**Open vragen**

**Let op:**

* geef bij citaten nooit teveel informatie, maar alleen het stukje waar het om gaat!
* formuleer je antwoorden kort en helder. Zorg dat je antwoord ook begrijpelijk is voor iemand die de tekst niet voor zijn neus heeft liggen.
* als gevraagd wordt naar wat ergens mee bedoeld wordt, geef dan geen voorbeeld of vertaling, maar leg het echt uit.
* lees nadat je je antwoord hebt opgeschreven de vraag nog een keer om te kijken of je op de goede manier antwoord hebt gegeven (geef bv niet de naam van een briefschrijver als je het nummer van de brief moet opschrijven, geen hele zin als je de 1e twee en laatste twee woorden op moet schrijven)
* geef niet je eigen mening, maar haal je antwoord uit de tekst.
* **gebruik geen Engels als antwoord op een open vraag**, behalve wanneer om een citaat gevraagd wordt.

**Instructies:**

**De teksten lopen op in moeilijkheidsgraad, de antwoorden staan achterin. Als je niet zo sterk bent in tekstverklaren of in het beantwoorden van open vragen, begin dan vooraan bij tekst 1. Als de eerste teksten te makkelijk voor je zijn, begin dan bv bij tekst 5 of tekst 7.**

**Kijk nadat je een tekst hebt gemaakt eerst je antwoorden na voor je verder gaat. Als je een fout hebt gemaakt, ga dan terug naar de tekst en probeer te achterhalen waarom je eigen antwoord niet goed is en hoe je deze fout had kunnen voorkomen.**

**Als je een tekst foutloos hebt gemaakt, ga je verder met de volgende tekst. Als je de vragen niet foutloos hebt beantwoord, ga je, als dat kan, terug naar een tekst van een lager niveau.**

**Tekst 1**

2p **1** Welke zekerheid heb je als je varkensvlees koopt met het ‘British Meat’ keurmerk?

Schrijf twee punten op die in de advertentie worden genoemd.



On many farms across the world, pregnant sows spend most of their lives either tethered

by the neck or in tiny stalls, unable to turn around and with about 18 inches to walk back

and forth. Also, they can be fed a diet containing meat and bone meal which partly

consists of offal, bones and other animal parts. Without realising it you could be

supporting these practices.

By buying pork, bacon or ham carrying the British Meat Quality Standard Mark, you can

be sure that you are supporting good living conditions and vegetable-based

feed. These are just 2 out of 105 standards which are audited by independent

inspectors.

LOOK AFTER THE FARMERS WHO LOOK AFTER THEIR PIGS. ONLY BUY

PORK WITH THIS MARK.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION, PO BOX 44, SNOWDON DRIVE, MILTON KEYNES MK6 1AX

**Tekst 2**



**Security stepped up for school parties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 Security on foreign school  trips is being stepped up  following a number of  incidents in which coaches carrying  pupils were used for drug smuggling.  2 Last autumn, three suitcases of  cannabis resin worth £1.5m were  found among the luggage of a group  of children returning from a foreign  trip. Another school party was  delayed by 12 hours at Dover after  cannabis with a street value of  £500,000 was discovered on their  vehicle as they headed home from  Spain.  3 Top Class Travel, a specialist  operator for school trips, is  sufficiently disturbed to have  launched a scheme with the Anti-  Drugs Alliance: “We’ve had minor  incidents in the past, but last year we  saw a couple of serious ones,” said  Jim Manson, managing director at  Top Class. | 4 “We are concerned that, as other  sources dry up for smugglers, school  parties will become more vulnerable  to these sorts of crimes.”  5 After five months of consultation  with school authorities, anti-drug  experts and HM Customs and  Excise, it has introduced a bagtagging  scheme. In future, all  luggage on its trips will have special  labels that will be allocated and  checked by the party leader in  conjunction with the coach driver.  6 “At the end of a holiday,  children come out of the hotel and  throw their bags into a pile in the  street. It’s easy for someone who has  been watching the hotel to add an  extra one or two,” says Manson. “It  is particularly common in Holland,  but it is also now happening in  France and Spain.”  *The Sunday Times* |

1p **2** ‘Security … is being stepped up’ (eerste alinea)

Volgens dit berichtje is Top Class Travel van plan een nieuwe veiligheidsmaatregel in te voeren.

In welke alinea wordt deze maatregel beschreven?

1p **3**  Schrijf op wat Top Class Travel precies wil bereiken met deze nieuwe maatregel.

**Tekst 3**

**It’s all about reputation***Nearly a third of young people see Asbos1) as a badge of honour.* ***Patrick Barkham*** *asks* ***four*** *south Londoners what they think of the government’s ‘respect’ agenda*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Shola Aleje, 21**  “The media have a stereotypical  view that Asbos are used on young  hoodrats who run around the streets,  but I heard about a man ‘getto  blasting’ out U2 who got an Asbo.  Anyone can get them. But I can  definitely see how an Asbo can give  you status on the street. It’s a sense  of ownership – now they have  something to prove that they are big.  I believe the whole Asbo-thing  should be reviewed. Rather than  getting an Asbo, tougher community  service would be better, or even  spend three days in jail on bread  and water – that might work.”  **Corrine Burton, 18**  “I’ve never known anyone with an  Asbo and I’ve never heard anyone  bragging about it but I can see it  happening. It’s about peer pressure  and hierarchy. If you go to prison  and come back out, some people  are going to rate you and give you  credit for that.  Asbos are more for elderly  people to get young people away  from them and not step in their  territory. They are more about that  than addressing problems with  young people. An Asbo isn’t going to  stop someone from committing a  crime. My solution for everything is  communicating.  Communication is the key to  everything. Lack of communication  causes problems. Young people  want to get heard. Most antisocial  behaviour is crying out for attention.” | **Monique Wallace, 20**  “If you tell someone not to do  something they are just going to do  it more. There are a lot of kids  growing up in this area who are  really bad, but other things could be  done apart from giving them an  Asbo. Why are these children out on  the streets doing this stuff in the first  place? Is there somewhere else they  could be or is there something else  they could do?  There is a lot about Asbos on TV  and in the newspapers but young  people don’t really read those  things, so many don’t know what an  Asbo is. It’s always someone in the  city. You don’t see someone from  the suburbs with an Asbo.”  **Jody McIntyre, 16**  “It is ridiculous to say an Asbo is a  badge of honour. I don’t know  anyone who thinks that, but perhaps  in certain areas and certain  communities they do.  Asbos could be a good thing but  there are a lot of instances where  they have been used the wrong way.  Two children were threatened with  Asbos because they were playing  football outside their house. It seems  to be like that with every law – there  are always a number of instances  where it’s not going to work. But it  should be down to parents to  discipline their offspring.” |

noot 1 Asbo: anti social behaviour order. Een strafmaatregel die kan worden opgelegd aan mensen die

overlast bezorgen.

2p **4** De jongeren die in de tekst aan het woord zijn, hebben alle vier een mening over

de ‘Asbo’ (zie de voetnoot bij de tekst).

Wie vindt wat?

*Schrijf in je uitwerkbijlage achter de naam van de persoon de letter van de*

*mening die hij of zij (ook) naar voren brengt. Let op: er blijft één mening over!*

1 Shola Aleje

2 Corrine Burton

3 Monique Wallace

4 Jody McIntyre

**a** An Asbo is mainly an instrument to reassure worried parents.

**b** Having an Asbo is mainly a thing for city kids.

**c** Parents ought to be the ones to correct their children when they have done wrong.

**d** Talking and listening is a good way of preventing problems.

**e** Instead of giving Asbos we need to punish anti-social behaviour more severely.

**Tekst 4**

**20,500 COMPLAINTS**

**COMPLAINTS about the BBC’s decision to screen *Jerry Springer The Opera* have soared over 20,000.**

Outraged viewers demanded the show ― which

contains 8,000 swear words ― be banned from

broadcast.

The BBC has received 15,000 complaints

and 5,500 people contacted media regulator

Ofcom ― with thousands more jamming phone

lines.

A spokesman said: “We’ve never before had

so many complaints about a TV show that has

not yet been broadcast.”

The film of the hit West End show, about the

cult US chat show host, includes the “F” word

3,168 times and the “C” word 297 times.

Furious viewer Julie Wildman, from Essex, said: “It’s disgusting, I’m a

Christian and find it highly offensive that this is going to be screened.”

Jim Walsh, from Belfast, said: *“Jerry Springer the Opera* is a sick show that

has no place on the BBC.”

Gavin Upex, from Peterborough, said: “Do people really pay their license fee to

receive a programme that contains 8,000 swear words? The BBC need to be

pressured into realising how many people are against this programme.”

