

## ■ Tekst 1

### 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'*

## ■ Tekst 2

### Paying for the BBC

Sir: As an American who has been living in Britain for many years, I feel compelled to respond to Suzanne Moore's comments on the BBC ("Why do we fund this Bland, Boring, Complacent bunch?", 17 July). The people of Britain should go down on their knees and thank the Lord for the BBC and the licence fee every day.

The most important advantage of a licence fee funded TV service is the lack of advertisements on the BBC, which also forces the commercial channels to limit the amount of time they devote to ads. The horror of American TV is its commercial breaks about every five or six minutes.

Ms Moore mentions golf. Golf and tennis lend themselves to a high frequency of commercials. But here in the UK, one gets to watch the whole game uninterrupted. It's a dream. Why do you think Americans are not interested in football/soccer? It lacks the intrinsic breaks every few minutes which are the prerequisite for a sport to be viable on untrammelled commercial TV, so no US network has any interest in showing it, or supporting it financially.

PHIL AARONSON

*Surrey*

*'The Independent'*

## Tekst 3

# Why the Lord is in the retail

All heavy metal bands worship Satan, right? Er, no. A new breed of Christian rock bands is in town and they're actually selling rather a lot of records, says **Fiona Sturges**

1 **T**hey say that the devil has  
all the best tunes, but  
there is a handful of  
bands who beg to differ.  
5 In the United States,  
Christian rock bands are on the rise,  
in some cases outselling their  
heathen counterparts. These aren't  
Jesus freak drop outs from the  
10 hippie era. We're talking about a  
new generation of young, cool kids  
who cite the Lord, rather than the  
Beatles, as their greatest inspira-  
tion.  
2 At the top of the pile are the  
15 California quartet POD (Payable on  
Death) and Florida's Creed. Despite  
their sinister name, the rap rock  
cross over band POD are a bunch  
20 of softies. Their fans, who are  
known as the Warriors, are begged  
to be nice to one another and stay  
positive. However, the band resist  
being defined by their God fearing  
25 ways. The dreadlocked front man,  
Sonny, recently stated: "We don't  
go out there and give a sermon  
when we get on stage; we don't  
shove anything down anybody's  
30 throat. But we sing about what's  
real in our life." Still, after nearly a  
decade of peddling their wares to  
reluctant audiences, POD finally  
seem to be getting their message  
35 across. Their latest album, Satellite,  
went platinum within a week of its  
release in America. Outselling POD  
in the States are Creed, a metal act  
who sound like a cross between  
40 Soundgarden and Metallica (don't  
they all?). Unlike POD, Creed are  
brimming with attitude and bent on  
converting the masses.



3 On the face of it, religion and  
45 heavy metal may seem as unlikely a  
combination as the Spice Girls and  
IQ, but in reality they couldn't be  
better matched. Metal is, after all,  
one of the more conventional  
50 genres in pop. The music adheres to  
a well worn formula noisy  
guitars, throaty vocals, lots of rage  
while fans must give themselves  
over to a strict dress code.  
55 Furthermore, its practitioners can  
guarantee themselves a constant  
supply of impressionable teenagers.  
4 But religious rock remains thin  
on the ground in the UK. In this  
60 country, musicians with a penchant  
for preaching are greeted with a  
mixture of suspicion and mirth. The  
indie pop act Delirious? are  
perhaps the only openly religious  
65 group to have reached beyond their  
Christian flock of fans and had a  
couple of Top 20 hits. But their  
singer, Martin Smith, believes that  
their fortunes have been restrained  
70 by their religious standpoint.  
Despite their main stream status,  
they have been virtually ignored by  
the music press.  
5 Of course, the Lord and popular  
75 music have a long history.  
Spirituality in music can be traced  
back to early blues and gospel,

while religion has had a profound  
effect on some of the greatest icons  
80 that pop has seen: just look at its  
influence on Elvis Presley, Jerry  
Lee Lewis and Marvin Gaye, or the  
Beatles' transformation from teen  
idols to spiritual pilgrims.  
6 A distinction must be drawn  
85 between artists with religious  
convictions and those who use the  
stage as a pulpit. From the  
Osmonds and Cliff Richard to  
90 Missy Elliott and Moby, it's  
commonplace for artists to express  
their beliefs publicly without  
preaching through their music.  
There have also been a few rock  
95 stars who have enjoyed the benefits  
of the rock'n'roll lifestyle before  
rejecting their sinful ways and  
embracing Jesus. There was Bob  
Dylan's great religious conversion  
100 in the Eighties, which resulted in  
his delivering evangelical speeches  
at his shows. But perhaps the  
greatest balance of sin and salvation  
has been pulled off by Johnny  
105 Cash, an artist who acknowledges  
his sinful deeds in his music while  
praising the Lord at every turn.  
Amen to that.

