

Examen HAVO

2014

tijdvak 1
vrijdag 16 mei
13.30 - 16.00 uur

Engels

Dit examen bestaat uit 40 vragen.

Voor dit examen zijn maximaal 47 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.

Monroe sculpture skirts controversy

by Kitty Bean Yancey

A 26-foot sculpture of Marilyn Monroe with skirt billowing up on Chicago's Michigan Avenue, unveiled last week, is leaving tourists and locals bewitched, and bothered.

The new must-have Chicago souvenir: a photo underneath the skirt of Seward Johnson's *Forever Marilyn*, which towers over pedestrians in Pioneer Court near the Michigan Bridge.

The depiction of the late star with white panties showing is "creepy" and "sexist," Abraham Ritchie wrote in the blog chicagonow.com. Meanwhile the *Chicago Tribune* reported on the sculpture as a crowd-luring phenomenon, saying that Monroe "decried and yet took advantage of her own photographic exploitation." The ogling continues in earnest, nearly five decades after she died.

USA TODAY, 2011



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 Monroe sculpture skirts controversy

“Monroe sculpture skirts controversy” (title)

- 1p 1 What is the controversy about?
- A Whether political interests are more important than moral issues.
 - B Whether the city of Chicago can handle extra tourists or not.
 - C Whether the statue is something to be admired or to be renounced.
 - D Whether the statue sufficiently resembles Monroe or not.

Note to diners: Peel bananas before eating



REALLY, it would take a heart of stone not to laugh at the predicament of the Miami doctor who ate an entire globe artichoke — hairy bits and all — then sued the restaurant who served it to him. The poor man was hospitalised, but the basis of his defence seems to be that they should have told him that he was only supposed to suck the leaves.

This is not the time or place to get into an artichoke-eating etiquette argument. But if a good rule of life is to stop digging when you are in a hole, a good rule of restaurant-going is to stop eating if it tastes horrible. What a dim doc! If he can't even eat his lunch properly, I'd hate to have him hovering over me in some life or death situation.

Anyway, diners have got to be responsible for themselves and their own stupidities. Whatever next? A sign on a plate of oysters saying Danger — do not eat shells. Avocado — stop at nut. Chopsticks — do not take literally. Coconut — please eat white part only. Banana — peel before consuming; try not to slip on skin afterwards.

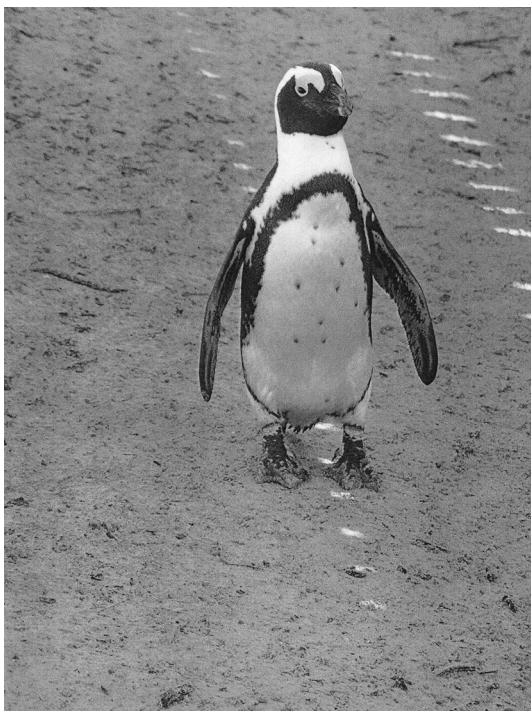
Finally, I would like to pass on to the doctor a pertinent tip a waitress with a lisp once gave to me about oranges — don't take the pith.

Daily Mail, 2010

Tekst 2 Note to diners: peel bananas before eating

- 2p 2 Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze juist of onjuist is op grond van de tekst.
- 1 A Miami doctor became ill after eating a vegetable the wrong way.
 - 2 The writer would rather not have to rely on the medical skills of the doctor mentioned in this article.
 - 3 The writer thinks restaurants should warn their customers more clearly about certain risks of eating out.
 - 4 The writer ends this article by passing on some serious advice about how to eat an orange safely.
- Noteer het nummer van elke uitspraak, gevolgd door "juist" of "onjuist".