**5** Waarom wordt er zoveel geklaagd over *Jerry Springer the Opera*?

**Tekst 5**

**MY GREATEST MISTAKE**

JOHN BIRD, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF *THE BIG ISSUE*1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **One of my** greatest mistakes was failing  to train homeless writers, but instead  ending up with career journalists working  for *The Big Issue*. I started *The Big Issue*  with the intention of training up  homeless writers, and I’ve  never been able to train up  more than one or two. I am  trying to change that now.  I made a life-changing  mistake when I was 15  years old. I met a school  friend who gave me his  grandmother’s savings  book, and he asked me to  cash it. He had stolen it.  I got caught and was sent to a boys’  reformatory school in the countryside for  a few years. I wish I hadn’t done it, but  with hindsight the school helped me:  I started to read books. Also, I started to  write my own stories there.  But throwing my mother’s letters  away is my biggest regret. When I was sent to the reformatory school, she wrote  to me about four times a week – there  must have been 250 letters – all about  the family, what I ought to be doing with  my life, giving me advice. When I left the  school and moved into a flat, I was | clearing out stuff one day and threw all  the letters away. I put them in a bag and  that was it. Gone. I didn’t think about it  until four years later, just before my  mother died. I was telling a friend about  my mother writing  to me. I just threw  the letters away,  I said. “You’re  either heartless, or  an idiot,” he said.  I suddenly realised  what I’d done.  Mistakes, I’ve  made plenty. But  they don’t come  back to haunt me. Not like my lack of  understanding of what a mother is, and  that my mum would not live for ever.  I hadn’t respected her memory. I guess  when you’re a kid, you don’t always  respect parenthood.  **INTERVIEW BY**  **CHARLOTTE CRIPPS**  *John Bird will be appearing at the*  *Clerkenwell Literary Festival (16-21*  *July, www.pilchardteeth.com)* |

noot 1 The Big Issue = de Engelse daklozenkrant

1p **6** John Bird beschrijft in deze tekst een aantal fouten die hij in zijn leven gemaakt

heeft.

Van welke fout heeft hij het meest spijt?

2p **7** John Bird zegt dat zijn verblijf in een opvoedingsinstituut, achteraf gezien, toch

ook twee positieve kanten had.

Welke waren dat?

**Tekst 6**

**50 things!**

**BBC TV** presents a countdown of the top 50 things viewers should do once in their

lifetime, as they are being suggested by around 20,000 members of the public.

The show travels to far-flung destinations around the globe – from the Arctic Circle to the

deepest, darkest jungles and a few lucky viewers get the chance to fulfil their dreams.

Here are two of the things chosen by the public so far.

**Fly in a fighter jet**

Once on the base you will undergo a brief

medical check-up to ensure you are fit enough

for your flight. It is generally considered that if

you are fit enough to ride a roller coaster then

you are fit enough to take a jet flight.

You will plan everything with your pilot before

the flight - the type of experience you want to

feel, the amount of actual flying you want to do

and the route. Following the flight brief you will

be fitted for your G-suit before being strapped

into the ejector seat ready for take off.

These flights last approximately 40 minutes,

but most people beg to return to earth within 30 minutes.

**Dive with sharks**

Sharks are sleek, muscled, agile and a beautiful

sight in the water.

On diving trips near Darwin Island, one of the

Galapagos Islands, you are guaranteed to scuba

dive with schools of hammerhead sharks numbering

in the hundreds. You do not have to scuba dive to

the usual 40 – 60 metres to see these amazing

creatures. A rock at 20 metres is the perfect

observation post and you will see hammerhead sharks swimming past you from every angle.

In fact quite often you can see their dorsal fins breaking the surface as they cruise by.

What’s more, dolphins will escort you to the dive site. What a dive site it is! Diving here you

can expect huge swells, heavy surge, powerful currents ... and big action! This is not a place

for beginners! But as most experienced scuba divers know... no current means no sharks.

At the right time of year you are almost guaranteed to have an encounter with the biggest

and most elusive fish…. whale sharks! The whale sharks here at Darwin Island are BIG...

bigger than a London bus! In fact closer to two buses!! And they also oblige and swim

directly by the 20-metre rock.

Whale sharks are harmless filter feeders. There are very few places on earth where whale

sharks appear regularly. Darwin Island is one of those places…

1p **8** Citeer de zin uit de tekst die aangeeft/het deel van de zin dat aangeeft hoe goed

je conditie moet zijn om in een straaljager te vliegen.

*Schrijf de eerste twee en de laatste twee woorden op.*

1p **9** ‘but … minutes’ (laatste zin van het stukje Fly in a fighter jet)

Waarom zou dat zijn?

1p **10** Op Darwin Island hoef je niet zo diep te duiken als ergens anders om

‘hammerhead sharks’ te zien. Waarom hoeft dat niet?

1p **11** What makes diving near Darwin Island dangerous for beginners according to the

text?

**A** the gigantic whale sharks

**B** the large numbers of over-curious dolphins

**C** the nasty dorsal fins of the hammerhead sharks

**D** the strong flow of water

**E** the treacherous rocks right under the surface

**Tekst 7 Postcards from the cutting edge**

A group of artists have mounted an exhibition

in Birmingham’s Custard Factory art centre

which will doubtless invite comments about it

being a reflection of the emptiness of the

contemporary art scene: it has no exhibits. As

visitors wander around the vacant rooms of the

show, entitled “Exhibition to be Constructed”,

they have to imagine what might be standing

(or sitting, or hanging or lying) in front of them,

with the assistance of a series of slogans

scrawled on the otherwise bare walls.

*‘Weekend Financial Times’*

1p **12**  Wat was het belangrijkste kenmerk van de tentoonstelling die in deze tekst wordt

beschreven?

**Tekst 8**

**LAST NIGHT**

ON TELEVISION

**James Walton**

1 Now, like any warm-hearted

champion of the underdog, I

usually try to be kind to Five.

Sometimes, though, the channel

really doesn’t make it easy. Take

last night’s **The Dog Suicide**

**Bridge: Stranger than Fiction**,

which may well have been the

worst documentary of recent times.

2 The programme began with the

narrator lugubriously introducing

us to Overtoun Bridge near

Dumbarton ─ from which around

50 dogs have leapt to their deaths

since the Fifties. Not only that, but

in Celtic mythology Overtoun is

known as “a Thin Place… where

heaven and earth are close

together”. So, could it be that the

dogs had sensed the spooky

atmosphere there and decided to

end it all?

3 The answer proved to be no. A

Scottish psychic was consulted on

the matter and reported that the

bridge is free of evil spirits. A

canine psychologist confirmed that

dogs don’t commit suicide anyway.

Faced with this disappointing

news, the programme instantly

dropped its psychic approach.

Unfortunately, it then became an

inadvertent parody of one of those

deadeningly slow science

documentaries in which every

preposterous theory is explored at

inordinate length ─ and eventually

found to be preposterous.

4 In the end, last night’s main

“expert” decided that the dogs had

leapt in search of mink1), who live

in the undergrowth below and who

smell a lot. Long before that,

however, the programme’s

tortuous progress had made the

idea of jumping off a bridge seem

quite attractive in itself.

*The Daily Telegraph* “The Dog Suicide Bridge”

noot 1 mink = nertsen / kleine wilde dieren

1p **13** Welke mogelijke verklaring voor de dood van 50 honden wordt uiteindelijk in

het programma gegeven?

“the programme instantly dropped its psychic approach” (halverwege alinea 3)

2p **14** Welke twee redenen noemt de tekst hiervoor?

“which may well have been the worst documentary of recent times” (eind

alinea 1)

1p **15** Welke zin in deze tekst geeft dezelfde mening weer?

Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

**Tekst 9**

**Texting shorthand annoys purists, but it has its charm**

**By Seth Mydans**

**If u cn rEd ths, ur doin gr8**

1 It is the newest variant of English, a compressed jumble of letters and numbers that has

emerged in recent years as the language of the telephone text message. Quick, inventive

and utilitarian, it is a minimalist form of the language that some linguists call irrelevant

and many schoolteachers say is an insult to its mother tongue. But with more than a

trillion text messages sent every year, showering the world with a confetti of tiny

missives, it is impossible to ignore.

2 Texting is pure communication, pragmatic and terse, a facsimile of the sounds of

English cut loose from the roots and history of the language. It has produced its own

vocabulary of acronyms, homonyms and abbreviations, things like LOL (laughing out

loud) and CUL8R (see you later) that have, in their own context, become new English

words. It is a language driven by the young, a generation with the most agile thumbs in

human history, whipping across the keyboard as they text.

3 The vocabulary of text messaging realizes an old lexicographical dream ― the

realignment of spelling with sound. No more rough, trough, thought, through ― just ruf,

trof, thot, thru. New conventions in spelling have emerged, like the use of a capital letter

to denote a long vowel: ths is EzE to rEd.

4 The question is whether this new lingo is anything but a curiosity. David Crystal, author

of “English as a Global Language”, called telephone text messaging “a very tiny, tiny

thing, a variety of English that has evolved purely as a response to a technological

restraint.” That restraint is the little screen on a mobile telephone, and Crystal said that

is where texting would remain, thankfully leaving little imprint on the language at large.

5 But there is evidence that some spellings are leaking out into broader use. Last

November, the Scottish Qualifications Authority, which sets standards for the testing of

students, said phrases like 2B R NT 2B and I LUV U would be acceptable in exam

papers. Also late last year education officials in New Zealand said they might accept

some abbreviations like WOT or WANNA or CUZ on examinations.

6 There was, of course, a backlash. Newspapers called the Scottish proposal ridiculous. In

New Zealand, Judy Turner, a member of Parliament, put her objection in writing:

“Skoolz r ther 2 educ8 + raze litracy 2 certn standrds.”

7 But there is no pristine version of English that must be protected from alien incursions,

said Denis Pyatt, principal of Papanui High School in Christchurch, New Zealand, who is

a linguist. “Text messaging is one of the more exciting developments of language that

has occurred for a long time,” Pyatt said in a telephone interview. “I think it’s another

wonderful example of how language grows, and it’s another example of how language

change cannot be stopped.”

8 Even the British Council, one of the arbiters of the international use of English, seems to

be giving ground. Its Web site offers a lesson plan for Valentine’s Day that lets students

“create their own romantic text message in English.” This bastion of the Queen’s English

offered a couple of suggestions:

WUBMV, it said ― Will you be my Valentine? and: xoxoxoxoxo ― hugs and kisses.