*'The Independent'*

## Tekst 4



Business leaders are taught in the unlikely setting of London's Globe theatre

## To be or not to be a good boss

### SHAKESPEARE WORKSHOPS

Shakespeare's Henry V would make an excellent modern chief executive, says Richard Olivier, who directed the play at London's Globe theatre.

"When everything seemed at its worst and his troops faced attack by a vastly superior force, he rallied and inspired them with his St Crispin's Day speech, showing all the qualities of leadership we look for in today's busi-

ness people."

Olivier is intrigued by the links between dramatic and executive performance, and explores the relevance of Shakespeare's plays to business in a series of workshops for senior executives which he runs at the Globe theatre.

WIDGET FINN

● *Shakespeare workshops are on March 16, June 7/8 and July 27/28*

*'The Times'*

■ Tekst 5



Magazine Online

## Teen Girls, Sexism, and Marketeting

By Cynthia Peters

**USEFUL  
SUSTAINER  
LINKS**

**YOUR ACCOUNT  
INFORMATION**

**ZNET'S  
TOP PAGE**

**COMMENTARIES  
TOP PAGE**

**COMMENTARIES  
AUTHORS**

**ABOUT THE  
FORUMS**

**ZEO TOP**

**SUSTAINER  
PROGRAM  
INFORMATION**

**SUSTAINER  
PROGRAM  
FEEDBACK**

**CUSTOMIZE**

The more time a teen girl spends reading fashion magazines, the worse she feels about herself, according to a study done by Brigham and Women's hospital released earlier this month. And that's just how marketeers like it. For a girl feeling unattractive, overweight, and in dire need of a boyfriend is more likely to 8 the countless products that promise to correct her flaws, slim her down, and prime her for romance.

Unfortunately for marketeers, however, teen girls are 9. Seventeen Magazine and the MS Foundation discovered in a 1996 poll of 1000 teenagers that only 5% of the girls measured their self-worth by their appearance. They found that boys were more likely than girls to worry about appearances.

So the beauty and fashion magazines spill gallons of ink to convince girls that life revolves around self-care and self-improvement. Between the "do's and don'ts," the exercise advice column, and the ads focused almost exclusively on clothes and make-up, a girl's universe shrinks to the issue of her appearance and ways she can spend money on it. The fact that, in real life, girls actually have a lot more on their minds is regarded as 10. Articles about politics, art, community issues, religion, etc. might actually distract a girl from questions about whether her bare back will look shapely enough in her prom dress.

With the U.S. teen population on the rise (expected peak in 2010 at 35 million), marketeers are experimenting with the best ways to reach this media-wise lot. Raised on Disney and TV shows based on toys (is it a show or an ad?), today's teens have been the target of sophisticated advertising their whole lives. So today's marketeers are having to come up with even more 11 ways of selling to them.

One approach is to imbed advertising in articles and web sites, and to blur the lines between content and 12. Moxiegirl will send you a free subscription to its "magalog" as long as you buy at least "one little thing" from them. Their web site defines what it means to be a "cool chick," all the while blurring the boundaries between "hanging out" and shopping.

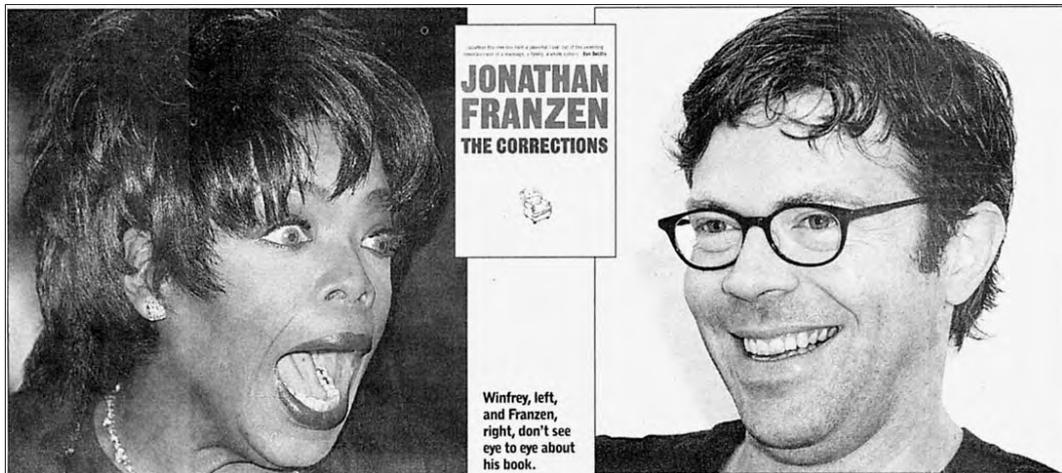
13, if you are a teen or know one, don't despair: there are national publications whose mission is other than marketing. New Moon Magazine ([www.newmoon.org](http://www.newmoon.org)) for girls ages 8 to 14, Teen Voices ([www.teenvoices.com](http://www.teenvoices.com)) for teenage girls, and HUES (Hear Us Emerging Sisters, [www.hues.net](http://www.hues.net)) for young women ages 17 to 29, are all written and edited by girls, teens and adults in collaboration.