Penguin Project



(1) JOHANNESBURG — South African scientists are fitting young penguins raised by humans with satellite transmitters so they can track them once released into the wild, hoping to gather information that might one day lead to new breeding colonies of the endangered birds. According to Venessa Strauss of the Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds, the numbers of African penguins have plummeted from up to 4 million in the early 1900s to 60,000 as of the last census in 2010. The foundation has raised the penguins being used in the study.

(2) “Man is the reason for the drastic decrease,” Strauss explains. Humans collected penguin eggs for food, ending

the practice in the 1960s. The harvesting of penguin droppings for fertilizer stripped a hard layer of the substance in which adult birds had burrowed to create nests safe from predators and the sun. More recently, a new threat came with oil spills and commercial fishing’s competition for the anchovies and sardines on which penguins feed.

(3) Strauss’s group raises chicks abandoned by their parents or orphaned as a result of oil spills. They strive not to domesticate the birds. The first one to be released, nicknamed Lucy, was “as wild as anything,” Strauss says. “She bites. She’s quite a meanie.” The birds need to be tough. In the wild, parents simply stop feeding the chicks when they are big enough to begin fending for themselves, anywhere from two to four months after hatching. The young birds wander into the water in search of food, with no adults to teach them how to forage. Birds raised by humans are sturdier because they are better fed. The Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds tests them in the water to ensure they can swim well before they are released. But beyond that, their release experience is the same as that of a wild bird. “The chick has to have an innate capacity to find food when it hits the water,” Strauss says, adding that Lucy showed she could do that.

Las Vegas Review-Journal, 2011

Tekst 3 Penguin project

- 1p 3 What becomes clear from paragraph 1?
- A Experts are trying to understand why an increasing number of penguins is settling in South Africa.
 - B Researchers are trying to find out how they can save South African penguins from extinction.
 - C South African penguins are being captured to find out where their breeding grounds are.
 - D Wild penguins are being caught in order to place them in protected colonies along the South African coast.
- 2p 4 Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze juist of onjuist is volgens alinea 2.
- 1 De Afrikaanse kuststreek is tegenwoordig te warm voor pinguïns.
 - 2 De eieren van pinguïns werden tot een halve eeuw geleden door mensen gegeten.
 - 3 Er kan een gebrek aan voedsel voor de pinguïns ontstaan door overbevissing van de Zuid-Afrikaanse kustwateren.
 - 4 Gebieden waar pinguïns hun eieren leggen, worden steeds vaker gebruikt als landbouwgrond.
- Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door "juist" of "onjuist".
- 1p 5 What is the main point made in paragraph 3?
- A For their experiment the researchers have selected strong birds only.
 - B Penguins living in captivity tend to become rather aggressive.
 - C The project can only succeed if the penguins are not tamed.
 - D Wild penguins must learn to trust people if they want to survive.
 - E Without human intervention penguins will lose their hunting skills.

Free-Market Solutions for Overweight Americans

based on an article by **Matt Ridley**

- 1 Sometimes we find it easy to identify a problem and impossible to think of a solution. Obesity is a good example. Almost everybody agrees that it is a growing burden on health systems and that it requires urgent attention from policy makers. But almost everybody also agrees that existing policies for reducing obesity are 6. School posters, virally marketed videos, healthy-eating classes, celebrity chefs in charge of school-meal recipes, bicycle lanes, junk-food ad bans, calorie-content labels, monetary rewards for weight loss — they've all been tried, and they've all largely failed.
- 2 Maybe we need to stop trying to devise top-down answers and instead encourage bottom-up ones to evolve through individual choice. Or so argue two Canadian academics, Neil Seeman and Patrick Luciani, in a new book called *XXL: Obesity and the Limits of Shame*. Perhaps the answer to obesity is to spend money not on the producers (of gyms, diets, surgery, vegetables) but on the consumers.
- 3 Seeman and Luciani suggest "healthy-living vouchers" that could be redeemed from different (certified) places — gyms, diet classes, vegetable sellers and more. So instead of spending large sums on ads to shame us into better eating habits, spend the money on vouchers handed out to the overweight and let them find whatever provider of goods or services best meets their particular dieting needs. After all, the root causes of obesity are multifarious and new ones are being added all the time — such as sodas, genes, sleep apnea, medication, depression, poverty and peer pressure. So the solutions need to be 8, too. What works for you may not work for me.
- 4 Seeman and Luciani's suggestions will 9 both the left and the right. Market forces are not trusted by many on the left, and handing money to the "undeserving" is disliked by many on the right. But the very fact that their idea defies conventional wisdom suggests that it is a good one.
- 5 In due course, the obesity problem will probably be solved anyway. The ultra-rich have already solved it. Most of them are very thin these days, quite unlike in ancient times. That's because they can afford the solutions that work for them, from low-carb diets to personal trainers. So, if economic growth continues to spread, as it has over the past two centuries, most people will be ultra-rich by today's standards within two generations, and slim figures will also spread. 10, it would be nice to find a way for people to lose weight without having to wait for them to get rich first.

