development blijkt dat het met de kinderdagopvang steeds beter gaat.
Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".

When did 'hanging around' become a social problem?

By Josie Appleton

- 1** Police are on high alert across the country. Councillors and police forces have racked their brains for new ways of dealing with the annual threat to national security. No, not terrorists in this instance, but kids hanging around on street corners.
- 2** The summer holidays are cue for a raft of measures to tackle youths' bad behaviour. Police prepare for groups of young people out on the streets as if for a national emergency. This year, the Home Office minister announced £500,000 in grants for 10 local areas to take action against teenage criminal damage. Discipline measures range from the heavy-handed – including curfews and dispersal orders – to the frankly bizarre.
- 3** The Local Government Association (LGA) has compiled a list of naff songs, such as Lionel Richie's 'Hello', for councils to play in trouble spots in order to keep youths 15. This policy has been copied from Sydney, where it is known as the 'Manilow Method' (after the king of naff, Barry Manilow), and has precursors in what we might call the 'Mozart Method', which was first deployed in Canadian train stations and from 2004 onwards was adopted by British shops and train stations. Another new technique for dispersing youths is the Mosquito, a machine that emits a high-pitched noise only audible to teenage ears. Adults walk by unmolested, but youngsters apparently find the device unbearable and can't stand to be near it for long.
- 4** These bizarre attempts at crowd control provide a snapshot of adult unease about young people. Teenagers are treated almost as another species, 17 reasoning and social sanction. Just as cattle are directed with electric shocks, or cats are put off with pepper dust, so teenagers are prodded with Manilow, Mozart or the Mosquito with just one goal in mind.
- 5** 18, bored teenagers do get up to no good and always have, but this isn't just about teenagers committing crimes: it's also about them just being there. The Home Secretary called on councils to tackle the national problem of 'teenagers hanging around street corners'. Apparently unsupervised young people are in themselves a social problem.
- 6** Councils across Britain are using curfews, dispersal orders, and the power to march a youth home if they suspect he or she is up to no good. In 2005, several British towns drafted in the army to patrol the streets at night – a senior Ministry of Defence official said the presence of troops would 'deter bad behaviour' from youths. Police in Weston-super-Mare have been shining bright halogen lights from helicopters on to youths gathered in parks and other public places. The

light temporarily blinds them, and is intended to 'move them on', in the words of one Weston police officer.

- 7 Some have said that these measures 20 young people in general. Certainly, curfews and dispersal orders are what you might normally expect from a country in a state of siege or under a dictatorship, rather than for summer nights in British towns and cities. But the Manilow Method is hardly dictatorial. Instead, these attempts at discipline speak of paranoid adults unable to talk to kids or win them over. Adults are behaving like social inadequates rather than strong-arm dictators.
- 8 Low-level misdemeanours, which in the past might have been sorted out with a few harsh words or a clip around the ear, now require battalions of 'anti-social behaviour coordinators', police officers and other assorted officials. Police authorities carry out 'special operations' against groups of young people who are engaged in such activities as hanging around drinking in the park. They then share intelligence with other authorities, giving each other tips on techniques for getting the cans of alcoholic drinks off the youngsters. Minor annoyances have become the focus for special campaigns. Even that wholesome game of hopscotch has become a concern. West Midlands Police Community support officers asked parents to remove chalk markings from the street, after receiving complaints and reports of 'anti-social behaviour'. A BBC News report noted gravely that 'Several children were involved in the games resulting in several markings on the pavement.'
- 9 As the schools prepare to reopen, no doubt police forces are breathing a collective sigh of relief. Crisis over – at least until next year. ■

Tekst 5 When did 'hanging around' become a social problem?