Of these, Teen Voices is most committed to 14 young women and uncovering the roots of social problems in the process. For example, their feminist critique of a Nike ad points out the sexist depiction of women in advertising and then goes on to include information about labor laws and an analysis of how companies get you to buy.

The studies show that fashion magazines make girls feel bad about 15, and that girls don't put that much stock in their appearance anyway. So let's support the magazines that don't treat teens as if they are nothing without the shopping mall, and that offer themselves as a catalyst for individual empowerment.

'[www.zmag.org](http://www.zmag.org)'

## Tekst 6



## Oprah's logo is a no go for novelist

by Lawrence Donegan  
San Francisco

1 NOT SINCE Tom Wolfe  
called fellow author John  
Updike a pile of old bones  
has the American literary  
5 scene witnessed such a cat  
fight. In one corner sits  
Jonathan Franzen, author of  
the most critically acclaimed  
novel of the year; in the  
10 other is the country's most  
powerful talk show host  
Oprah Winfrey; and dividing  
them is the age old argu  
ment that high art and pop  
15 ular culture are mutually ex  
clusive.

2 It all began when Oprah  
chose Franzen's *The Correc  
tions*, a wonderful, sweeping  
20 account of a dysfunctional  
American family, as her book  
club's selection for October.  
A perk of being chosen is  
that the publisher is entitled  
25 to put her orange 'Oprah's  
Book Club' logo on the front  
cover a recommendation  
that guarantees a guest spot

on her syndicated television  
30 show, widespread exposure  
and sales in excess of  
500,000 copies.

3 For most authors, such  
recognition is the literary  
35 equivalent of winning the  
lottery but for Franzen his  
selection brought only  
anguish and indecision. 'The  
first weekend after I heard, I  
40 considered turning it down,'  
he told one interviewer. In  
another interview, he sug  
gested his book would be a  
success regardless of  
45 Oprah's opinion of it. He  
spoke of the 'sense of split'  
he felt at becoming one of  
'her' authors. 'She's picked  
50 Franzen, 'but she's picked  
enough sentimental, one di  
mensional ones as well. I  
feel like I'm solidly in the  
high art literary tradition. I  
55 like reading entertaining  
books and this maybe helps  
bridge the gap, but it also  
heightens these feelings of  
being misunderstood.'

60 Winfrey responded by  
withdrawing her support for  
*The Corrections* cancelling  
Franzen's appearance on her  
show, a literary dinner and  
65 any discussion of his book.  
A statement issued by her  
publicist said: 'Jonathan  
Franzen will not be on the  
show because he is seeming  
70 ly uncomfortable and con  
flicted about being chosen as  
a book club selection. It is  
never my intention to make  
anyone feel uncomfortable  
75 or cause anyone conflict. We  
have decided to skip the  
dinner and we're moving on  
to the next book.'

Any embarrassment will  
80 be somewhat eased by the  
success of *The Corrections*.  
Propelled by stunning re  
views, it reached number  
five on the *New York Times*  
85 bestsellers list. Over  
600,000 copies most  
bearing Oprah's stamp of  
approval have been print  
ed.

'The Observer'

■ Tekst 7

## 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'*

■ Tekst 8



## From the editor by Craig Mazer Juvenile (In)justice and Media Hype

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A Taboo Subject

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Fish Are Not  
Swimming  
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Quickies  
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(Th)ink

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1 Another child has been lost to the adult prison complex. Nathan Brazill, the  
14-year-old boy convicted of murdering his teacher in West Palm Beach, is a  
victim of our judicial system. That system, meant to enforce the laws of our  
government, has yet to catch up with the harsh realities of the society it is  
5 working within. Worse yet, the media sheds a misleading light on violent  
crime, and especially on juvenile crime.

2 Violence is present everywhere in today's society. It is cheered on football  
fields and in boxing rings, amazes us in action movies and impresses us  
through surprisingly realistic video games. These desensitizing interactions  
10 definitely have an effect on a child's life.