online.wsj.com, 2011

Tekst 4 Free-market solutions for overweight Americans

- 1p 6 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 1?
A ineffective
B rather pushy
C too costly
D unpopular
- 1p 7 “the consumers” (einde alinea 2)
Naar wie verwijst “consumers”?
A “policy makers” (alinea 1)
B “celebrity chefs” (alinea 1)
C “academics” (alinea 2)
D “the overweight” (alinea 3)
E “The ultra-rich” (alinea 5)
- 1p 8 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
A diverse
B ethical
C inexpensive
D medical
E scientific
F social
- 1p 9 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
A annoy
B benefit
C disqualify
D include
- 1p 10 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
A Moreover
B Nevertheless
C Similarly
D Therefore
- 1p 11 Geeft de schrijver van dit artikel aan hoe hij denkt over het voorstel van Neil Seeman en Patrick Luciani?
Zo nee, antwoord “Nee”. Zo ja, citeer de eerste twee woorden van de zin waarin zijn mening te vinden is.



Risk and Opportunity for Women in Science

based on an article by **KATRIN BENNHOLD**

1 The quiet revolution that has seen women across the world catch up with men in the work force and in education has also touched science, that most stubbornly male bastion. In 2009, three women received Nobel prizes in the sciences, a record. Women now earn 42 percent of the science degrees in the 30 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (O.E.C.D.); in the life sciences, such as biology and medicine, more than 6 out of 10 graduates are women. Younger women, too, are sticking more with science after graduating. In the European Union, the number of women researchers is growing at a rate nearly twice that of their male counterparts.

2 But if progress has been dramatic since the two-time Nobel physicist Marie Curie was barred from France's science academy a century ago, it has been slower than in other parts of society – and much less uniform. The number of women who are full science professors at elite universities in the United States has been stuck at 10 percent for the past half century. Throughout the world, only a handful of women preside over a national science academy. Women have been awarded only 16 of the 540 Nobels in science. They get more degrees and score higher grades than men in industrialized countries, but they are still paid less and are more likely to work part time. And the big money in science these days is in computers and engineering – the two fields with the fewest women.

- 3 Science, in effect, will be the last frontier for the women's movement. With humanity ready to tackle pressing challenges – from climate change to complex illness to the fallout from the digital revolution – shortages of people with the right qualifications are becoming apparent in many countries. Therein lie both opportunity and risk for women: In the years to come, the people who master the sciences will change the world – and most likely command the big paychecks.
- 4 Many obstacles women face in general are starkly crystallized in the scientific and technological professions. Balancing a career with family is particularly tricky when the career clock competes with the biological clock or an engineering post requires working long periods on an offshore oil rig.
- 5 And stereotypes run deep. Blanca Trevino is a Mexican computer scientist and chief executive officer of Softek, the largest private information-technology service provider in Latin America. She recalls that a kindergarten teacher would call

- her to complain about her daughter, who was playing with a calculator instead of with dolls. "The lady told me that my daughter was making up stories, saying that her mother had an office and an assistant," Ms. Trevino said. "The idea that this could be true did not occur to her."
- 6 Recently, however, two shifts have begun to focus the thinking of politicians and companies. The number of science and technology graduates from countries like China and India is rising just as the economic balance of power is shifting eastward. The West, 16, suffers from shortages of engineers and other highly qualified labor. By 2017, a shortfall of 200,000 engineers is expected in Germany, and in Britain more than half a million skilled workers will be needed to satisfy the demands of the green energy, aerospace and transport industries. In conclusion, everything is in place for more women to succeed and become leaders in science.

