



### Winds of Change

- 1 High on a blustery hill right in the middle of Scotland sits a towering wind turbine, whipping up 2.5 megawatts of energy a year for the national grid. There are another 14 white giants in the same wind farm, but look closely and you'll see this one is different: adorned with marker-pen doodles and signatures all round its base. It is a people's turbine and its power belongs wholly to the community of Fintry.
- 2 The 300-plus households in this rural village are set fair on their course to become a zero-carbon, zero-waste community. When the wind-farm developer came knocking at the door of the community council seeking backing for its new development, Fintry rejected the standard benefits package in favour of far bigger aspirations. It took four years of negotiation but they pulled it off.
- 3 The 5 the deal is that the village gets to use none of its own renewable power: the structure of the national grid makes that impossible. What the wind turbine grinds out for the 550 villagers is cash. The money all goes into the Fintry Development Trust (FDT), set up to reduce the village's energy use and carbon emissions.
- 4 They hired an energy adviser to help residents shift to more sustainable heating methods and have also helped fund a new biomass boiler for the sports club. But FDT is also turning its attention to other issues. For instance, a community car club has been launched. Even before it was fully operational three villagers ditched their second cars in favour of the club. Says one villager: "A community is a good level at which to tackle climate change. If your neighbour is putting in a geothermal pump, it makes it much easier for you to follow – you are not exposing yourself to the risk of something new and scary."

*Country Living, 2011*

## Tekst 2 Winds of change

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- 1p 3 “this one is different” (paragraph 1)  
What is different about the turbine referred to here?  
A It has a more efficient design.  
B It has been vandalized by youths.  
C It is exploited by the local residents.  
D It is part of a prestigious art project.
- 1p 4 What becomes clear about the villagers of Fintry from paragraphs 2 and 3?  
A They hope to get rich from selling their electricity.  
B They objected to having a windfarm near their village.  
C They pursue rather ambitious environmental goals.  
D They were offered jobs by the windfarm company.
- 1p 5 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?  
A logic behind  
B paradox of  
C support for
- 1p 6 What is said about the Fintry Development Trust (FDT) in paragraph 4?  
A It finances and organises environmentally friendly projects.  
B It protests against government plans that hinder progress.  
C It spends a lot of money on external environment experts.  
D It supports initiatives to make the village more accessible.

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### 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.