- 1p 14 What conclusion do paragraphs 1 and 2 lead up to?
- A The actions undertaken against youngsters hanging around might be over the top.
 - B The authorities must cooperate to solve the problem of disorderly youths.
 - C The measures taken will not prevent young people from becoming criminals.
 - D The number of teenagers committing crimes has grown enormously.
 - E The troubles caused by juvenile crime cost society a lot of money.
- 1p 15 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A alert
 - B away
 - C happy
 - D together
- 1p 16 What becomes clear in paragraph 3 about the music of Lionel Richie, Manilow and Mozart?
- A It can be used to put listeners in a good mood.
 - B It is applied to influence people's behaviour.
 - C It is full of high notes only heard by younger people.
 - D It is generally felt to be relaxing.
- 1p 17 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
- A aware of
 - B formed by
 - C immune to
 - D longing for
- 1p 18 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
- A As a result
 - B Furthermore
 - C Likewise
 - D Of course

- 1p **19** What is the main function of paragraph 6 with regard to “the problem” caused by youths?
- A** To defend the methods used to tackle it.
 - B** To give more examples of how it is tackled.
 - C** To protest against the way in which it is tackled.
 - D** To stress why it has to be tackled.
- 1p **20** Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 7?
- A** bore
 - B** correct
 - C** encourage
 - D** victimise
- 1p **21** How can the tone of the last part of paragraph 8 (“Even ... pavement.”) be characterised?
- A** As objective.
 - B** As optimistic.
 - C** As sarcastic.
 - D** As worried.

AIRPORT SERVICE

- 1 MANY PEOPLE embarking on their summer holiday this morning will have a unique opportunity to consider the wonders that are Britain's airports. They will have such an opportunity because they will almost certainly be trapped in check-in and security queues for hours on end. They might question how such a vital part of our national infrastructure could be so badly run. Not one major airport in Britain has the grandeur of Amsterdam's Schiphol, the efficiency and scale of Frankfurt or the imagination of Charles de Gaulle in Paris. We arrive in architectural celebrations of aviation; we depart from graceless sheds. Even Stansted, a Norman Foster design, is little more than a glorified warehouse.
- 2 Gatwick, the country's second airport, is an entity of unparalleled hideousness, an offence to good taste and an obstacle course of poor layout. It shames the nation that its arrival hall might be the first sight to greet newcomers to Britain.
- 3 To be fair to BAA¹, which runs the UK's three biggest airports, passenger numbers are growing at a rate of tens of millions every year. The company is, meanwhile, spending £1.5bn every year to keep up with demand. But then, to be fair to the passengers, it is not unreasonable to expect some of that investment to translate into a more comfortable travelling experience sooner rather than later.
- 4 The same applies to airlines. It is not as if airports are constantly being taken by surprise by hordes of spontaneous jetsetters. It ought not to come as a surprise, for example, that in the summer months people go on holiday. (The clue is in the well-known phrase 'summer holiday'.)
- 5 It is presumably within the capability of managers to identify how many will be travelling and when – perhaps by looking at their own ticket sales – and then to make staff available to manage the flow.
- 6 The reason they don't do this, besides old-fashioned incompetence, is that there is no immediate incentive for them to do so. Once passengers are inside the airport, queuing for their flight, the airport has their captive custom for its numerous lucrative shopping outlets. The single greatest source of revenue for BAA is its retail outlets – they earned it £800m last year.
- 7 Naturally, the long-term interests of the aviation industry would be served by providing a pleasant, secure environment for passengers. 27, long-term planning might also have saved BAA from this year's hostile takeover by Spanish construction group Ferrovial.
- 8 Meanwhile, given the toxic environmental impact of flying, passengers are probably best served by giving up air travel altogether and taking their holidays closer to home. Neither shows much sign of seeing sense. ■