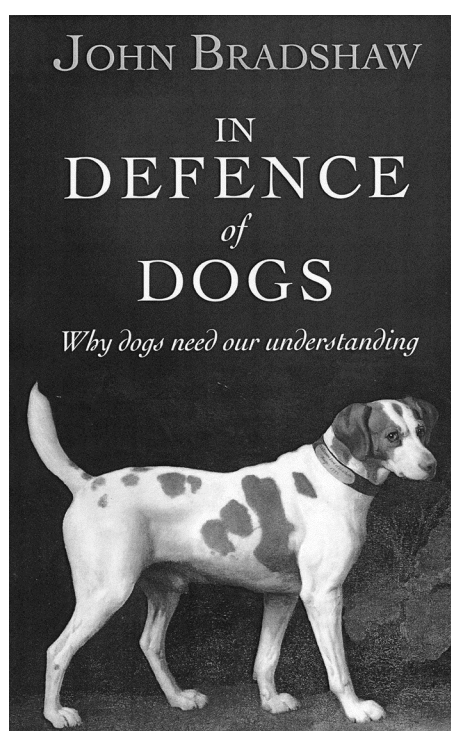
The New York Times, 2010

Tekst 5 Risk and opportunity for women in science

- 1p 12 What becomes clear from paragraph 1?
- A Some prizes for scientific achievements can only be won by women.
 - B The contributions of women in science are still rather insignificant.
 - C The number of women entering the world of science is clearly rising.
 - D Women are behind most of the recent scientific breakthroughs.
- 1p 13 How does paragraph 2 relate to paragraph 1?
Paragraph 2
- A draws conclusions from the information given in paragraph 1.
 - B gives examples of the information given in paragraph 1.
 - C puts the information given in paragraph 1 in a different perspective.
 - D supports the information given in paragraph 1.
- 2p 14 Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze wel of niet overeenkomt met de inhoud van alinea 3 en 4.
- 1 Vrouwen met een natuurwetenschappelijke opleiding kunnen profiteren van de huidige maatschappelijke ontwikkelingen.
 - 2 Vrouwelijke wetenschappers worden door hun mannelijke collega's vaak niet serieus genomen.
 - 3 De combinatie van gezin en werk is moeilijker te verwezenlijken in de techniek en de wetenschap dan in andere sectoren.
 - 4 Vrouwen zijn fysiek minder geschikt voor bepaalde technische beroepen.
- Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".
- 1p 15 What does the example of Blanca Trevino (paragraph 5) make clear?
- A Children of working mothers tend to develop abnormal behaviour.
 - B People do not expect women to have high positions.
 - C South American women with a career stay childless.
 - D Working mothers are often criticized most fiercely by other women.
- 1p 16 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 6?
- A as a result
 - B likewise
 - C meanwhile
 - D nevertheless

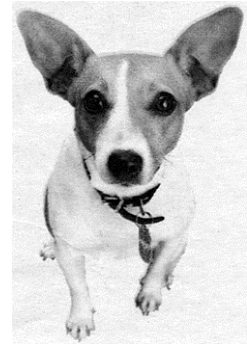
In Defence of Dogs by John Bradshaw – review

- 1 If you were a dog just over 100 years ago, life would have been simple. You would likely have been gainfully employed – perhaps hunting, herding or guarding – and provided you did your job, your owners would have accepted that you were sometimes messy, loud or unpredictable. Most dogs today are never expected to work, even though they are often still tuned in to functions their breed has fulfilled for thousands of years. Instead, they are expected to behave like small children, yet be as independent as adults. To make things worse, our culture is awash with myths that prevent dogs being properly understood – in particular, the enduring idea that they harbour a powerful desire to dominate their family pack.
- 2 18, dogs are on the brink of a crisis. And as we have put them there, it is our responsibility to help them. This is the thesis of John Bradshaw in his book *In Defence of Dogs*, in which he argues dogs are poorly served by our misunderstanding of them. As a canine expert and dog-lover, Bradshaw is dismayed that our treatment of dogs is based on so many mistaken beliefs and assumptions. He wants to set the record straight now because canine science has made huge advances in recent decades.
- 3 He starts by demolishing the notion that dogs are essentially aggressive creatures seeking dominance, which is based on discredited research into wolf packs. It is now known that wolves – the direct ancestors of dogs – actually live in harmonious family groups. Packs are not dominated by “alpha wolves”, but are fundamentally cooperative. Bradshaw is determined that the “dominance theory” be banished. But while enlightened trainers and owners have got the message, many more still subscribe to techniques aimed at ingraining fear and subservience into dogs. For Bradshaw, these are not only misguided and cruel, but joyless.
- 4 His account of the evolution of dogs is fascinating. Surveying the latest research, he concludes that the dog’s epic journey towards domestication probably started around 20,000 years ago. Dogs have become almost a separate species from wolves, and their evolution continues to confound biologists. What Bradshaw is keen to stress, though, is the unique evolutionary pact between humans and



dogs: we have programmed into them a deep need for relationships with humans, which we must treat with respect.