[*http://www.iht.com*](http://www.iht.com)

“it is a minimalist form of the language that some linguists call irrelevant”

(alinea 1)

1p **16** Welke van de in het artikel genoemde personen vindt dit ook?

Noteer de naam van deze persoon.

“…, but it has its charm” (titel)

1p **17** Welk kenmerk van het woordgebruik in sms-taal is volgens de schrijver van dit

artikel een verbetering ten opzichte van conventioneel taalgebruik?

Citeer uit de alinea’s 2 tot en met 4 het deel van de zin dat dit kenmerk

kernachtig **samenvat**.

In het artikel worden enkele personen en/of instellingen genoemd, die positief

staan tegenover het gebruik van sms-taal in een educatieve context.

2p **18** Noteer de namen van **drie** personen of instellingen voor wie dit geldt.

1p **19** Welke zin uit de tekst is ironisch bedoeld met betrekking tot het gebruik van

sms-taal?

Citeer het eerste woord van deze zin.

**Tekst 10**

**Eighteen smiles – but only one is genuine**

Most social animals use smell to signal to each other, but we rely on a

sophisticated 50sq inches of skin and bone, writes **Jerome Burne**

The peacock has its tail,

the thrush its song and humans

have the face.

Fifty square inches of

skin and bone create one

of the most sophisticated

signalling devices in the

animal kingdom. While

most social animals use

smell to send messages

about mating, fighting or

social status, we rely on

the face. This fine network

of muscles that

shape our huge range of

expressions is so dense

and interconnected that

anatomists cannot trace

all the connections on the

dissecting table. The only

way is on a living face.

As social animals, our

survival depends on being

able accurately to read the

faces of others – are they

hostile or friendly? – so

we are programmed to

respond to them from

birth. The constant visual

dialogue between parents

and child as they mirror

expressions back and forth

is vital for the developing

brain. What’s more, babies

as young as two months

prefer attractive faces.

Since the time of the

Ancient Greeks beauty

has been defined in mathematical

terms – equal

thirds vertically and equal

fifths from left to right –

but now we use the language

of evolution.

Until puberty boys’ and

girls’ faces have similar

shapes, but under the

sculpting effects of hormones,

they diverge. Oestrogen,

typically, gives

women fuller lips and

smaller chins, while

testosterone lengthens the

jaw. Young female faces

are attractive because

they say “I’m fertile”. But

the hormonal shaping has

to be symmetrical – not

because it corresponds to

some ancient Greek ideal,

but because symmetry in

many species signals

health. So females find

symmetrical males more

attractive.

But faces aren’t just

features and proportions,

their real signalling power

comes from expressions

forged in an evolutionary

arms race to develop better

techniques for deceiving

and spotting

cheaters. Persuading

others you are sincere

when you are lying, for

instance, gives you an

advantage but so does the

ability to tell who is

reliable.

This trade-off is reflected

in the smile. Babies

recognise and respond to

smiles at six weeks and

we go on responding to

them until we die. There

are 18 different sorts of

smile but only one is

genuine. Called the

Duchenne smile, it needs

two sets of muscles – one

around the mouth called

the zygomatic and another

around the eyes called the

orbicularis. What makes it

special is that, while you

can consciously control

the mouth muscles, the

orbicularis only responds

to genuine emotion.

Good cheat detectors

also watch the left side of

the face. A genuine emotion

affects both sides of

the face equally, but when

the feelings are phoney

there tends to be more

activity on the left. A

lopsided grin in response

to socks again at Christmas

means they probably

weren’t very welcome.

”we rely on the face” (regels 12-13)

1p **20** Vat samen waarom het gezicht voor de mens zo belangrijk is volgens de alinea’s 1 en 2.

‘vital for the developing brain’ (lines 33-34)

1p **21**  What vital skill is meant?

The ability to

**A** appreciate good looks.

**B** estimate height and distance.

**C** interpret what faces say.

**D** make clear what you need.

3p **22** Geef voor elk van de onderstaande beweringen aan of deze juist of onjuist is volgens de

alinea’s 4, 5 of 6.

*1* De Oude Grieken vonden symmetrie in het gezicht niet belangrijk.

*2* Een regelmatig gevormd gezicht wordt gezien als een teken van gezondheid.

*3* Gezichtskenmerken kunnen dienen als teken van vruchtbaarheid.

*4* Het is belangrijk om in te kunnen schatten of iemand betrouwbaar is.

*5* Het is nuttig om overtuigend te kunnen liegen.

*6* Naast gezichtskenmerken zijn gelaatsuitdrukkingen voor de mens van belang.

Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door ”juist” of ”onjuist”.

”There are 18 different sorts of smile but only one is genuine.” (regels 86-89)

2p **23**  Wat zijn de *twee* speciale kenmerken van een echte glimlach volgens de alinea’s 7 en 8?

1p **24** How could the sentence ‘A lopsided grin … very welcome.’ (lines 108-112) also begin?

**A** For a lopsided grin…

**B** However, a lopsided grin…

**C** Moreover, a lopsided grin…

**D** So a lopsided grin…

*‘The Financial Times’*”Eighteen smiles – but only one is genuine” (titel)

1p **25**  Hoe verhoudt deze titel zich tot de inhoud van het artikel?

De titel

**A** bevat een grapje over de inhoud van het artikel.

**B** richt zich op een pakkend aspect van het thema van het artikel.

**C** vat de hoofdgedachte van het artikel samen.

**D** vermeldt het belangrijkste advies van de schrijver van het artikel.

**Tekst 11**

**The fat of the land**

**Cristina Odone**

1 The girl on the StairMaster pounds the steps, her breath short and sharp, her face red

with exertion. A sweaty T-shirt clings to her – and even through the cotton you can make

out the ridges of her spine. She looks like a skeleton. It hurts to look at her. Equally, it hurts to look at the man beside her. He too stands on the StairMaster, but the size of him means that you can hardly see the machine beneath his vast body. He breathes with difficulty, and sweat pours off him, soaking his T-shirt.

2 As in my gym, so in life. While the alarm was raised this week about 75 per cent of

Britons being obese by 2020, an epidemic of young women suffering from anorexia is also sweeping the land: one in 10 girls under 21 have been diagnosed with anorexia. Both trends reveal our unhealthy relationship with food.

3 Once upon a time meals were celebrations of family closeness, individual well-being,

religious rituals. Today, fewer than 40 per cent of Britons claim to sit down at a table for meals; fewer than 30 per cent cook all their own meals. The sad truth is that most Britons view food with either indifference or suspicion. No wonder. Food has become confusing in a culture that simultaneously sings the praise of a slimline aesthetic and of the fast food, television, video games and other lazy leisure activities which guarantee this enviable ‘look’ won’t be achieved.

4 According to Susie Orbach, author of *Fat Is a Feminist Issue* and *On Eating*, obesity ‘is

a response to people feeling attacked in their bodies’. On television and in movies and magazines ‘model’ men and women with perfectly trim, wonderfully toned bodies smile back at you: the frustration of not measuring up prompts you to reach for comfort food. In the face of constant – even if unspoken – criticism about your weight, a chocolate binge or stuffing yourself with a Big Mac or a Kentucky Fried Chicken wing is equivalent to sticking two fingers up at the body police out there.

5 American journalist Eric Schlosser condemns those fast food industrialists who, mainly

concerned about the profit margin, ignore the effect their food has on our health. Cheap to make, oozing fat, high in salt, sugar and who knows what additives, fast food emerges as the primary culprit in our criminal abuse of our bodies. Eat junk food and you risk increasing your chances of contracting diabetes, cancer, heart disease.

6 More sinister still, as Schlosser shows, fast-food marketing men have seized upon

children as ‘brand-loyal, from cradle to grave’: they target the under-eights with Disneyesque mascots, cartoon strips and related accessories, and bank on the child’s loyalty for ever more – or until his first heart attack.

7 But big business not only threatens our health, it also shapes our body image. From the

diet company that displays the ‘before and after’ pictures of a tubby housewife transformed into a slim glamour puss, to the television programme makers whose stars are all perfect size 10s, physical conformity is being pushed down our throats.

8 Some experts are finding this indigestible. Last January, Susie Orbach launched a

campaign called ‘Anybody’, which aims to reshape our view of ourselves – so that we can accept that within the standard of beauty, diversity is a plus. Fat, thin, plump, scrawny: Orbach and others hope that one day we will realise we are worth more than our weight in pounds and ounces. *http://observer.guardian.co.uk*

2p **26** Welke **twee** maatschappelijke problemen wil Cristina Odone illustreren met de

voorbeelden in alinea 1?

1p **27** What is the main function of paragraph 3?

**A** To elaborate the statement made in the last sentence of paragraph 2.

**B** To give further examples of the situation described in paragraph 2.

**C** To present a new point of view about the issues brought up in paragraph 2.

**D** To sketch some consequences of the developments mentioned in

paragraph 2.

1p **28** Which explanation for obesity is given in paragraph 4?

**A** Fast food has a negative influence on people’s daily eating habits.

**B** People overeat as a protest against being made to feel imperfect by the

media.

**C** The women’s liberation movement has condemned dieting as being basically

sexist.

**D** Unhealthy food products are being advertised on too large a scale.

2p **29** Welke **twee** kwalijke aspecten heeft het winstbejag van fastfoodproducenten

volgens Eric Schlosser (alinea’s 5-6)?

1p **30** What is the tone of “or until his first heart attack” (end of paragraph 6)?

**A** Cheerful.

**B** Indifferent.

**C** Neutral.

**D** Sarcastic.

1p **31** What is big business criticised for in paragraph 7?