3 The courts need to recognize this. Trying a juvenile as an adult should be a  
last resort used only for the most vicious of juvenile criminals. But, despite a  
sharp decline in juvenile crime throughout the '90s, every state but one  
enacted or toughened laws during that time, making it easier to try people  
15 under the age of 18 as adults; and more than 200,000 juveniles were tried as  
adults in 1998. According to a 1997 U.S. Department of Justice study, 14,500  
juveniles were estimated to be housed in adult correctional facilities on any  
given day in 1997.

4 You can consider a majority of those 14,500 to now be lost causes, drifting  
20 away in adult facilities. The suicide rate for juveniles held in adult jails is five  
times the rate of those in the general youth population and eight times the  
rate for those in juvenile detention facilities according to the Community  
Research Center in 1980. And while I couldn't find any statistics to prove it, I  
figure that juveniles housed in adult facilities are far more likely to return there  
25 again and again than those housed in youth facilities. I imagine that when  
you're in the company of career criminals for an extended period of time, it's  
hard not to become part of that culture.

5 Before a child becomes a criminal, he's been shown the bleakness regularly  
on the news. The media gives a distorted picture of violent crime. For  
30 example, while there was a 33% decline in murder between 1990 and 1998,  
there was a 473% increase in murder coverage on ABC, CBS, and NBC  
evening news programs. While murders made up 1-2% of all arrests,  
murders made up more than a quarter of the crimes reported on the evening  
news. This remains true today.

6 35 Worse yet is the depiction of youth crime. One study quoted by an April 2001  
Los Angeles Times article ("Off Balance: Media Coverage of Youth Crime")  
showed that 68% of local TV news stories about violence in California  
involved youth. However, youth made up only 14% of violent crime arrests in  
California.

7 40 So, where does that leave today's youth and what can be done? The problem  
lies with the news media and the judicial process. The judicial system needs  
to clearly recognize the difference between a child committing a crime and an  
adult. They also need to recognize the effect of violent images and take this  
into consideration when trying juveniles. Those images have a far different  
45 effect on children than adults. And adults, those running the news media,  
need to work at showing more uplifting images of youth on the news instead  
of the dreary and repetitive images of juvenile crime.

## Tekst 9

# I just can't eat that stuff

Many people are changing diets in a belief that they have a food intolerance. But, Roger Dobson asks, is the diagnosis the real problem?

1 **W**hen man first settled  
down and began to  
grow cereals 10,000  
or so years ago, it was a key  
5 moment in the beginnings of  
civilisation. It heralded the arrival  
of settlements, long term planning,  
teamwork, and an all year supply  
of food. But it gave birth to  
10 something else too. The wheat that  
they grew for the first time sowed  
the seeds for what some would say  
is one of the biggest epidemics the  
world has seen, food intolerance.

2 15 According to some estimates,  
one in five people, perhaps even  
half the population, suffer with  
some kind of intolerance to foods  
as diverse as cheese, coffee, bread,  
20 milk, and yeast as well as wheat.  
Food intolerance is linked to  
conditions as varied as irritable  
bowel syndrome, asthma, autism,  
eczema, arthritis, hyperactivity  
25 and chronic fatigue syndrome, and  
it has also spawned a huge  
industry, turning out alternative  
diets, supplements, and self help  
books and videos.

3 30 But there is now growing  
scepticism about the scale of the  
food intolerance epidemic, and an  
increasing concern that people  
may be eating an unbalanced diet.  
35 A new study by the British  
Nutrition Foundation suggests that  
only one to two per cent of adults  
are food intolerant, and that  
although around five to eight per  
40 cent of children are affected too,



**Foods containing yeast or wheat can cause reactions in some people**

up to 90 per cent of them have  
outgrown the intolerance by the  
age of three. But others disagree,  
and say that the problem is  
45 underestimated: "Many people  
don't know the symptoms they  
have are caused by food, so the  
underestimate of food intolerance  
must be substantial," says  
50 Professor Jonathan Brostoff,  
professor of allergy and environ-  
mental health at King's College,  
London. "It is a very real problem.  
Patients come to the clinic who are  
55 really ill, with headaches, a fuzzy  
brain, irritable bowel, aching  
joints, and desperately tired. Put  
them on a diet and six to eight  
weeks later, they walk in, upright,  
60 pink cheeks, no longer with bags  
under the eyes."

4 Although there is little doubt  
that some people are intolerant to  
some foods, especially lactose and  
65 gluten, it is the apparent scale of  
the problem and the effects of the  
resulting dietary changes on long  
term health that are causing  
concern. "It seems to have become  
70 the thing to do, to blame problems  
on food intolerance," says Claire  
MacEvilly, nutrition scientist with

the British Nutrition Foundation.  
"Reactions to food are blamed for  
75 weight gain, headaches, spots,  
rashes and general aches and  
pains. Our concern is that people  
are excluding food from their diet  
and not replacing it, and their diet  
80 is becoming unbalanced."