- 5 This material underpins Bradshaw's most compelling chapters, which explore the emotional lives of dogs. Research reveals that most dog owners are convinced their dogs can experience and display complex emotions – particularly guilt. In fact, there is almost no evidence for this; dogs simply do not have the self-awareness for such emotions. But in persisting with the notion that dogs have this advanced understanding of their actions – and our expectations – we end up punishing them in ways they cannot understand. Dogs are specialists in love, fear and joy. But we must stop assuming their knowledge of emotions beyond their grasp.
- 6 Elsewhere in these sections, Bradshaw tackles the question: “Does your dog love you?” The answer is yes: probably even more than you think. Dogs are profoundly attached to their owners, and this love – a term Bradshaw happily uses – is often at the root of their apparent problematic behaviour. For example, dogs not properly trained to understand that when we leave we will return can be plunged into the depths of anxiety when we are not around. Bradshaw estimates that up to 20% of dogs suffer from “separation distress” when left alone at home.
- 7 Most people can probably sense that human progress has cut many dogs off from the activities that previously gave their lives meaning. Anyone who has spent time with a border collie will know that their boundless desire to herd everything from pushchairs to small children betokens something of a behavioural hangover.
- 8 Bradshaw has written a scholarly yet passionate book. *In Defence of Dogs* is nothing less than a manifesto for a new understanding of our canine friends. It is an attempt to “stand up for dogdom” – that is, dogs as they truly are, not as we assume they are.



guardian.co.uk, 2011

Tekst 6 In Defence of Dogs

- 1p 17 Which of the following becomes clear from paragraph 1?
- A Despite people's trust in them, most dogs remain undisciplined and unruly animals.
 - B Dogs that were kept a century ago were better behaved than modern dogs.
 - C Our understanding of how to interact with dogs has only developed fairly recently.
 - D These days dogs are kept for different reasons than they were a century ago.
- 1p 18 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A As a result
 - B Likewise
 - C Nevertheless
- 1p 19 What is said about the "dominance theory" in paragraph 3?
- A It is an excellent starting point for training dogs.
 - B It is based on faulty evidence about hierarchy among wolves.
 - C It is clearly true for wolves, but dogs have turned out to be different.
 - D It is no longer believed in by any dog trainer or owner.
- 1p 20 What is the main point made in paragraph 4?
Bradshaw claims that
- A a lot is still unclear about why some wolves were more easily tamed than others.
 - B dogs have developed an instinct that makes them want to bond with people.
 - C dogs have lived with people much longer than was previously thought.
 - D wolves and dogs probably do not share a common ancestor after all.

- 1p 21 Which of the following can be concluded from paragraph 5?
- A Dogs are capable of regretting bad behaviour.
 - B Dogs are more intelligent than many people think.
 - C Dogs only have a limited range of feelings.
 - D Dogs respond better to praise than to beatings.
- 1p 22 Which of the following statements is/are true according to paragraph 6?
- 1 Dogs love their owners more than owners love their dogs.
 - 2 Dogs become aggressive when they suffer from 'separation distress'.
- A only 1
 - B only 2
 - C both 1 and 2
 - D neither 1 nor 2

"human progress has cut many dogs off from the activities that previously gave their lives meaning" (alinea 7)

- 1p 23 Dit gegeven is al in een eerdere alinea genoemd.
Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.