**A** For attaching too much importance to the appearance of employees.

**B** For forcing ideas on people about what they should look like.

**C** For profiting from problems that it has created itself.

1p **32** Which of the following could best serve as a slogan for the “Anybody”

campaign?

**A** Beauty comes in various shapes.

**B** Be smart and be slim.

**C** Fast food is fat food.

**D** Good looks are a weighty matter.

**E** Size does matter.

**Tekst 12**

Power of the pocket

IT WAS only a small down-page news item. It may even

have slipped your attention entirely. And yet it was a

major victory for the power of ordinary people against

the great multinational juggernauts of profit and power.

5 On Thursday one of America’s biggest soya producers

told US farmers for the first time to begin segregating

genetically modified strains from conventional soya – a

move that they had previously insisted was technologically

too difficult. The day before, Britain’s biggest

10 chicken producer had announced that it was to stop

lacing its animal feed with antibiotics to make its birds

grow faster.

The common factor? Both said they were responding

to consumer pressure. Customers, it seemed, felt so

15 strongly about the need to choose that they were prepared

to go without rather than just accept what bullying

companies sought to impose on people and governments

alike. Multinational firms may be so powerful that they

can afford to ignore governments and democratic

20 sentiment alike. But the pound in our pockets is an economic

vote. When we use that en masse, it seems even

the multinationals have to listen.

*‘The Independent on Sunday’*

“On Thursday … conventional soya” (lines 5-7)

1p **33**  How is this fact presented in the article?

**A** As a logical step in a recent chain of agricultural innovations.

**B** As an event that meant less than the newspapers had suggested.

**C** As an important scientific breakthrough that few people know about.

**D** As a significant development that got hardly any media coverage.

“the pound in our pockets is an economic vote” (regels 20-21)

1p **34**  Leg uit wat de schrijver hiermee bedoelt.

**Tekst 13**

Why no one loves a British tourist

1 THE HOLIDAY season has barely begun, and

already we’ve had a crackdown by Greek

police on British tourists in Faliraki on

Rhodes, with the episode of Simon Topp

5 showing his bottom, earning Simon a night in

jail. Now a British television crew is reported

to be under siege in its hotel, a Greek mob

outside blaming them for encouraging such

antics.

2 10 As if encouragement were needed. A

survey by the online travel service,

Expedia.co.uk, reveals that Britons are the

most unwelcome tourists of all. In seventeen

tourist offices around the world we’ve been

15 voted the rudest, least likely to speak the

lingo, least gastronomically adventurous. Our

overall score was minus 44 points. The

Germans were the winners with plus 41, and

there’s a kind of symmetry in this since one

20 of the things that makes Britons abroad so

particularly unwelcome is our habit of

boasting about how we’re better than the

Germans at everything.

3 Why do Britons treat ‘abroad’ as some

25 secret place of licence – like going behind the

bike sheds or, worse, going behind the hedge?

Back in the Seventies and Eighties I would

have said it was triggered by an inferiority

complex of the most agonising kind. I would

30 have said that this promoted a desire to

sabotage a pleasanter, better-ordered world

than our own. But now this country’s

economy is strong, our PM popular abroad,

our football teams not too terrible. We often

35 read that we are the envy of the world.

4 So I now prefer a less inspired theory,

based on the physical environment of abroad.

The trains run more or less on time, it doesn’t

always rain, the food tastes of something,

40 people say ‘Good morning’ in shops… Well,

it all goes to your head. And what goes to

your head fastest of all is the beer and wine

available all the time. Our body clocks are

still attuned to pubs closing at 11, and the

45 need to beat the deadline. A Briton going

from here to the more liberal licensing

regimes on the continent is in the position of a

prisoner coming out of jail after a long

sentence. And prisoners coming out of jail go

50 on binges.

“such antics” (regels 8-9)

1p **35** Welk concreet voorbeeld van “such antics” staat in de tekst?

Citeer dit voorbeeld.

“As if encouragement were needed.” (regel 10)

1p **36**  *Wie* hebben geen aanmoediging nodig *waartoe*?

Vul de volgende zin aan:

……… hebben geen aanmoediging nodig om ………

“Britons treat ‘abroad’ as some secret place of licence” (lines 24-25)

1p **37**  What could have been the cause of this in the past, according to Andrew Martin in

paragraph 3?

**A** Britons did not have enough self-respect.

**B** Britons had the feeling that they owned the world.

**C** Britons led too disciplined lives at home.

**D** Britons used to be aggressive and violent in their own country, too.

“Britons treat ‘abroad’ as some secret place of licence” (regels 24-25)

1p **38**  Welke verklaring voor dit verschijnsel krijgt de meeste aandacht in alinea 4?

**Tekst 14 (V)**

RUMBLE IN THE JUNGLE

Scientists have blunted Montezuma’s revenge

1 It is the perfect moonlit night. The

air is balmy as you gaze across to the

grizzled Thai fishermen hauling in

tomorrow’s catch. An ominous rumble

suddenly breaks the calm. You clutch

your stomach apprehensively. “Damn,

I don’t think that squid was quite fresh

enough.” Too late. Tomorrow’s session

on the beach is already off. Even the

meander through the bars of Phuket

looks unlikely. Like 25 million tourists

a year from the antiseptic North to the

*E. coli*-rich developing world, you and

your suffering innards have been

conquered.

2 It is not only the backpackers in

India and package tourists in Cairo

who succumb to Delhi belly or gippy

tummy. However selective they have

been about the salad and fastidious

with the shellfish, almost half the

visitors to Africa, India, the Middle

East, South-East Asia, Central America

and the Caribbean suffer at least one

bout of diarrhoea severe enough to

empty half a packet of those invaluable

emergency pills. But salvation is now

on the horizon, thanks to boffins at

Imperial College, London. A vaccine is

about to be tested that promises

almost complete protection from *E.*

*coli* and from various other unpleasant

ailments. No longer will inveterate

travellers be able to boast about their

cast-iron stomachs: now even wimps

will be immune.

3 But is this development an

unalloyed blessing? The need to ward

off those pesky bugs has served as an

irrefutable medicinal pretext for

several stiff G&T sundowners

throughout the tropics. The highspirited

enthusiasm for the

disinfecting properties of alcohol can

add gaiety to many a visit to the

nightclubs in Nairobi or Nicaragua.

And though countries such as Italy

have long ago, apparently, discovered

the secrets of hygiene, those cultural

gorgons who insisted on an improving

visit to the *due belle cupole* of the local

cathedral could be convincingly

rebuffed with the excuse that you had

“a touch of the tummy” – leaving an

entire afternoon to slope off to the

bars.

4 Delhi belly, indeed, was often

nature’s way of saying that the goat

steak was underdone or that the

mussels had absorbed a little too much

local nutrient. What warning signals

will there be now that you are about to

be poisoned? Indeed, Montezuma’s

revenge might have been an ancient

Inca guarantee that only the hardiest

modern tourist would make it through

the jungle to swarm over the ruined

pyramids. Without the dysentery

disincentive, how can the fragile

wonders of the Third World be

protected from ruinous tourist feet?

Suntan surfeit or pasta plethora offer

no protection. And now, with the

stomach conquered, tourists will be

ready to conquer ever newer, remoter

and still germ-laden worlds.

*The Times*

1p **39** In welke zin wordt uitgelegd hoe “Scientists have blunted Montezuma’s revenge”?

Noteer de eerste twee woorden van de betreffende zin.

“But is this development an unalloyed blessing?” (beginning of paragraph 3)

1p **40** How is this question answered in the paragraph?

**A** All in all it is, as it takes away the need for alcohol as a preventive medicine for diarrhoea.

**B** It definitely is, as it enables travellers to enjoy their holidays without diarrhoea.

**C** It depends, as it might result in a hangover instead of diarrhoea.

**D** Not really, as it might encourage holidaymakers to drink excessively.

**E** Perhaps not, as it invalidates the traveller’s justification for his alcohol consumption.

2p **41** Welke twee negatieve kanten van het verdwijnen van reizigersdiarree worden

genoemd in alinea 4?

Tekst 15 (V)

‘I found it hard to stay awake’

1 THIS TIME, unlike the last time

I saw it in 1972, Stanley Kubrick’s infamous *A Clockwork Orange* did not shock at all, which is itself a bit shocking since it suggests that in the intervening 28 years we have become much more inured than we used to be to scenes of extreme sex and violence.

2 Just how little this was so in 1972 I

have cause to remember well. As a member of the Lord Longford Pornography Commission it fell to me and my first wife, Claudie, to accompany Frank to a special private showing of the film. So great was his horror at the brutal rapes, horrific beatings – not to mention the first ever reference to homosexuality in prisons – that I don’t think he would have survived without having my wife’s

supportive hand to cling on to.

3 My own, scarcely-less-extreme,

sense of shock and outrage was summed up later in *The Sunday Telegraph*, under the heading “Muck in name of Art”. I wrote then: “The cult of sentimentality has given way to the cult of sensuality, the dangers of hagiography to the dangers of muckraking, the pretence that man is far better than he is to the pretence that he is far worse.”

4 Why do I have no temptation

today to replay that record? Partially, as I say, because muck in films, television dramas, novels and advertisements is now so much an everyday occurrence as no longer to be worthy of note. But just as great a reason, for me, is that in the intervening years I have come to suspect that rubbing the public’s nose in muck may do more good than harm.

5 How can this be so? Has it not

led to more rapes, more brutality, more violence? Statistically, yes. But that increase could quite as easily be because many more crimes of that kind are now reported and they are now reported, of course, because explicit films etc have taken those most dreadful aspects of human misbehaviour – incest and sexual abuse of children quite as much as rapes and violence – out of the sphere of the unmentionable.