noot 1 BAA: British Airport Authority

Tekst 6 Airport service

- 1p 22 Which of the following statements is true according to paragraphs 1 and 2?
- A Flights from British airports are more frequently delayed than flights from continental Europe.
 - B Security at British airports is tighter than at other European airports.
 - C The main airports in Britain are both inefficient and ugly.
 - D The state of British airports is a true reflection of the state of the country.
- 1p 23 What does the writer seem to suggest about Norman Foster's design for Stansted (paragraph 1)?
- A It is not as attractive as might have been expected.
 - B It pays too much attention to the building's exterior.
 - C It was too ambitious to be realised.
- 1p 24 What point is made in paragraph 3?
- A Although BAA's annual spendings are high, passenger facilities have not been improved.
 - B By breaking its promise to improve service for air passengers, BAA has lost credibility.
 - C It is essential for airports to function smoothly even with the present growth in passenger numbers.
 - D The fact that Britain's airports are about to be modernised does not interest today's passengers.
- 2p 25 Geef van elk van de volgende citaten uit de alinea's 1 tot en met 5 aan of dit wel of niet spottend bedoeld is door de schrijver.
- 1 "the wonders ... airports" (vooraan alinea 1)
 - 2 "It shames ... to Britain." (achteraan alinea 2)
 - 3 "(The clue ... 'summer holiday'.)" (achteraan alinea 4)
 - 4 "perhaps by ... ticket sales" (alinea 5)
- Noteer het nummer van elk citaat, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".
- "there is no immediate ... to do so" (begin alinea 6)
- 1p 26 Hoe verklaart de schrijver dit?
Begin je antwoord met "*Hoe langer*".
- 1p 27 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 7?
- A As a result
 - B Furthermore
 - C In short
- "Neither shows much sign of seeing sense." (laatste zin)
- 1p 28 Naar welke twee woorden/woordgroepen in de alinea's 7 en 8 verwijst "Neither"?
Geef antwoord door de volgende zin in het Nederlands of het Engels aan te vullen: "*Neither*" verwijst naar ... en

Roll up, roll up, and watch the Mona Lisa weep

Celia Brayfield

1 Isn't it time we admitted that art is hell? You go to one of the world's great art exhibits looking forward to seeing human creation at its most beautiful and instead you experience human nature at its ugliest.

2 I am full of solidarity with the staff at the Louvre, who are striking for more pay because of the stress of dealing with 8.3 million visitors a year. Their job is to funnel the equivalent of the population of New York City through a palace built for a few hundred courtiers, past a painting intended for a private home. They describe their days protecting the Mona Lisa from her fans with words such as "unbearable", "aggressive" and "dangerous". I know just what they mean. It's probably small consolation that you are actually being paid to be in the presence of Leonardo's masterpiece while the rest of the world has to pay for that privilege and queue for half a day to claim it.

3 Just a few weeks ago the Sistine Chapel took action to protect the Michelangelo and Botticelli frescoes, cutting opening hours and raising prices. My recent memory of this, the ultimate shrine of Christian art, was of struggling to stay on my feet in the middle of a yammering mob while a team of young priests went hoarse calling for silence and respect. It was like Grand Central Station, except that there just wasn't room to sit down and weep. Four million people a year, the population of Sydney, enter the Sistine

inferno. The queue most days is six deep and a mile long.

4 These places are like rock stars. They are the charismatic species of art and architecture and the desire that people have to be in their presence has gone far beyond the attraction of artistic achievement. They are icons, talismans, pilgrimage sites and visiting them is as meaningful as going to a rock concert, getting caked in mud, hearing a booming noise and seeing on stage a capering figure one millimetre high.

5 The phenomenon has a tsunami-like momentum of its own and draws people whose motives have nothing to do with art and only a questionable interest in humanity. The Louvre is suffering from an added influx of *Da Vinci Code* readers; I don't think they're there for love of Renaissance painting. The Pope said he hoped the Sistine Chapel "leads the mind to open itself to the sublime".

6 Is it possible to open your mind to the sublime when you're being herded like cattle to the abattoir? Overcrowding makes every species aggressive. The tragedy of our great art works is that the more significant they become the less their significance can be appreciated. You brace yourself to visit a great gallery knowing that there's no chance of the transcendent experience supposed to happen when contemplating a masterpiece.

7 32 are in a difficult position. Their mission is to make great art available to the greatest numbers. Crowd control was never part of an art history degree. In a gallery's annual report the visitor experience, a massive problem, is never mentioned. Only when the works are threatened by footfall, flash photography or psychotic fans is action taken. Increasingly the choice is between risking a work's survival and letting it be seen. Some museums have Perspex screens protecting the major works, and the decorated floors and ceilings have been boarded over; other museums insist that tourists wear felt slippers - but the inlaid wood floors are still splintering.

8 The sharing of cultural heritage ought not to make the participants want to cry. Back in France,

archaeologists have found a way. When it became clear that the ancient cave paintings at Lascaux were being damaged by the rise in humidity caused by visitors' exhaled breath, they replicated the whole rock face in fibreglass and installed it in a custom-built visitor centre. Only scientists and heads-of-state are allowed to view the real thing.

