

landfill, leaving almost nothing for final disposal." The real challenge lies, she says, in collecting all of the voluminous post-consumer packaging.

- 6 Dr Noreen Thomas, a polymer science expert at Loughborough University, said the process appeared to be an imaginative solution, but cautioned that plastic waste is often a complex mix of materials not all of which would work well with Dr Vasudevan's operations. Some might burn up in the heat, and others, she said, might prove unsatisfactorily soft as a road surface. "There is always a risk when heating or burning mixed plastic waste in an open environment when the composition of the plastic waste is unknown," she said. "It is important to find more applications for mixed plastic waste but even more important to ensure that more environmental pollution is not created in doing so."
- 7 Today, self-help groups from various states across India, local citizens and schools are engaged in helping Dr Vasudevan collect waste plastic. "It's time to stop seeing plastic as the enemy and turn it into our biggest resource," says Dr Vasudevan.

adapted from *guardian.com*, 2018

Tekst 7 Plastic fantastic?

- 1p 23 What becomes clear about Dr Vasudevan from paragraph 1?
- A He has been investigating the use of plastic for many years now.
 - B He has doubts about the impact of plastic on the environment.
 - C He is developing economical methods for manufacturing plastic.
 - D He sees plastic as a material that has a lot of potential.
- 1p 24 Why did Dr Vasudevan start looking at new uses for plastic, according to paragraph 2?
- A He believes the material is here to stay and should be accepted as a fact of life.
 - B He dislikes how tons of the material unnecessarily end up being dumped.
 - C He feels that the material is unfairly blamed for all sorts of pollution issues.
 - D He is convinced we have left it too late to try and ban the use of the material.
 - E He thinks the material is of vital importance for vulnerable population groups.
- 1p 25 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A After all
 - B And so
 - C Likewise
 - D Meanwhile
 - E Nevertheless
- 2p 26 Geef van de volgende beweringen aan of deze overeenkomen met de inhoud van alinea's 3 en 4.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 Dr Vasudevan deed per ongeluk een revolutionaire ontdekking.
 - 2 Dr Vasudevan mengt plastic met materiaal dat vergelijkbare eigenschappen heeft.
 - 3 De techniek die door Dr Vasudevan is ontwikkeld, levert een wegdek op dat langer meegaat dan een wegdek van gewoon asfalt.
 - 4 Wegen die zijn gemaakt van het materiaal dat ontwikkeld is door Dr Vasudevan kunnen goed tegen grote temperatuurschommelingen.

- 1p 27 Which statement about Dr Vasudevan's technology would **both** Almitra Patel (paragraph 5) and Dr Noreen Thomas (paragraph 6) agree with?
- A It is of limited use considering the fact that processing the plastic is quite a dirty process.
 - B It is promising provided that the process is improved.
 - C It is unlikely to become successful given the sophisticated equipment needed for it.
 - D It is unrivalled in its simplicity and economic efficiency.
- 1p 28 How can paragraph 7 best be characterised?
- A as cautious
 - B as critical
 - C as grateful
 - D as optimistic
 - E as worried
- 'seeing plastic as the enemy' (alinea 7)
- 1p 29 In welke alinea wordt plastic **voor het eerst** negatief aangeduid? Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.

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.