6 The novels of Dickens are quite

revealing in this respect. For although he shocked the Victorian conscience by portraying the cruelties (floggings, deprivation etc) perpetrated by masters in the charity institutions of the day, he stopped short of ever even hinting at sexual abuse, not because none took place – for it most certainly did – but because he, like his readers, could not bear to face that most dreadful of truths.

7 But was this refusal to go the

whole hog desirable? Not if you bear in mind his enormous influence for good in other respects. Unquestionably his brave denunciation of cruelty to children in general did in time create a much gentler culture, from which many generations, including my own, benefited immeasurably.

8 Might, therefore, a denunciation

of sexual abuse have done something comparably beneficial in that area as well? True, Dickens would have had great difficulty in finding a publisher for such shocking stuff, and had he been able to do so there would unquestionably have been critics eager to condemn it as “muck in the name of art”. But that would have been a small price to pay for bringing forward by a hundred years or so the kind of public outrage against sexual abuse of children which is only now gathering force following recent revelations of cases in this country.

9 No, I am not disregarding the

fact that explicit portrayals of sex and violence may incite a few loonies to emulate in their lives what they have seen in celluloid or in print. That does happen, and we may well soon read about some new outbreak of gang violence following this week’s reshowing of *A Clockwork Orange*. But for every loony tempted, there must be thousands of ordinary people disgusted. Seeing is believing.

10 *A Clockwork Orange* may

brutalise a few, but it will also raise the consciousness – and conscience – of the many. Sex and violence have always been widespread; what has changed in recent years is that now it is more difficult to ignore them. Some are switched on; but many more, I would like to think, are switched off.

11 As to the film itself, it is – apart

from the superbly crafted sex and violence bits, which are soon over – largely cliché-ridden twaddle of a standard that no reputable novelist would get away with. When caught, the leader of the “droogs” is subjected to aversion therapy, which makes him literally sick of sex and violence, thereby rendering him, against his will, entirely harmless to the public. Stanley Kubrick, very sensibly, thinks this state cure for crime by depriving a man of his free will be worse than the disease itself, and spends at least an hour and a half

demonstrating the obvious.

12 No wonder, at this second

viewing, I could hardly stay awake.

Andrew Hagan in

*The Weekly Telegraph*

“which is itself a bit shocking” (alinea 1)

1p **42** Waarom, volgens Andrew Hagan?

1p **43** What do paragraphs 2 and 3 serve to illustrate?

**A** The capacity to offend that *A Clockwork Orange* had in 1972.

**B** The degree of aggression and violence in *A Clockwork Orange*.

**C** The hypocrisy of film censors in the 1970s.

**D** The way the press sensationalised the unusual aspects of *A Clockwork Orange*.

1p **44** Which of the following is true of the writer’s present stance on what he wrote in 1972?

**A** He feels that he did not do justice to the film director’s artistic achievement at the time.

**B** He has since realised there may be a point in confronting people with examples of base behaviour.

**C** He insists that the gradual acceptance of violence over the years has proved him right in the end.

**D** He regrets it because his judgment had been unfairly influenced by other people’s reactions.

“How can this be so?” (alinea 5).

1p **45** Hoe beantwoordt Andrew Hagan deze vraag?

Vul de onderstaande zin aan op je antwoordblad:

*Het openlijk aandacht besteden aan seks en geweld in films en dergelijke…*

1p **46** Why does the writer call Dickens’ novels “quite revealing” (paragraph 6)?

**A** They exposed the hypocrisy of those who committed atrocities while pretending to be good citizens.

**B** They illustrate that the existence of certain types of brutal behaviour could not even be acknowledged.

**C** They provide insight into the historical background of serious crimes against young people.

**D** They showed Victorian readers that their world was not as secure as they wanted to believe.

2p **47** In welk opzicht en op welk terrein prijst de schrijver Dickens, en in welk opzicht en op welk terrein bekritiseert hij hem, in de alinea’s 7 en 8?

1p **48**  What does the writer mean by “Seeing is believing.” (paragraph 9)?

**A** Any reader who does not accept the author’s view now, is bound to do so after watching *A Clockwork Orange*.

**B** Many people want to see for themselves if *A Clockwork Orange* is as violent as reported.

**C** Once people have seen *A Clockwork Orange*, they will take the issue of violence seriously.

1p **49** Wat maakt de schrijver duidelijk over “Some” in alinea 10?

1p **50** What is the writer’s final judgment of *A Clockwork Orange*?

**A** After a promising start it rapidly turns into a vulgar display of sex and violence.

**B** Both subject and filming technique have become outdated.

**C** Its solution to the issue presented lacks artistic and intellectual originality.

Tekst 16 (V)

Pigged out

AN INFINITE supply of organs would be

a transplant surgeon’s dream. And some

surgeons think they have found a way to

make that dream come true: by husbanding pigs

5 not for their chops 5 but for their hearts, livers,

lungs and even their neurons. This could

instantly solve the vexing shortage of spare

human parts – commodities that, in tribute to the

surgeons’ success, are in increasingly short

10 supply. Seductive though such a solution may

be, it has a risk intrinsic to all seductions: the

risk of disease. For such “xenotransplants”

would be an open invitation for hitherto

unknown animal diseases to transfer themselves

15 to people.

2 Transplant patients, of course, are already at

risk from diseases. Organs from corpses are not

always healthy, and the drugs that patients must

take to prevent rejection of their new organs

20 make them vulnerable to infections that those

with robust immune systems do not usually get.

But these illnesses are, at least, known human

illnesses, and are unlikely to unleash an

epidemic in the general population. Animal

25 diseases are not so predictable. Many viruses are

harmless in their regular hosts (and therefore

difficult or impossible to detect) but devastating

if they switch to a new one. And, while most

introductions of species – be they rabbits or

30 viruses – to new environments fail, it only takes

one success to decimate the local population of

vegetables. Or people.

3 Most of those interested in xenotransplantation

are considering pigs, rather than

35 baboons or chimpanzees, because pigs are easier

and cheaper to rear, and because harvesting pigs

for organs is thought to pose fewer ethical

difficulties. But many of them also harbour an

erroneous belief that pigs, unlike primates, pose

40 a small risk of passing infections to people. This

belief rests on two (contradictory) pillars: first,

that parasites adapted to pigs would have a hard

time adapting to humans, and, second, that

because pigs and people have lived together for

45 so long, any parasites likely to switch have

already done so.

4 Neither argument is cause for comfort. Little

is understood about how diseases swap between

species, or the conditions that make it easy for

50 them to do so. Besides, organ transplantation

provides a new intimacy and longevity to the

association. People and pigs already share

numerous diseases – influenza is simply the

most notorious – and the most recent evidence

55 suggests that retroviruses (viruses that pigs

carry harmlessly within their genes) suddenly

become active and lively when put directly into

human cells. Viruses of this kind (they are

related to HIV, the virus that causes AIDS) are

60 adept at evolving and adapting to new hosts.

5 The science of xenotransplantation is still far

from being effective, yet a number of small

clinical trials are already under way. In

America, guidelines are due to be finalised

65 soon. As the science advances, the clamour to

allow xenotransplants will grow. Without them,

some patients will certainly die. But with HIV

and mad-cow disease both freshly arrived in the

human population, to allow any further

70 xenotransplants without a far clearer idea of the

potential risks – and a strong, international

system in place for monitoring recipients –

would be folly indeed.

*‘The Economist’*

“commodities that, in tribute to the surgeons’ success, are in increasingly short supply” (regels 8-10)

1p **51**  Leg uit wat het verband is tussen “surgeons’ success” en “short supply”.

1p **52**  How could the sentence “Seductive though … disease.” (lines 10-12) also begin?

**A** Above all, seductive…

**B** And anyway, seductive…

**C** Therefore, seductive…

**D** Yet, seductive…

Volgens alinea 2 zou het gevaarlijk kunnen zijn om dierenorganen te transplanteren naar mensen.

1p **53** Welke oorzaak wordt gegeven?

1p **54** Which of the following statements is in accordance with the writer’s views as expressed in paragraph 3?

**A** Diseases could more easily spread to humans from primates than from pigs.

**B** Pigs are more acceptable as donors than primates, which are relatively scarce.

**C** Public protest against xenotransplantation is likely to be strong.

**D** Supporters of transplantation of pig organs have their arguments mixed up.

1p **55**  Citeer uit de tekst het zinsgedeelte waarnaar “the association” (regels 51-52) verwijst.

2p **56** Welke twee voorwaarden wil de schrijver verbinden aan het toestaan van

xenotransplantatie?

**Tekst 17 (V)**

Dumbing up

We may not know who won the battle of

1066 – but we can tell you that if Gina is

faster than Jane, and Jo is slower than

Gina, then Jo is not necessarily faster

than Jane. So what if we struggle to link

Romeo with Juliet? We know something

far more valuable: that it is possible to

use three colours to paint the sides of a

cube in such a way that two sides of the

same colour never touch – so there.

In other words, we may know nothing

about anything but our IQ is rising. That,

at least, is the finding of a new study

which suggests we are smarter now than

ever before. Britons’ average IQ has

risen by 27 points since 1942, while

Americans have seen their collective

brainpower surge ahead by 24 points

since 1918. The authors of the new

research, published in America’s

Psychological Review, attribute the

advance to the more stimulating

environment that exists now compared to

a century ago. TV programmes, the

internet, even kitchen-table conversation,

are all bubbling away with more

information than was ever available in

the olden days. Whether it is Chris

Tarrant stretching our brain cells on ITV,

pub quizzes giving us a mental workout

or the infernally difficult timer system on

the home video, 21st-century life is a

veritable gymnasium for the grey matter.