5 The foundation is dismissive  
of many of the diagnostic tests for  
food intolerance, some of which  
cost up to £250: "The vast  
85 majority of so called methods of  
diagnosis advocated in magazines  
and via the internet are without  
scientific basis. At best the patient  
is likely just to have wasted  
90 money, at worst these tests can  
result in misdiagnosis and the  
unnecessary treatment of a disease  
that does not exist by the use of an  
inappropriate and potentially  
95 dangerous diet," it says.

6 But Professor Brostoff says  
that diet is a therapy that works. "I  
know that if I had multiple food  
intolerance, I'd go on a diet, clean  
100 myself out, and add one food back  
at a time. You are the only  
barometer of your own intoler-  
ance."

*'The Independent'*

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

## Tekst 10 Prosopagnosia

# PROSOPAGNOSIA

## The inability to recognize faces

### What is *Prosopagnosia*?

Imagine that every person has a camera inside their head. Every time they meet somebody for the first time, they take a picture with their camera, develop the picture, and file it away for future use. When they meet the same person at a later time, they already have a record of the person which they filed away. They can compare the two pictures and say, "Aha, I know who that person is!" For me, I take a picture with my camera, but I never store it away.

### I know what you mean. I can't recognize faces either.

I have encountered many people who have great difficulty with remembering names. However, there are very few people who are unable to recognize faces. Names and faces are two distinctly separate entities.

### You can see, right?

I have no trouble seeing things. **Prosopagnosia** has nothing to do with sight. I have trouble remembering what I have seen before. This can, and often does, become easier if I have spent a significant amount of time with individual people. I tend to remember people better when I have something to associate them with, and the more time I get to spend with a person, the more likely I am to remember them.

### Is it just faces?

No. I also have difficulty finding my way around places that I'm not very familiar with. I can hear you say, "Now wait a minute there. I have trouble finding my way around new places too." I doubt that it takes you three weeks to figure out your way around a college campus as I have managed to do. For those of you who are unfamiliar with Drew University, it is considered a small university.

Since the creation of this web page, I have made contact with another prosopagnosiac who tells me that he does not have difficulty finding his way around. However, the conditions of his situation are somewhat different from mine in that he was born with the condition. I guess there is a genetic tendency towards prosopagnosia but the catch is that for those people who acquire prosopagnosia genetically, it tends to be handed down in varying amounts, whereas those of us who acquire prosopagnosia through an injury tend to get it in greater amounts. He just recently discovered that he had prosopagnosia after a long battle with stress from school and work which he, for a long time, did not understand. However, by his explanation to me, he also has some distorted hearing and therefore has had to use sight as a major part of his battle to deal with the world. I had once suggested among our discussions that I had often considered that the prospect of being blind instead of prosopagnosiac had crossed my mind as perhaps being an easier thing

to deal with. He had vehemently disagreed on a personal basis because, without his eyesight, he would lose most of the information he is capable of picking up.

Also, as an example, if you were to ask me to describe a bird, I would tell you that a bird has wings and most birds fly. However, if you asked me to describe a robin, I would have a very difficult time.

I am able to remember the BIG details but I usually miss the smaller ones if they are not pointed out to me. Along those same lines, I will often miss important pieces of conversation because I am not necessarily able to see the facial expressions which are a large part of the interaction between people as they converse. A short glance without moving one's head, or a brief smile might be things that I would miss entirely in casual conversation. However, if somebody were to wave at me, I would probably see it because it is a big movement.

### **Is *Prosopagnosia* curable?**

The answer to that question is no. Do I wish it was curable? I can't say that I don't.

### **Doesn't having *Prosopagnosia* bug you?**

No, but it used to bug me a lot. I went through a stage where I truly believed the world was out to get me. Don't get me wrong...I still believe the world is out to get me, but the difference is that I expect certain things to happen and I am no longer surprised when they do. An axiom that I see often and live by goes as follows: If you are different, then you are bad. I have evolved into a pessimist by nature.

What really bugs me is when people don't ask me questions either because they think they already know all of the answers or because they don't want to "pester" me with questions. I am more than willing to answer questions.

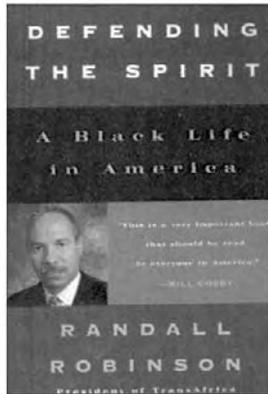
### **How do you cope with it?**

I think part of the answer to that question is that I don't ever remember being able to recognize faces. I had to relearn everything from scratch after I came out of a coma, but I never experienced the sense of loss and frustration that I hear is so common in similar situations where the person is significantly older than I was. They knew what they could do before and are frustrated that they were no longer able to do the things that they had always done. I had the time to "rework my wiring" and I never believed, until I tried enough times, that there was ever anything that I couldn't accomplish.