"Bradshaw has written a scholarly yet passionate book." (paragraph 8)

- 1p 24 Which of the following was **not** a reason for Bradshaw to write his book?
- A "our culture is awash with myths that prevent dogs being properly understood" (paragraph 1)
 - B "dogs are on the brink of a crisis" (paragraph 2)
 - C "many more still subscribe to techniques aimed at ingraining fear and subservience into dogs" (paragraph 3)
 - D "Dogs have become almost a separate species from wolves" (paragraph 4)
 - E "Research reveals that most dog owners are convinced their dogs can experience and display complex emotions" (paragraph 5)

Tekst 7

Alarm raised on teenage hackers

based on an article by **Mark Ward**

- 1 Increasing numbers of teenagers are starting to dabble in hi-tech crime, say experts. Computer security professionals say many net forums are populated by teenagers swapping credit card numbers, phishing kits and hacking tips. The poor technical skills of many young hackers mean they are very likely to get caught and arrested. Youth workers add that any teenager getting a criminal record would be putting their future at stake.
- 2 "I see kids of 11 and 12 sharing credit card details and asking for hacks," says Chris Boyd, director of malware research at FaceTime Security. Many teenagers get into low level crime by looking for exploits and cracks for their favourite computer games. Communities and forums spring up where people start to swap malicious programs, knowledge and sometimes stolen data. Some also look for exploits and virus codes that can be run against the social networking sites popular with many young people. Some then try to peddle or use the details or accounts they net in this way.
- 3 Mr Boyd spends a lot of time tracking down the creators of the nuisance programs written to exploit users of social networking sites and the culprit often is a teenager. Chris Boyd says that many of the young criminal hackers are undermined by their desire to win recognition for their exploits. Many post videos of what they have done on sites such as YouTube and sign on with the same alias used to hack a site, run a phishing attack or write a web exploit. Others share photos or other details of their life on other sites making it easy for computer security experts to track them down and get them shut down.
- 4 Mathew Bevan, a reformed hacker who was arrested as a teenager and then acquitted for his online exploits, says it is no surprise that young people are indulging in online crime. "It is about the thrill and power to prove they are somebody," he says. That also explains why they 29 an alias or online identity even when they know it to be compromised.
- 5 Graham Robb, a board member of the Youth Justice Board, says teenagers need to appreciate the risks they take by falling into hi-tech crime. "If they get a police record it stays with them. A Criminal Record Bureau check will throw that up and it could prevent access to jobs." Also, he adds, young people should consider the impact of actions carried out via the net and a computer. "Are they going to be able to live with the fact that they caused harm to other people?" he says.

news.bbc.co.uk, 2011

Tekst 7 Alarm raised on teenage hackers

“any teenager getting a criminal record would be putting their future at stake” (paragraph 1)

1p 25 In which paragraph is this also mentioned?

- A paragraph 2
- B paragraph 3
- C paragraph 4
- D paragraph 5

1p 26 What is the main function of paragraph 2?

- A To emphasize that teenage hackers need help.
- B To explain why and how teenagers start hacking.
- C To give examples of how teenage hackers get caught.
- D To introduce an expert on teenage hacking.

“tracking down the creators of the nuisance programs” (aline 3)

1p 27 In welke zin eerder in de tekst staat informatie waaruit blijkt dat dit vaak niet zo moeilijk is?

Citeer de eerste twee woorden van de zin die deze informatie bevat.

“to win recognition for their exploits” (aline 3)

1p 28 Citeer de eerste twee woorden van de zin die uitlegt waarom hackers dit willen.

1p 29 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?

- A avoid
- B change
- C contact
- D use

Tekst 8

Swim, cycle, run? Try fridge, beer, couch

adapted from an article by Robert Shrimmsley

- 1 It was the photos in my Facebook news feed that forced me to accept the unpalatable truth. People I knew were suddenly there before me in Lycra-style swimming suits under a caption along the lines of “Aberystwyth Triathlon” or “Only seven miles to go!” It’s a confidence shaker; I’d always prided myself on being the type who would never knowingly be friends with the kind of person who might compete in a triathlon.
- 2 My idea of an acceptable triathlon is a gentle walk to the fridge, followed by a gruelling tussle with the lid of the beer can and then a dash back to the couch. I’m not one to boast, but I’m now sub 1 min 30 secs. The boasting however is a key part. The pictures on Facebook or the casual dropping into conversation of phrases such as “I’m still a bit knackered from the triathlon last week” are central – almost the fourth leg, if you will. It takes a certain type of narcissist to post pictures of themselves in Lycra.
- 3 The not-so-subtle point about triathletes is the overweening desire to show that they are simply better than everyone else. The mid-life crisis may be close at hand but by wearing tight Lycra they can shake it off. Of course, they know how 32 their activities make them look, which is why there’s so often a charitable cause attached to deflect criticism. Will you sponsor me? I’m competing for Egotists Against Ageing.
- 4 Some of the competitors are single but the ones who are surely beyond explanation are the already-marrieds. What’s the point of marriage if you still have to prove what a man or woman you are? I thought the whole point of tying the knot was that you could gently start to let yourself go. Clearly, triathlon is a leading indicator of a marriage about to hit the rocks.
- 5 I’m told the ultimate triathlon is called the Iron Man, involving a 3.8km swim, a 180km bike ride and a marathon at the end. This, my sporting friends, is the tragic message: even if you can manage a triathlon there is someone who can do better. And surely this is not even the ultimate. 34, there are no sharks in the water, the bike still has a saddle and there’s no one chasing the runners with a red-hot poker. Or perhaps there is a Super Iron Man event that I haven’t noticed? If not, then surely there’s a gap in the market.