Yet how do we square this optimistic

news with the anecdotal evidence of

“dumbing down” all around us? Are we

really so smart when the Guardian’s

recent survey found hardly any Britons

can name four pre-war prime ministers

and only a few can quote a single line of

poetry? There are three possible

explanations for this contradiction.

1) The anecdotal evidence of dumbing

down could be wrong. 2) We could

simultaneously be getting sharper and

forgetting what used to be regarded as

the foundations of western culture. Or

3) perhaps IQ is simply a useless

indicator, measuring neither knowledge

nor wisdom but rather a knack for doing

silly puzzles. Remember: you can only

choose one answer.

*‘The Guardian’*

**57.** Welke tegenstrijdigheid vormt het onderwerp van de tekst ”Dumbing up”?

**Tekst 18 (V)**

No case for laying blame on the dead

**Roy Porter**

EPIDEMICS AND

HISTORY

Disease, Power and Imperialism

**By Sheldon Watts**

Historians are supposed to be clinically detached, but Sheldon Watts’s exploration of the pestilences of the past seethes with passion. Successive chapters vividly recreate the suffering and devastation brought about over the centuries by bubonic plague, leprosy, smallpox,

cholera, yellow fever and malaria.

2 Imagine going down with

cholera in 1830. You grew nauseous and dizzy. Stomach cramps, vomiting and diarrhoea rapidly followed, and your stools turned to a grey liquid known as rice water. You passed up to 10 litres in 24 hours before dehydration set in. You could wake up hale and hearty but be a corpse tomorrow. There was no cure. It was a terrible way to die — indeed, it can be still, and the current cholera pandemic, starting in

1961 in Indonesia and rampant in Asia and South America, is the longest pandemic ever.

3 The real scandal, in Watts’s

view, is that such catastrophes, far from being inevitable accidents of nature, were, and remain, the avoidable products of human agency or neglect. To be precise, it is the triumph of the West which has aggravated these killer diseases. Capitalism has wrecked stable ecological and social systems, and imperialist greed has created the ideal environments for malaria, TB and Aids.

4 For those who, like myself,

were brought up at school on heroic stories of medical missionaries, Watts’s message may seem mean. Yet no one can deny his book is well-documented: ample evidence is adduced to show that, be it in medieval Europe or modernising Ethiopia, the measures jointly taken by civil and medical authorities to prevent pestilence or counter plague commonly did sufferers precious little good, and often made bad worse.

5 Indeed, Watts argues, such

policies were often actually intended to be punitive, as priests and physicians would hold natives or paupers responsible for bringing disease about in the first place. The authorities often regarded the diseased as more threatening than the diseases, and epidemics frequently triggered victim-blaming and oppression.

6 Thus Europe’s first pogroms

against the Jews were launched to assuage God’s wrath at the height of the Black Death. Later on, doling out smallpox-infected blankets to native Indians, North American colonists

turned pathogens into weapons of war, while crediting the outcome to “the good hand of God”. Based in Cairo and hence immune from automatic Eurocentrism, Watts is as sceptical of the medical profession as of the governments and business interests they ultimately served. His case carries much conviction.

7 Yet *Epidemics and History*

also suffers from overkill, because Watts cannot resist the itch to pass sentence upon the dead. Physicians are scolded if they intervened ineptly — for example by setting up leper colonies, when they had no effective treatments. But they are equally censured for inaction.

8 Thus the Victorian John

Snow, the first to demonstrate how cholera is communicated via contaminated water, gets a rap over the knuckles, since he neglected to peer down a microscope and so failed to discover the cholera bacillus. The verdict is anachronistic and preachy.

9 The upshot is a kind of

history- by-hindsight which ironically echoes the moral superiority of the imperialists here so scathingly denounced. Nevertheless, Watts’s urge to affix blame springs from a generous rage on behalf of humanity, and this trenchant book provides a salutary antidote to world health complacency, past and present.

*‘The Times’*

**58** What is the writer’s intention in paragraph 2?

A To contrast past and present epidemics.

B To get the reader to show compassion.

C To illustrate the unpredictability of epidemic outbreaks.

D To picture the horror of epidemics.

**59** Which of the following could be added at the end of paragraph 3?

A As always, nature proves to be the stronger force.

B In other words, international aid comes too late.

C In short, development spreads disease.

”Indeed” aan het begin van alinea 5 versterkt een voorafgaande bewering.

**60** Geef deze bewering in je eigen woorden weer.

”Indeed, Watts argues, such policies were often actually intended to be punitive” (alinea 5).

**61** Citeer uit alinea 5 de twee woorden die aangeven waartoe deze ”policies” leidden.

**62** What does the sentence ‘Later on … of God”.’ (paragraph 6) focus on?

A Disease as a means to gain dominance.

B Religion as a refuge in times of disease.

C The dangers of Western diseases for native populations.

D The deadliness of epidemics when neglected.

Roy Porter geeft in alinea 7 en 8 twee voorbeelden van het begrip ”history-by-hindsight”

(eerste zin alinea 9).

**63** Geef één van deze voorbeelden in je eigen woorden weer.

Tekst 19 (V)

Talking ’bout their regeneration

Pop

Caroline Sullivan

1 All three surviving members have

boyish figures, two are still blessed with

luxuriant rock star tresses, and they can

command £35 for a ticket in the furthest

balcony. Bet the Who – combined age

165 – are congratulating themselves on

failing to die before they got old. Alone

of their 1960s peers, they are enjoying a

stylish middle age unsullied by new albums

or annual reunions, refusing to capitalise

on the Britpop fixation with the

60s.

2 The excitement generated by two

Christmas shows at the Shepherd’s Bush

Empire, London, scene of their most intimate

concerts over the past 25 years,

was epitomised by the man who spent

most of the gig holding up a mobile

phone to let a friend share the vibe.

3 Roger Daltrey, Pete Townshend and

John Entwistle repaid the devotion with

the ultimate compliment: a two-hour set

consisting of the hits and nothing but

the hits. No obscure album tracks, no

excerpts – phew – from Townshend’s

current six-CD Lifehouse project, just

the sparkling jewels in their crown.

4 Liam Gallagher, watching stone-faced

from the circle, might well have been

calculating the likelihood of Oasis, who

share more of an affinity with the rumbustious

Who than they do with the

Beatles, ever matching this band’s tally

of classic songs.

5 The answer is that they probably

won’t, unless they suddenly develop a

political and spiritual consciousness that

imparts deeper layers of meaning to his

heat-seeking pop anthems. Townshend

did just that in his day, and his songs

retain an eternally youthful glint that’s no

less relevant now, even if the messengers

are grey-haired and have to catch their

breath between numbers.

6 That said, Daltrey sounded remarkably

young; close your eyes during Substitute

and The Kids Are Alright and he

could have been the Mod peacock of

the “maximum R&B” days. He seemed

barely older on the hippie rallying cries

of Won’t Get Fooled Again and Baba

O’Reilly, swinging his mike with a vim

that must have cost him dearly

afterwards.

*‘Guardian Weekly’*

1p **64** 􀂄 What impression of the Who does the author give in paragraph 1?

Of a rock band that

A has aged gracefully, with its artistic integrity intact.

B has always managed to remain trend-setting.

C plays a type of music that sets it apart from other bands.

D seems keen to cash in on old successes.

1p **65** 􀂆 Citeer het woord dat de kern weergeeft van alinea 2.

1p **66** 􀂄 Which of the following is true, judging from paragraphs 3, 4 and 5?

**A** Oasis are outclassed by the Who as far as songwriting is concerned.

**B** The depth of the lyrics of Oasis is beginning to resemble that of the Who’s lyrics.

**C** The Who’s latest songs are in no way inferior to their earlier work.

**D** The Who’s songs have proved to last longer than originally expected.

1p **67** 􀂆 Wat suggereert Caroline Sullivan in “swinging … afterwards” (laatste zin)?

Tekst 20 (V)

**Parents and children**

Family values

1 WHY was King Lear treated so

cruelly by his daughters? Until recently,

most of the answers have come from

scholars with scant knowledge of

economic theory. Fortunately, John

Ermisch, an Essex economist, is

working to remedy this deficiency. His

research proves what many parents

have long suspected – that increased

wealth goes along with filial

ingratitude.

2 Using data from the British

Household Panel Survey, Mr Ermisch

shows that affluent parents are slightly

more likely to supply offspring with

money and help with child-rearing than

poor parents. But success seems to have

precisely the opposite effect on

children. The mere possession of a

university degree makes children 20%

less likely to phone their mothers

regularly, and more than 50% less likely

to pay them a visit.

3 This is puzzling because self-interested

children might be expected

to behave in precisely the opposite way.

Most wealthy people are descended

from wealthy parents, which means

they have a lot of patrimony to lose by

cutting back on the fawning. “Nothing

will come of nothing,” as a preretirement

and still sane King Lear put

it when his youngest daughter dared to

withhold her affections.

4 So why are rich kids such brats?

There are two likely explanations. The

first is that, as their income rises, the

marginal cost of providing services goes

up. It simply isn’t worth their while to

help with the shopping, particularly

since affluence tends to increase

distances between parents and children.

And, since personal contact correlates

with telephone contact, they are less

likely to phone, too. Out of sight, out of

mind.

5 The other answer comes from an

obscure branch of economics known as

strategic bequest theory. This predicts

that children will provide only enough

services to ensure they get a reasonable

share of their parents’ estate. But that

point is reached sooner by those who

have only one sibling rival, or none at

all. Wealthier families, which tend to be

smaller, simply fail to ensure the

optimum amount of competition.