*'[www.anything\\_balloons.com/glenn/prosopagnosia.shtml](http://www.anything_balloons.com/glenn/prosopagnosia.shtml)'*

## Tekst 11

# the African-American connection

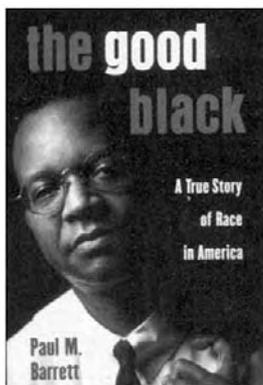


### **DEFENDING THE SPIRIT** **A Black Life in America**

*Randall Robinson*

The memoir of an outspoken activist and advocate for the rights and freedoms of blacks at home and abroad. (Biography)  
Plume

ISBN: 0-452-27968-2 **\$12.95**

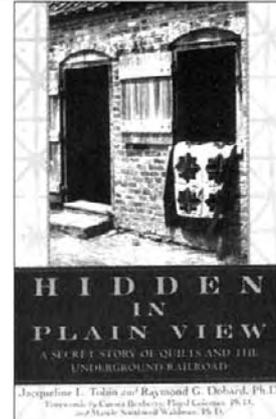


### **THE GOOD BLACK** **A True Story of Race in America**

*Paul M. Barrett*

Follow the story of Larry Mungin and examine the implications of discrimination through the case that set one black lawyer against his powerful white law firm. (Biography)

Dutton  
ISBN: 0-525-94344-7 **\$23.95**



### **HIDDEN IN PLAIN VIEW** **The Secret Story of Quilts and the Underground Railroad**

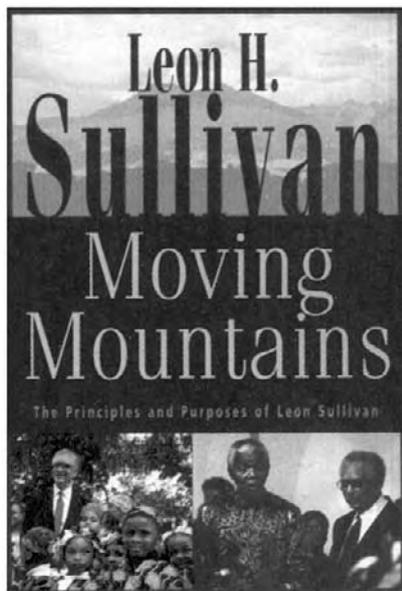
*Jacqueline Tobin & Raymond Dobard, Ph.D.*

*Preface by Cuesta Benberry*

Three people from completely different backgrounds piece together an amazing American story of how slave quilt patterns served as maps to escape on the Underground Railroad. Using extensive research and oral history, they prove the existence of a sophisticated African-American network that used messages in quilt patterns, spirituals, and Masonic symbols to help guide runaways to freedom. (African-American History)

Doubleday

ISBN: 0-385-49137-9 **\$27.50**



**MOVING MOUNTAINS**  
**The Principles and Purposes of Leon Sullivan**

*Leon H. Sullivan*

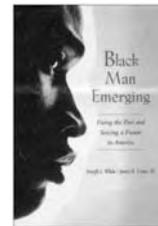
“Whether yellow, black, brown, or white, every American ought to read *Moving Mountains*. The Sullivan principles ought to be as required for every American child as the Pledge of Allegiance and the Bill of Rights.” – Rev. Jesse Jackson Sr., from the foreword.

This is the story of the first African American elected to the board of directors of General Motors, and how he changed South Africa and America forever.

(Biography)

Judson Publishing

ISBN: 0-8170-1289-3 **\$22.00**



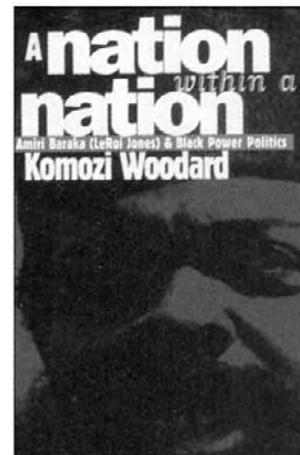
**BLACK MAN EMERGING**  
**Facing the Past and Seizing a Future in America**