ft.com, 2011

Tekst 8 Swim, cycle, run? Try fridge, beer, couch

- “the unpalatable truth” (paragraph 1)
- 1p 30 Why does the writer talk about “the unpalatable truth”?
- A He dislikes having friends who take part in extreme sports.
 - B He fears his friends want him to join a trendy sports club.
 - C He hates not being able to match his friends’ athletic progress.
 - D He thinks his friends look unattractive in their sport outfits.
- 1p 31 Which of the following becomes clear from paragraph 2?
- A Many athletes need to exhaust themselves in order to feel good.
 - B Serious athletes follow a balanced diet to improve their performance.
 - C Showing off one’s achievements seems to be an essential part of participating in triathlons.
 - D The influence of social media on the outcome of competitions should not be underestimated.
- 1p 32 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A appalling
 - B attractive
 - C authoritative
 - D selfish
- 1p 33 What is the point made by the writer in paragraph 4?
- A It is well-known that a triathlon is a suitable event at which to find a new partner.
 - B Married people should not have to impress their partners by staying in shape.
 - C Taking part in extreme sports means having less time to spend with your family.
- 1p 34 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
- A After all
 - B Besides
 - C However
 - D Similarly
- 1p 35 Welke van de volgende stijlmiddelen wordt door de schrijver **niet** gebruikt in dit artikel?
- A overdrijving
 - B relativering
 - C spot

Tekst 9

LETTERS:

TV cameras in court?

1

SIR – Why the rush to film court proceedings? It's not as though it's been a hot topic in the pub, bus or boardroom.

Ken Clarke says it's about transparency. Criminal-court proceedings already are transparent. 1

I've seen no mention of how much this will cost us, the taxpayer. I have no doubt that hard-pressed crown court staff are not impressed with money being spent on this when their numbers have been cut beyond the minimum and they are at breaking point.

PAUL NUTTAL

Manchester

2

SIR – Your leading article on the proposed televising of court proceedings (7 September) mentions in passing "the possibility of doing away with wearing wigs and gowns in court on the grounds that they overawe ordinary people".

Overawe? On the contrary. On seeing a judge in full panoply, or a barrister in wig and gown, the natural reaction of any normal, healthy person is to fall about laughing. 2

JOHN SMURTHWAITE

Oxford

3

SIR – What an appalling suggestion that cameras be allowed in courts at all, let alone for the sentencing only. The courtroom is not a happy environment. 3 And what about miscarriages of justice? The public would have only the verdict on which to form an opinion on those involved.

EILEEN NOAKES

Totnes, Devon

The Independent, 2011

Tekst 9 Letters: TV cameras in court?

- 2p 36 Drie van de onderstaande vier zinnen (a, b, c, d) zijn uit de brieven weggelaten:
- a It would certainly make sense to get rid of this practice if "ordinary people" are to take the legal system seriously.
 - b Members of the public can go along, watch and listen.
 - c The chance to appear on television certainly provides one with an opportunity to exercise one's ego.
 - d Why on earth should it be the public's right to use other people's tragedy as entertainment?

Noteer het nummer van elke brief, gevolgd door de letter van de zin die er uit is weggelaten. *Let op: je houdt één van de vier zinnen over.*

TAKE A SCHOOLHOLIDAY

YES, times are hard. Yes, you're looking at your finances... but you will probably still go on holiday this year. So, when you book, wouldn't it be nice to know some of the cash is going to good causes? Try the School Holiday Club – book your holiday through them and they promise to donate some of the commission they make to a school of your choice.