6 Given these iron laws, what are

parents supposed to do? Good results

might be achieved by having more

children, or expressing a sudden

interest in the local cats’ home. But Mr

Ermisch is not optimistic. “The only

thing they can do is follow their

children around,” he says. And don’t

make King Lear’s mistake by handing

over the cash first.

*The Economist*

1p **68** Which of the following is made clear in paragraphs 1-2?

A Children who do well in life tend to be less affectionate and attentive towards their parents.

B Children who prosper do not always realise that they owe this to their parents’ efforts.

C Rich parents tend to be more emotionally involved with their children than poor parents.

D The more parents do for their children, the less it will be appreciated.

“self-interested children might be expected to behave in precisely the opposite way” (alinea 3).

1p **69** Waarom?

“So why are rich kids such brats?” (paragraph 4)

1p **70** Which of the following answers does the writer give to this question in paragraphs 4 and 5?

1 They regard their time as too valuable to spend on their parents.

2 They grow up in circumstances that discourage warmth between parents and children.

3 They calculate the minimum effort needed to secure their inheritance.

4 They have become self-centred as a result of growing up in small families.

“Good results … local cats’ home.” (alinea 6)

1p **71** Welk resultaat wordt bedoeld?

1p **72** Which of the following statements are in accordance with paragraph 6?

Parents are advised to

1 buy a pet to lavish their love on.

2 create the impression they intend to leave their money to charity.

3 take action themselves if they want to remain in touch with their children.

4 spend money on themselves rather than save it for their children.

Tekst 21 (V)  
**Chris Woodhead: Teachers must be allowed to teach**

1 Carol Adams, in an introduction of an IPPR pamphlet about information technology in

teaching, dismisses “didactic exponents of information that stifle her students’

learning”. I wanted to seize upon that quotation because it illustrates the two fallacies

we need to expose if education as it once was is to have any chance of surviving.

2 Now the first of these fallacies is the confusion of knowledge and information; these

are two very different things. The second is that didactic teaching is boring, that it

stifles learning. The caricature here is the teacher standing in front of the class

dictating notes, pursuing his own agenda and failing to engage with his students.

3 Think back to your own days at school. The teachers I can remember who made a

difference were people who had three characteristics, which I would put to you as

the characteristics of good teaching in the 20th century, the 21st century, the 22nd

century, or the 19th century for that matter.

4 Firstly the good teachers that I experienced, the good didactic teachers, were

teachers who had a real love for their subject. Because they were personally

engaged themselves, they could communicate that personal engagement to us,

their pupils, and because of that we were inspired.

5 Second, high expectations, and the longer that I did the job of Chief Inspector, the

more important the issue of expectations became to me. If the teacher had high

expectations then the pupils learned, they made progress. If the expectation was,

for whatever reason, that these particular children were not able to achieve, then,

predictably, they didn’t achieve.

6 The third characteristic was that they could teach, which means they could engage

with a class; they could explain complicated ideas in a way that was simple and

straightforward; they had the skill of asking questions in a way that involved every

single pupil in the class. Towards the end of my term as Chief Inspector I watched a

lesson of eight-year-old primary school pupils, and the teacher was brilliant,

because she knew every child in her class, she was able to ask the right question to

the right child at the right time and, through that skill, orchestrate the whole lesson.

7 It was a didactic lesson in the sense that she was at the front of the lesson, she was

in charge, she was the authority that knew, but she involved every child through her

skill as a teacher. So my point is that didactic teaching can stifle. Of course it does if

somebody just recites notes. However, good teaching is by definition didactic and it

is not stifling: it is liberating.

8 Wandering around Hay-on-Wye I came across Tom Paulin’s recent biography of

William Hazlitt. Hazlitt described himself as a damned inarticulate, helpless person,

like a worm by the wayside, and it struck me that that is a wonderful description of

our children if they are not exposed to teachers who are allowed to teach.

9 The notion that there is no point in teaching knowledge because the pace of

scientific discovery is such that everything is immediately out of date before it’s

been discovered and because all knowledge can be found on the web is deeply

dangerous.

10 So too is the idea that children should be encouraged, and I quote from the new

national curriculum, “to generate and extend ideas, to suggest hypotheses, to apply

imagination, and to look for alternative outcomes”.

11 Of course, eventually, they should, but first they must be taught. They must be

introduced to the forms of thought and experience that constitute our civilisation.

They have to learn to think in concrete terms in specific subject areas. But the

fashionable orthodoxy of the 21st century that we move beyond traditional concepts

of teaching is a cruel deception designed to inflate the self-esteem of pupils and

their learning managers by keeping them in ignorance of what already has been

known and thought.

1p **73** 􀂄 Which of the following constitutes the subject of Chris Woodhead’s talk, judging from

paragraph 1?

A Notions about teaching that he sees as erroneous.

B Students’ lack of commitment to their learning process.

C The shortcomings he has observed in traditional education.

D The underestimation of the role of information technology in education.

1p **74** 􀂄 Which of the following could be added after “with his students.” to conclude paragraph 2?

A But this, too, is a misconception.

B Education as opposed to entertainment.

C This is usually the case.

“the characteristics of good teaching in the 20th century, the 21st century, the 22nd century,

or the 19th century for that matter” (alinea 3)

1p **75** 􀂆 Wat wil Chris Woodhead duidelijk maken door middel van deze opsomming?

1p **76** 􀂆 Vat de hoofdgedachte van alinea 5 samen.

1p **77** 􀂆 Hoe kan een docent een “didactic lesson” waardevol maken volgens alinea 7?

1p **78** 􀂄 On which of the following words in “So my … stifle.” (paragraph 7) must Chris Woodhead

have put the main stress when giving his talk?

A didactic

B teaching

C can

D stifle

2p **79** 􀂆 Welke twee argumenten liggen ten grondslag aan “The notion that there is no point in

teaching knowledge” (paragraph 9)?

Hieronder staat een aantal citaten uit alinea 11.

2p **80** 􀂆 Geef van elk van de citaten aan of dit in het licht van de opvattingen van Chris Woodhead

een positieve of een negatieve lading heeft.

*1* specific subject areas

*2* fashionable orthodoxy

*3* traditional concepts

*4* inflate the self-esteem

Noteer het nummer van elk citaat, gevolgd door “positief” of “negatief”.

**KEY Open vragen**

**Tekst 1 Pigs**

**1 maximumscore 2**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

• dat de varkens genoeg bewegingsruimte / goede leefomstandigheden hebben 1

• dat ze plantaardig voedsel / groente (als voedsel) krijgen 1

**Tekst 2 Security stepped up**

**2 maximumscore 1**

(alinea) 5

**3 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

Dat niemand (/een onbekende niet/buitenstaanders niet) zomaar een extra tas (met drugs) bij de bagage van schoolkinderen kan leggen. / Dat er door buitenstaanders geen drugs meer gesmokkeld kunnen worden via de bagage van schoolkinderen.

**Tekst 3 It’s all about reputation**

**4 maximumscore 2**

1. e
2. d
3. b
4. c

Indien vier beweringen goed 2

Indien drie beweringen goed 1

Indien twee of minder beweringen goed 0

**Tekst 4 20,500 complaints**

**5 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking: omdat er zo veel in gevloekt/gescholden wordt

**Tekst 5 My greatest mistake**

**6 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking: dat hij de brieven van zijn moeder heeft weggegooid

**7 maximumscore 2**

twee antwoorden met de volgende strekking:

• Hij begon er (boeken) te lezen. 1

• Hij begon er (verhalen) te schrijven. 1

**Tekst 6 50 Things**

**8 maximumscore 1**

It is / if you … roller coaster / jet flight

**9 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

− De meeste mensen vinden de ervaring niet zo plezierig / te veel van het goede / eng.

− De meeste mensen worden misselijk.

*Opmerking: Uit het antwoord moet een onprettig gevoel blijken.*

**10 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

− Er is een rots/richel op 20 meter diepte (waar de haaien langs zwemmen)

− Je kunt ze bekijken vanaf een rots/richel op 20 meter diepte (waar de haaien langs zwemmen).

− Door de stroming zwemmen de haaien hier op geringere diepte.

**11 D**

**Tekst 7 Postcards from the cutting edge**

**12**  **maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

De zalen waren leeg (en bezoekers moesten zich zelf een voorstelling van kunstwerken

maken).