*Joseph L. White & James Henry Cones, III*

Faced with centuries of racism, the signals society sends, and choices they must make about what they want from life, how can black men in America reach their full potential? Two psychologists use case history and biographical sketches of black men who have failed – and prevailed – and discuss the issues facing today’s black men. (Psychology / African-American Studies)

W.H. Freeman

ISBN: 0-7167-2895-8 **\$26.95**



**A NATION WITHIN A NATION**  
**Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones) & Black Power Politics**

*Komozi Woodard*

In this moving insider’s account, Woodard shows the impact of Baraka’s cultural approach to Black Power Politics, and his role in the phenomenal spread of black nationalism in urban centers. Best known as the father of the Black Arts Movement, Baraka is an Obie-winning playwright and a prolific poet and essayist. (Nonfiction)

University of North Carolina Press

ISBN: 0-8078-4761-5 **\$17.95 paper**

# Eindexamen Engels havo 2004-I

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*Let op: beantwoord een open vraag altijd in het Nederlands, behalve als het anders is aangegeven.  
Als je in het Engels antwoordt, levert dat 0 punten op.*

## ■ Tekst 1 Postcards from the cutting edge

- 1p 1  Wat was het belangrijkste kenmerk van de tentoonstelling die in deze tekst wordt beschreven?

## ■ Tekst 2 Paying for the BBC

- 1p 2 ■ According to Phil Aaronson, American networks do not broadcast soccer matches on TV because
- A Americans are not used to concentrating on such long programmes.
  - B in the United States soccer is not a popular sport at all.
  - C soccer does not lend itself to showing a lot of commercials during matches.
  - D they object to the excessive commercialism of football.

## ■ Tekst 3 Why the Lord is in the retail

- 3p 3  Geef voor elk van de onderstaande uitspraken aan of deze wel of niet van toepassing is op POD volgens alinea 2.

1 POD play various musical styles, which together make up a weak mixture.

2 POD have trouble controlling the aggressive behaviour of fans during concerts.

3 POD stress the importance of a friendly and constructive attitude.

4 POD's main aim is to convert young people.

5 POD struggled for years before they became successful.

6 POD are doing better in the United States than Creed are.

Noteer het nummer van elke uitspraak, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".

- 3p 4  "in reality they couldn't be better matched" (regels 47-48)  
Geef voor elk van de onderstaande aspecten aan of het deze uitspraak wel of niet ondersteunt volgens alinea 3.

1 Bepaalde kleding.

2 Herkenbare muziekstijl.

3 Maatschappijkritische houding.

4 Serieuze taakopvatting.

5 Uitbundige levensstijl.

6 Veel jeugdige aanhang.

Noteer het nummer van elk aspect, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".

- 1p 5 ■ What is the main aim of paragraph 4?
- A To illustrate the lack of professionalism of music journalists in the UK.
  - B To make clear that religious rock music is not popular in the UK.
  - C To provide examples of the dedication of Christian rock fans in the UK.

- 1p 6 ■ How does the author round off her article with paragraph 6?
- A By encouraging her readers to be open to religious pop music.
  - B By illustrating how non-religious artists have inspired Christian ones.
  - C By showing that success and religious convictions seldom go together.
  - D By specifying various categories of religious pop musicians.

## ■ Tekst 4 To be or not to be a good boss

- 1p 7 ■ What is the main aim of the Shakespeare workshops?
- A To analyse Shakespearian characters.
  - B To increase employers' cultural awareness.
  - C To provide advanced management training.
  - D To study styles of leadership through the ages.

## ■ Tekst 5 Teen Girls, Sexism, and Marketeering

*Kies bij iedere open plek in de tekst het juiste antwoord uit de gegeven mogelijkheden.*

- 1p 8 ■
- A be dissatisfied with
  - B look critically at
  - C spend money on

- 1p 9 ■
- A a difficult target
  - B a low income group
  - C an unhappy lot
  - D an unlikely mix

- 1p 10 ■
- A decisive
  - B hopeful
  - C irrelevant
  - D natural

- 1p 11 ■
- A familiar
  - B honest
  - C inventive

- 1p 12 ■
- A homepage lay out
  - B objective facts
  - C product promotion
  - D target group

