

Anyone for crickets...?

adapted from an article by **Jerome Taylor**

- 1 In the kitchen of Archipelago restaurant in London, chef Daniel Creedon is putting the finishing touch to his most popular salad. At first glance the dish looks like any other salad. But look a little closer and you see the unmistakable shapes of light brown locusts and crickets.
- 2 In the West we are remarkably dismissive of insect cuisine, known to those who take the subject seriously as entomophagy. But for an estimated 2.5 billion of the world's population insects are part of the daily diet.
- 3 The odds of us becoming a nation of insect-eaters are slim. But beyond the hilarity and adventurism that comes from tucking into a locust and cricket salad is a more serious point being made by proponents of entomophagy. "Insects are such an abundant food source that it seems crazy not to use them," remarks Mr Creedon. "We've just got to get over our fear of eating them."
- 4 The world is already struggling to feed itself, a crisis that shows no signs of abating unless population trends make a sudden U-turn over the next five decades. The oceans are being plundered at such a rate that even if we halve the number of fishing trawlers operating, fish stocks would still be unable to replenish themselves quickly enough to recover. Developing world nations such as India, China and Brazil, meanwhile, are cultivating their own rapidly expanding middle classes who are emulating the West in their demand for meat. To farm enough animals to match that demand, the world will have to hugely increase the amount of cereals it grows for feed, something which will inevitably hit poorer countries that are already struggling to feed themselves more than it will the world's rich. Throw in the spectre of increased water scarcity caused by a rapidly warming globe and you have a full-blown global food crisis.
- 5 A growing body of food scientists, meanwhile, believe insects are a potential way out of this mess. Even though up to a third of the world still eats insects, they remain one of the world's largely untapped food sources with an estimated 40 tonnes of insects for every human on the planet. So far, more than 1,400 insects have been documented as edible but there are likely thousands more species out there yet to be sampled. Patrick Durst, a senior officer at the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) says: "The globe is only one generation away from a time when eating insects was widespread and socially acceptable. Insects can play a



crucial role in food security. We have to be cautious about how great a role they can play, but we have to begin teaching people not to look down on eating insects.”

- 6 Monica Ayieko, a consumer economist, has spent many years studying communities living around the Lake Victoria region. Many of the older locals there still gather termites and water flies as part of their daily diet. “We have been eating insects for hundreds of years,” says Mrs Ayieko. “It’s a common misperception that Africans only eat insects when they are starving. We don’t eat them because we are starving, we eat them because they are healthy and nutritious.”
- 7 For several reasons, entomophagy is 28, so if the price of meat keeps going up in our supermarkets, perhaps we should consider taking it up seriously.

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Tekst 9

- 1p 24 What is the aim of paragraphs 1 and 2?
- A to analyse people's dislike of eating insects
 - B to explain why eating insects has become trendy in London
 - C to present the subject of eating insects to the reader
 - D to promote the idea of experimenting with eating insects
 - E to ridicule the practice of eating insects
- 1p 25 "Insects are such an abundant food source that it seems crazy not to use them" (alinea 3)
→ In welke alinea wordt dit gegeven **voor het eerst** in detail uitgewerkt?
Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.
- 2p 26 Geef van elke van de volgende beweringen aan of deze wel of niet overeenkomt met de inhoud van alinea 4.
Omcirkel achter elk nummer 'wel' of 'niet' in de uitwerkbijlage.
- 1 Men verwacht dat de bevolkingsgroei de volgende 50 jaar zal afnemen.
 - 2 De visindustrie kan gered worden, als men alleen nog maar toestaat dat er gevist wordt op soorten die niet bedreigd worden met uitsterven.
 - 3 Het feit dat men wereldwijd steeds meer vlees eet, zal als gevolg hebben dat vooral kwetsbare landen voedseltekorten gaan krijgen.
 - 4 Door de stijgende temperaturen kan er een tekort aan drinkwater ontstaan.
- 1p 27 Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct according to paragraph 5?
- 1 Many of the world's insects may turn out to be suitable for consumption.
 - 2 People need to learn how to prepare insects safely.
- A only 1
 - B only 2
 - C both 1 and 2
 - D neither 1 nor 2
- 1p 28 Kies bij 28 in alinea 7 het juiste antwoord uit de gegeven mogelijkheden.
- A a good idea
 - B a new trend
 - C largely out-dated
 - D rather disgusting
 - E very adventurous

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.