*Opmerking*

*Acceptabel: een antwoord zoals “Er werd niets tentoongesteld.” / “Er was geen*

*tentoonstelling.”*

**Tekst 8 Last night on television**

**13 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

− De honden jaagden op nertsen / roken daar dieren/wild

− De honden sprongen naar beneden/van de brug op zoek naar nertsen/dieren/wild (die/dat ze roken)

**14 maximumscore 2**

antwoorden met de volgende strekking:

• er waren geen kwade geesten bij de brug 1

• honden plegen geen zelfmoord 1

**15 maximumscore 1**

één van de volgende;

− Unfortunately, it (alinea 3)

− Long before (alinea 4)

**Tekst 9 Texting shorthand annoys purists**

**16 maximumscore 1**

(David) Crystal

**17 maximumscore 1**

(the) realignment (of spelling) with sound

**18 maximumscore 2**

drie van de volgende antwoorden:

 the Scottish Qualifications Authority

 education officials in New Zealand

 Denis Pyatt

 the British Council

indien drie goed 2

indien twee goed 1

indien één of nul goed 0

**19 maximumscore 1**

In / Skoolz (alinea 6)

**Tekst 10 Eighteen smiles – but only one is genuine**

**20**􀂆 **maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

De mens kan met zijn gezicht (allerlei) signalen overbrengen / nauwkeurig communiceren /

allerlei gevoelens tot uitdrukking brengen.*Opmerking*

*Voor een antwoord zoals ”Aan hun gezicht kun je mensen herkennen.” geen punten*

*toekennen.*

**21** 􀂄**C**

**22** 􀂆 **maximumscore 3**

*1* onjuist

*2* juist

*3* juist

*4* juist

*5* juist

*6* juist

Indien zes goed **3**

Indien vijf goed **2**

Indien vier goed **1**

Indien drie of minder goed **0**

**23** 􀂆 **Maximumscore 2**

antwoorden met de volgende strekking:

• De spieren rond de ogen doen (ook) mee. / De orbicularis reageert (ook) **1**

• Beide zijden van het gezicht doen mee. / De rechter helft van het gezicht glimlacht mee. /

Het is geen scheve grijns/glimlach **1**

*Opmerking*

*Voor een antwoord zoals ”Er zijn twee soorten spieren voor nodig (: rond de mond en rond*

*de ogen).” geen punten toekennen.*

**24** 􀂄**D**

**25** 􀂄**B**

**Tekst 11 The fat of the land**

**26 maximumscore 2**

antwoorden met de volgende strekking:

• (Steeds meer/Veel Britten/mensen zijn te dik/lijden aan) obesitas 1

• (Veel (jonge) vrouwen lijden aan) anorexia 1

*Opmerking 1*

*Voor een antwoord waarin de inhoud van een voorbeeld uit alinea 1 wordt weergegeven in plaats van datgene wat het voorbeeld moet illustreren geen scorepunt toekennen.*

*Opmerking 2*

*Als “obesitas” alleen wordt betrokken op mannen, geen scorepunt toekennen voor dit gedeelte van het antwoord.*

*Opmerking 3*

*Voor een antwoord zoals “Dat dikke mensen tegenwoordig meer trainen om af te vallen.” geen scorepunt toekennen.*

**27 A**

**28 B**

**29 maximumscore 2**

antwoorden met de volgende strekking:

• (Ze/Fastfoodproducenten negeren het feit dat hun producten) slecht voor onze gezondheid (zijn) 1

• Ze/Fastfoodproducenten binden kinderen aan hun producten / richten zich op kinderen 1

*Opmerking*

*Voor een eerste antwoord waarin het element “slecht voor de gezondheid”*

*ontbreekt geen scorepunt toekennen.*

**30 D**

**31 B**

**32 A**

**Tekst 12 Power of the pocket**

**33**  **D**

**34 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

We/Consumenten kunnen invloed uitoefenen via de portemonnee / door geen geld uit te

geven aan ongewenste producten.

*Opmerking*

*Als het aspect “invloed uitoefenen” of het aspect “geld” ontbreekt, geen scorepunt*

*toekennen.*

**Tekst 13 Why no one loves a British tourist**

**35 maximumscore**

(with) (the episode of) (Simon Topp) showing his bottom (regels 4-5)

*Opmerking*

*Voor elk ander citaat geen scorepunt toekennen.*

**36 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

Britten/Britse toeristen (hebben geen aanmoediging nodig om) zich te misdragen / rare streken uit te halen (in het buitenland).

*Opmerking*

*Indien het aspect “Britten/Brits” of het aspect “zich misdragen / rare streken uithalen” ontbreekt, geen scorepunt toekennen.*

**37** 􀂄 **A**

**38 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

(Britten kunnen niet tegen) het vrije alcoholgebruik (in het buitenland) / Britten drinken te veel alcohol op vakantie / worden dronken, omdat ze te veel de drinkgewoonten van thuis blijven volgen. / De strikte sluitingstijden van Engelse pubs.

*Opmerking 1*

*Indien het aspect “drank(gebruik)/pubs” in het antwoord ontbreekt, geen scorepunt toekennen.*

*Opmerking 2*

*Voor een antwoord zoals “Britten hebben in het buitenland het gevoel van een gevangene die net vrijkomt uit de gevangenis.” geen scorepunt toekennen*.

**Tekst 14 Rumble in the jungle**

**39 maximumscore 1:** A vaccine (tweede helft alinea 2)

**40 E  
41 maximumscore 2** antwoorden met de volgende strekking:  
• Reizigers krijgen geen waarschuwing meer dat ze iets verkeerds gegeten hebben 1  
• Bijzondere plaatsen in de (derde) wereld zullen overspoeld worden door toeristen 1

**Tekst 15**

**Maximumscore 1**

**42** een antwoord met de volgende strekking: Omdat we (blijkbaar) zo aan seks- en geweldscènes zijn gewend.

**43** **A**

**44** **B**

**Maximumscore 1**

**45** een antwoord met de volgende strekking: (Het openlijk aandacht besteden aan seks en geweld in films en dergelijke) heeft ervoor gezorgd dat het bestaan ervan/van seksuele geweldsmisdrijven nu niet meer doodgezwegen wordt/geen taboe meer is.

**46** **B**

**Maximumscore 2**

**47** een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

• (Hij prijst Dickens omdat) hij de lezer de ogen opende voor wreedheid jegens kinderen **1**

• (Hij bekritiseert hem omdat) hij niet hetzelfde heeft gedaan waar het seksueel misbruik betrof **1**

*Opmerking: Wanneer het terrein (“wreedheid jegens kinderen” / “seksueel misbruik”) niet gespecificeerd is, dient aan het betreffende antwoordelement geen scorepunt toegekend te worden.*

**48 C**

**Maximumscore 1**

**49**  een antwoord met de volgende strekking: Ze worden aangezet tot navolging door allerlei vormen van geweld in films. / Ze krijgen een kick van het kijken naar allerlei vormen van geweld in films.

**50 C**

**Tekst 16 Pigged out**

**Maximumscore 1**

**51** 􀂆 een antwoord met de volgende strekking: De chirurgen zijn zo goed geworden in het uitvoeren van orgaantransplantaties dat er een groeiend tekort aan organen is.

**52** 􀂄 **D**

**53 Maximumscore 1** een antwoord met de volgende strekking: Dierlijke virussen kunnen een ander effect hebben op mensen dan op dieren / kunnen een dodelijk effect hebben op mensen.

**54** 􀂄 **D**

**55 Maximumscore 1** 􀂆 pigs and people (have lived together for so long) (regels 44-45)

**56 Maximumscore 2** 􀂆 een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

• Mogelijke gevaren moeten geïnventariseerd worden **1**

• Er moet systematische controle van de ontvangers van dierlijke organen zijn **1**

**tekst 17 Dumbing up**

Maximumscore 1

57􀂆 een antwoord bestaande uit twee elementen, met de volgende strekking:

• (De tegenstrijdigheid van) het stijgen van het IQ (bij de Britten),

• terwijl (tegelijkertijd) de parate kennis lijkt af te nemen.

Indien een element ontbreekt of een fout bevat 0

Indien van een van beide elementen alléén een voorbeeld wordt gegeven 0

tekst 18

**No case for laying blame on the dead**

**58** 􀂄**D**

**59** 􀂄**C**

**Maximumscore 1**

**60** 􀂆een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

De maatregelen (die genomen worden om epidemieën te bestrijden) doen de toestand vaak

alleen maar verslechteren.

**Maximumscore 1**

**61** 􀂆• victim-blaming (and)

• oppression

Indien slechts één van beide woorden wordt gegeven **0**

**62** 􀂄**A**

**Maximumscore 1**

**63** 􀂆één van de volgende:

• (Watts verwijt) de doktoren die een leprakolonie stichtten dat zij geen goede behandelingen

boden / niet genoeg deden tegen lepra. (of een antwoord van dezelfde strekking)

• (Watts verwijt) Snow/degene die het verband tussen besmet water en cholera ontdekte dat

hij niet meteen de cholerabacil ontdekte. (of een antwoord van dezelfde strekking)

tekst 19 **Talking ’bout their regeneration**

**64** 􀂄 **A**

**Maximumscore 1**

**65** 􀂆 excitement / vibe

**66** 􀂄 **A**

**Maximumscore 1**

**67** 􀂆 een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

Dat Roger Daltrey wel behoorlijk moe zal zijn geweest na het concert.

tekst 20

**Family values**

**68 A**

**69 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

Omdat zij/kinderen van rijke ouders er belang bij hebben hun erfenis veilig

te stellen / het risico lopen minder te erven / veel te verliezen hebben.

**70** 1 en 3

**71 maximumscore 1**

een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

Dat kinderen meer aandacht besteden aan hun ouders. / Dat ouders meer

aandacht van hun kinderen krijgen.

**72** 2 en 3

Tekst 21

**Chris Woodhead: Teachers must be allowed to teach**

**73** 􀂄 **A**

**74** 􀂄 **A**

**Maximumscore 1**

**75** 􀂆 een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

Goed onderwijs verandert niet principieel van karakter.

**Maximumscore 1**

**76** 􀂆 een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

De verwachtingen die de leerkracht heeft van zijn leerlingen zijn bepalend voor hun succes.

**Maximumscore 1**

**77** 􀂆 een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

Door iedere leerling bij de les te betrekken.

**78** 􀂄 **C**

**Maximumscore 2**

**79** 􀂆 een antwoord met de volgende strekking:

• Kennis veroudert snel **1**

• Alle informatie/kennis is op het web te vinden **1**

**Maximumscore 2**

**80** 􀂆 *1* positief

*2* negatief

*3* positief

*4* negatief

Indien vier goed **2**

Indien drie goed **1**

Indien twee of minder goed **0**