9 As an experience, Lascaux 2 is still moving, dignified and impressive, all the more so because it doesn't provoke the unworthy desire to go home boasting that you almost touched the precious object. The custodians of this icon recognised that they were really in the theme park business and rose to the challenge of making a mass experience meaningful. Disneyworld or disaster: we have a choice. ■

Tekst 7 Roll up, roll up, and watch the Mona Lisa weep

- 1p 29 What becomes clear from paragraphs 1-3?
- A Enjoying great art and visiting crowded exhibitions do not go well together.
 - B Great museums and large cities have to deal with the same sort of problems.
 - C Museum management must be prevented from increasing admission fees.
 - D Protecting famous works of art from the public has become far too expensive.
 - E There is no solution to the problem of people misbehaving when a museum is overcrowded.
- 1p 30 How is paragraph 4 related to paragraphs 2 and 3?
- A It elaborates on what is said in paragraphs 2 and 3.
 - B It repeats what is said in paragraphs 2 and 3.
 - C It tones down what is said in paragraphs 2 and 3.
- 2p 31 Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze wel of niet overeenkomt met de inhoud van de alinea's 4 tot en met 6.
- 1 De bestseller *The Da Vinci Code* heeft veel mensen gestimuleerd zich grondig te verdiepen in de schilderkunst.
 - 2 De kwaliteit van beroemde kunstwerken is meer dan eens beneden de maat.
 - 3 Grote groepen mensen bezoeken bekende kunstwerken meer vanwege hun populariteit dan vanwege hun artistieke belang.
 - 4 Om schade te voorkomen zouden alleen nog kunstkenners absolute topstukken mogen bezichtigen.
- Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".
- 1p 32 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 7?
- A Archaeologists
 - B Art critics
 - C Art curators
 - D Security guards
 - E Visitors
- 1p 33 What is the purpose of paragraph 8?
- A To describe a solution for the dilemma of how to safely display art for the masses.
 - B To express a wish to convert art exhibitions into educationally significant events.
 - C To urge tourists not to come near precious but vulnerable works of art.
 - D To warn archaeologists to stop cheating audiences by displaying fake art.
- 1p 34 How can the tone of paragraph 9 be characterised?
- A As amused.
 - B As angry.
 - C As matter-of-fact.
 - D As pessimistic.

Rediscovering America

When Columbus landed in the New World, he found a society further developed in some ways than Europe

BY FRED GUTERL

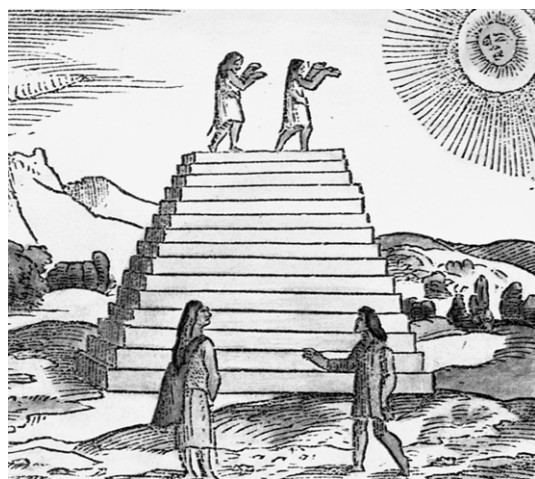
1 **O**F ALL THE STORIES people tell, the least grounded in fact tend to be those about origins. Only a few decades ago, Christopher Columbus was the discoverer of America and a hero of the second-grade classroom. In recent years, however, Americans have moved toward a more brutally realistic view of their nation's beginnings. Now teachers are more likely to depict the slaughter of Native Americans at the hands of European settlers, and to paint Columbus as a ruthless tyrant who put peaceful, nature-loving natives in chains.

2 Despite this coming-to-terms, Americans have clung to certain founding myths. One is the notion that Europeans came to dominate the continent because they possessed superior technology and culture. Another is the idea that Native Americans coexisted side by side with natural wilderness without ruining it. In "1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus" (465 pages. Knopf), author Charles Mann demolishes both of these myths.