Schoolholidayclub.co.uk searches all the major holiday suppliers, so they promise to offer as good value as visiting your local travel agent. If the school you want to benefit doesn't feature on the site, you can make sure it does. Just register your school and get fellow parents to book too.

Typically, the schools will receive two to five per cent of the value of each booking. So for an average family summer holiday, that could be anything from £50 to £100. Schools will then receive their commission quarterly, with a bank statement showing exactly how the money was raised.

Boss Tim Knight says: "Schools get a share of commission from the bookings and parents feel they are supporting their school while not having to organise yet another jumble sale."

The Sun, 2009

Tekst 10 Take a schoolholiday

- 2p 37 Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze op grond van de tekst juist of onjuist is.
- 1 Het succes van Schoolholiday.co.uk is een direct gevolg van de economische crisis.
 - 2 Schoolholiday.co.uk biedt klanten evenveel keuze als andere reisorganisaties.
 - 3 Alleen scholen die reclame maken voor Schoolholiday.co.uk profiteren van de regeling.
 - 4 Scholen kunnen zien dat ouders via Schoolholiday.co.uk gedoneerd hebben.
- Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door “juist” of “onjuist”.

Nuclear risks

SIR: Robert MacLachlan (Letter, 23 April) says he “would far rather work in a nuclear power station than on a North Sea oil rig”. He is judging the safety of various forms of energy supply on 38. Unfortunately, in the event of a nuclear accident, people within an area of hundreds of square miles share the same risks as those employed on the site. An accident in a coalmine or an oil rig doesn't have the potential to kill thousands who live 20 or 30 miles away.

Eddie Dougall
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

The Independent, 2009

Tekst 11 Nuclear risks

- 1p 38 Which of the following fits the gap?
- A career opportunities
 - B environmental dangers
 - C financial consequences
 - D transportation problems
 - E workplace conditions

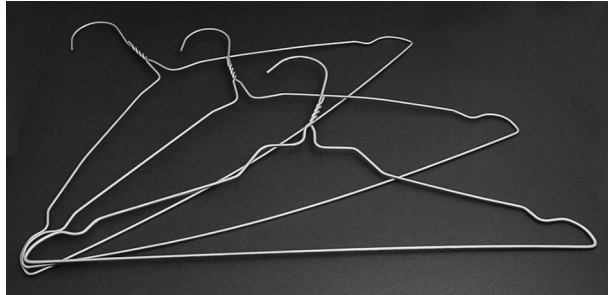
Lees bij de volgende tekst eerst de vraag voordat je de tekst zelf raadpleegt.

Tekst 12

Too many hang-ups

Anna Shepard

Question: I have so many coat hangers not even my local charity shop will take them. What should I do?



Answer: It's funny you should ask. I stumbled on a way of reusing coat hangers just the other day. As I flicked through a copy of *The Penny Pincher's Book Revisited*, a book about living frugally, I came across the following advice: "Use old coat hangers as skewers for cooking on the barbecue."

Good thinking, but I have my reservations. First, it's a bit late in the year to try sliding cubes of lamb on to an item that previously supported your skirts. I'm also concerned that unwinding a metal hanger would create a long skewer that would be cumbersome to clean, unless you snipped it in half with pliers, thus making two skewers and showing an extra dose of frugality.

Finally, given that research by YouGov revealed last week that many unwanted coat hangers are stashed away in UK homes, and that the vast majority of them go straight to the rubbish dump every year, you'd have to be extraordinarily devoted to your barbecue to make a dent in the surplus population.

Fortunately, there are other options. If you hurry, you could take them to one of the 11 Marks & Spencer stores that are holding a coat hanger amnesty. Its own-brand hangers will be reused in stores; hangers from other shops will be recycled and turned back into new coat hangers, with even the metal hooks being melted down and reused.

Should you miss the boat, what about taking wire hangers to the dry-cleaners, a business that is always in need of more? While you're there you could do your second eco-deed of the day and ask whether the shop has considered swapping to a greener cleaning method, such as the one pioneered by GreenEarth. It uses a less polluting silicon-based solvent.

The Times, 2010

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

Tekst 12 Too many hang-ups

- 1p **39** Wat gebeurt er volgens dit artikel met de meeste klerhangers?
- 3p **40** Welke drie mogelijke oplossingen om van je overbodige klerhangers af te komen worden in deze tekst genoemd?

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.