3 In his thorough and readable volume Mann pulls together years of scholarly work - little of which, to the author's surprise, has made its way into the popular sensibility. As a child, Mann (now 50) was told the story of

early English settlers struggling to survive in the New World. Friendly Indians teach these Pilgrims how to plant maize and live on the edge of the wilderness. The story may be true enough, but Mann paints a more complex picture of mutual distrust. When a rogue English officer kidnaps a handful of natives, tribal leaders declare themselves permanently hostile to all European settlers.

4 The Europeans might have been driven from the shores of Massachusetts forever, or at least faced the prospect of a costly war, had their diseases - smallpox and hepatitis, among others - not acted quickly to vanquish the natives. Technology, says Mann, wasn't the decisive factor. Contrary to popular wisdom, natives lost their fear of guns when they realized how hard they were to aim. Bows and arrows, by contrast, proved more accurate and had a longer range.



The climactic battle never occurred. The tribes had been wiped out by disease beforehand.

5 Technology and social organization, Mann argues convincingly, were, if anything, more advanced in the Americas than in Europe. In 1491, the Incas ruled “the greatest empire on earth,” in part by pulling off a unique feat of adaptation: they exploited the rugged terrain of the Andes by fashioning an economy based on trade among the different ecosystems - fish

from the coast, maize from the foothills, llama jerky from the Andes.

6 The Native Americans were far more populous than previously thought, say scientists. Feeding themselves would have required cultivation of nature on a massive scale. The New World wasn’t wild; it was a vast garden, shaped by human hands. Why isn’t this taught in American schools? Perhaps because it isn’t a convenient object lesson in conservation, Mann says. Some myths die harder than others. ■

Tekst 8 Rediscovering America

- 1p **35** How does Fred Guterl introduce the article in paragraph 1?
- A** By describing how the image of Columbus has changed in the course of time.
 - B** By expressing concern about the lessons on Columbus in American schools.
 - C** By outlining the negative impact of Columbus on modern American society.
 - D** By questioning the relevance of Columbus to America's development as a nation.
- 1p **36** What is the main point made in paragraph 3?
According to Fred Guterl
- A** Mann blames the extinction of the Native Americans on their own suspicion of the newcomers.
 - B** Mann claims that the English army had only the best of intentions towards the natives.
 - C** Mann's description of how the settlers treated the Native Americans lacks credibility.
 - D** Mann's version of American history differs from the still generally accepted one.
- 1p **37** "Technology, says Mann, wasn't the decisive factor." (aline 4)
Wat was dan wel doorslaggevend?
- 1p **38** What is Fred Guterl's opinion of Charles Mann's book, judging from the article?
- A** It is controversial and draws far-fetched conclusions.
 - B** It paints a romantic and idyllic picture of America's past.
 - C** It presents historical falsehoods as proven facts.
 - D** It provides interesting and scientifically well-balanced reading.

Rated R, but why?

- 1 **G**iven the large role they play in shaping American culture, it is remarkable how little is known about U.S. movie ratings. Who decides whether a movie is rated PG (parental guidance suggested) or NC-17 (no one under 17 admitted)? What criteria do they use? How does the appeals process work? Those are some of the questions posed by an illuminating new documentary, “This Film Is Not Yet Rated,” directed by Kirby Dick. Dick’s film makes a compelling case that there needs to be greater transparency in the ratings process, and significant reforms.
- 2 The U.S. ratings system is operated by two industry groups, the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) and the National Association of Theater Owners. The system is private, but the public has a strong interest in it, since the ratings play a large role in shaping movie content. Films rated NC-17 can have a hard time attracting audiences. Producers are often willing to make substantial cuts or changes in movies to get a more commercially viable rating.
- 3 Dick’s documentary investigates how the ratings system works, and the picture is not pretty. Most of the raters are anonymous, so the public cannot assess whether they are qualified or impartial judges.
- 4 Dick also uncovers serious problems with the ratings procedures.
- When he appealed the NC-17 rating first given to his own film, he was informed, remarkably, that he could not cite the ratings given to other movies in his argument.
- 5 “This Film Is Not Yet Rated” also argues that there are built-in biases – that studio movies are treated more leniently than independent films, that gay-themed movies are more likely than other movies to get NC-17 ratings for the same kind of content, and that the system deals more harshly with sexual content than violence.
- 6 The current MPAA president, Dan Glickman, said that the system is under review and that some aspects – like not allowing appealing parties to cite other movies – need to be changed. Glickman deserves credit for being open to reform, but he should think expansively. There is no legitimate reason, for example, for the raters to be anonymous.
- 7 It is questionable whether the movie industry should be rating movies at all. It might make more sense to simply make information about content available, and let parents make their own assessments. If there are going to be ratings, they should be done through a fair and open process. After the revelations of “This Film Is Not Yet Rated,” the burden is now on the MPAA to give its ratings system a serious upgrade. ■

Tekst 9 Rated R, but why?

- 1p **39** What is the main function of paragraph 1?
- A To criticise the subject matter of Kirby Dick's latest documentary.
 - B To give the writer's personal opinion on film-rating practices.
 - C To outline what Kirby Dick's latest documentary is about.
 - D To tone down negative comments on the film-rating system.
- 1p **40** What is the effect of film-rating, according to paragraph 2?
- A It allows parents to determine whether a film is suitable or unsuitable for children.
 - B It can strongly influence the final versions of the films that are released.
 - C It could lead to the MPAA demanding payment in exchange for good ratings.
 - D It tends to persuade people who prefer action movies to stay away from PG-rated films.
- 1p **41** What is the function of paragraphs 4 and 5?
- A To add to the arguments against current film-rating practices.
 - B To indicate the positive effect of film-rating on cult films.
 - C To introduce a promising alternative to film-rating.
 - D To show the devastating impact of film-rating on ordinary films.
- 2p **42** Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze wel of niet overeenstemt met de inhoud van de alinea's 6 en 7.
- 1 The film industry should base its rating system on parental judgements.
 - 2 The film industry should review and classify films.
 - 3 The rating-system process should be made highly transparent.
 - 4 Using the ratings of other movies in appeal procedures should be permitted.
- Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".

debate@thetimes.co.uk

Debate the issues of the day, and join in the discussion with other Times readers

ARE PREGNANT WOMEN AND WORKING MOTHERS GETTING A RAW DEAL FROM EMPLOYERS?

1

IF WOMEN choose to become pregnant, why should others – taxpayers or employers – have to finance them? If they do not have a relationship where a partner can support them during pregnancy and beyond they should not choose to become pregnant.

There is no such thing as a right to have children. Learn to pay for what you want.

*Bob Finbow,
Haverhill, Suffolk*

2

SOME OF my colleagues have come back from maternity leave and have been demoted after their employers had found someone else to fill their shoes. Another was offered voluntary redundancy because her employer did not like her working part-time. These are educated women with MBAs; they are often more qualified than their male counterparts.

Something needs to be done. Women are being treated like second-class citizens.

Employers who support working mothers find that they have a very loyal employee; women tend to stay with those employers longer. Sadly, few of these exist.

*Sarah Milligan,
sarah.milligan@ntlworld.com*

3

EMPLOYERS naturally seek people who are capable of doing the job. If, for whatever reason, the employee can no longer carry out that job, it is reasonable for the employer to prefer someone who can.

Generally, staff absences are short term and usually can be covered by others. In the case of a pregnancy and children, you are talking about months, if not years, of absence. Being asked to move to a less taxing job then is not an act of discrimination.

Being a parent requires sacrifice. It is unrealistic to opt into and out of work when it suits you and still expect to maintain the same income.

*Ann Trim,
anntrim@atrim.freeseerve.co.uk*

4

I AM getting a little sick and tired of whingeing women who seem to want it both ways. When are women going to accept that we have choices when it comes to becoming mothers?

Having children and holding down a job rarely works successfully.

*Sarah Marshman,
London ■*

Tekst 10 Are pregnant women...

“Are pregnant women and working mothers getting a raw deal from employers?”
(titel)

- 2p **43** Geef voor elk van de brieven aan of de inzender ervan de vraag in de titel met ja of met nee zou beantwoorden.
Schrijf het nummer van elke brief op, gevolgd door “ja” of “nee”.

Tekst 11

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Food Standards Agency's fear of chocolate absurd?

NOTEBOOK BY MICK HUME

NO, IT WAS not a sugar rush to the brain from eating too much chocolate. I really did see it reported that Cadbury is to bury 250 tons of the stuff that is perfectly safe to eat.

Cadbury has been condemned for failing to tell the government Food Standards Agency in January that a leaking water pipe had left minute traces of salmonella in some chocolate. Amid claims that this could have caused a recent outbreak of salmonella poisoning in Britain, the FSA has ordered the company to take bestselling products off the shelves.

Let us digest a few facts. Cadbury points out it is generally accepted that salmonella can cause mild stomach upset when it reaches a level of a million cells per 100g of food product. The company's standard alert level is 10 cells per 100g. The January contamination was measured at just 0.3 cells per 100g. Even a non-expert such as me can spot the difference between a million and 0.3. As for the "outbreak" of a rare strain of salmonella poisoning, that was an increase from 14 cases in 2005 to

around 50 in the same period this year. An epidemic it ain't.

Nor is there evidence that a contaminated batch of chocolate caused these few upset tummies. In any case, the Cadbury's chocolate produced in January is likely to have long since been scoffed. So what is withdrawing a million different bars months later supposed to be a "precaution" against?

It might sound reasonable for experts to declare that "the acceptable level of salmonella in food is zero". But our food can carry minute traces of all manner of unappetising matter. It does us no harm. Nor does it alter the fact that we have the healthiest diet in human history, protected by tests so stringent they can detect risks that our bodies do not even notice.

Cadbury is big enough to defend itself. It is the rest of us I am worried about, living in a superstitious society where it is deemed wise to bury tons of perfectly good foodstuff, and where government agencies treat us like milky children in need of protection from hypothetical evils, and too much chocolate.

YOUR REACTIONS

I wonder how many people realise their bodies are teeming with bacteria? Those ridiculous adverts for anti-bacterial household soaps always give me a laugh.

Ian, Nottingham, UK

It also indicates what a whimpy, useless, frightened-to-do-anything country we have become. If we continue allowing the HSE, EA and FSA, and all the other bureaucratic 'deadweights' to continue to stop us from doing anything this country will soon go down the drain. The HSE et al should have their budgets cut in half so that they cannot continue to invent risks to keep people in gainful employment.

Roland McKie, Southampton, UK

Cadbury's are correct that generally millions of salmonella cells per 100g are needed to cause food poisoning; unfortunately, this is not true for chocolate. In similar outbreaks of salmonella involving chocolate far lower levels of salmonella were needed to induce poisoning. It is believed that the chocolate proteins protect the salmonella cells through the stomach and into the gut allowing poisoning to occur with small dose levels.

Alex Maund, London, UK

This article demonstrates beautifully how risk averse the government of our country is at the moment. People would be OK if the authorities just let us get on with life. No one wants salmonella, but living in fear of a chocolate-induced food poisoning death puts a downer on your whole day. Is it possible to turn back the clock to when the government simply didn't care what happened to the population?

Chris Murphie, Portsmouth, UK

In reply to Chris Murphie, the government does little to protect ordinary people from burglars or other layabouts. One wonders why it goes through the motions with food safety and "5 portions a day"; maybe because words cost them so little.

Michael Gorman, Guildford, Surrey, UK ■

Lees bij de volgende opgave eerst de vraag voordat je de bijbehorende tekst raadpleegt.

Tekst 11 Food Standards Agency's fear of chocolate absurd?

- 1p 44 Is er onder de briefschrijvers iemand die het eens zou kunnen zijn met de opdracht van de Food Standards Agency aan Cadbury's met betrekking tot hun chocola? Zo nee, antwoord "nee". Zo ja, schrijf de naam van die persoon op.

Bronvermelding

Een opsomming van de in dit examen gebruikte bronnen, zoals teksten en afbeeldingen, is te vinden in het bij dit examen behorende correctievoorschrift, dat na afloop van het examen wordt gepubliceerd.