- 1p 13 ■
- A However
  - B In short
  - C Moreover
  - D Therefore

- 1p 14 ■
- A brainwashing
  - B criticizing
  - C informing

- 1p 15 ■
- A feminism
  - B marketeers
  - C society
  - D themselves

## ■ Tekst 6 Oprah's logo is a no go for novelist

- 1p 16 ■ How does the writer introduce the conflict between Oprah Winfrey and Jonathan Franzen in the first paragraph?
- A By describing its historical background in detail.
  - B By giving a rough outline of its nature and subject matter.
  - C By highlighting the relation between artists and their public.
- “for Franzen his selection brought only anguish and indecision” (lines 36-38)
- 1p 17 ■ Why did Jonathan Franzen have doubts about his selection?
- A He believed that his book would sell better without Oprah Winfrey's interference.
  - B He did not agree with any nominations made by Oprah Winfrey's book club before.
  - C He feared that the quality of his book would be underrated as a result.
  - D He hated the idea of his book being treated as a commercial product.
- 1p 18 ■ Which of the following could Jonathan Franzen have said before “I like reading entertaining books” (lines 54-56) to stress his point?
- A Don't get me wrong!
  - B Don't think me old-fashioned!
  - C Don't underestimate me!
- 1p 19 ■ Which of the following would fit before “most bearing Oprah's stamp of approval” (lines 86-88)?
- A discouragingly,
  - B fortunately,
  - C hopefully,
  - D ironically,
- 1p 20 □ Geeft de schrijver van dit artikel aan wat hij zelf vindt van *The Corrections*, het boek van Jonathan Franzen? Zo ja, citeer de woorden waarmee hij dit doet. Zo nee, schrijf op “Nee”.
- 1p 21 ■ How can this article be characterised best?
- A As a critical discussion of the influence of TV on literature.
  - B As a personal reaction to a much-discussed news item.
  - C As an attempt to discredit Jonathan Franzen.
  - D As an indirect way of promoting Oprah Winfrey's book club.
  - E As an objective report on a literary news topic.

## ■ Tekst 7 Power of the pocket

- “On Thursday ... conventional soya” (lines 5-7)
- 1p 22 ■ 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 23 □ Leg uit wat de schrijver hiermee bedoelt.

## ■ Tekst 8 Juvenile (In)justice and Media Hype

- 1p **24** ■ How does the writer introduce the subject of this article in paragraph 1?  
A By commenting on the popular view concerning his subject.  
B By describing a case that he was personally involved in.  
C By highlighting one particular aspect of his subject.  
D By outlining the main points of the article.
- “Worse yet ... juvenile crime.” (regels 5-6)
- 1p **25** □ In welke alinea of alinea’s illustreert de schrijver deze uitspraak?  
Noteer het nummer van deze alinea of alinea’s.
- 1p **26** □ Vat de hoofdgedachte van alinea 2 samen.
- 1p **27** ■ Which of the following reflects the writer’s opinion in paragraph 3?  
A Children are as much responsible for their actions as grown-ups.  
B Living conditions in US prisons should be improved as soon as possible.  
C Recent developments in US legislation against youth crime are alarming.  
D US courts have dealt with young criminals in a successful way.
- “You can consider ... lost causes” (regel 19)
- 2p **28** □ Noem de twee argumenten waarop de schrijver deze uitspraak baseert.
- 1p **29** ■ How could the sentence “While murders ... evening news.” (lines 32-34) also begin?  
A And while...  
B But while...  
C For while...
- 1p **30** □ Wat wil de schrijver aantonen met de percentages in alinea 6?
- 1p **31** ■ What is the main aim of this article?  
A To analyse the results of recent research into youth crime.  
B To generate more interest in the causes of youth crime.  
C To stress the need for a more balanced approach to youth crime.
- 3p **32** □ Geef voor elk van de onderstaande citaten aan of het om een feit of om de mening van de schrijver van dit artikel gaat.  
1 “Worse yet ... juvenile crime.” (regels 5-6)  
2 “According to ... in 1997.” (regels 16-18)  
3 “You can ... adult facilities.” (regels 19-20)  
4 “And while ... youth facilities.” (regels 23-25)  
5 “However, youth ... in California.” (regels 38-39)  
6 “And adults ... juvenile crime.” (regels 45-47)  
Noteer het nummer van elk citaat, gevolgd door “feit” of “mening”.

## ■ Tekst 9 I just can’t eat that stuff

- “But it gave birth to something else too.” (regels 9-10)
- 1p **33** □ Leg uit wat er met “something else” bedoeld wordt.

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- 1p **34** ■ Which of the following can be concluded from paragraph 2?
- A According to research, there are more food products that can cause intolerance than people realise.
  - B According to the writer, people with a food intolerance can easily diagnose and treat their condition themselves.
  - C A lot of people expect to make money by providing food intolerance cures.
  - D The number of people who are suffering from food intolerance is growing rapidly.

- 2p **35** □ Geef voor elk van de onderstaande citaten aan of dit wel of niet in overeenstemming is met de opvattingen van de British Nutrition Foundation.  
Baseer je antwoord op de alinea's 3 en 4.  
1 "there is ... intolerance epidemic" (regels 30-32)  
2 "people may ... unbalanced diet" (regels 33-34)  
3 "the underestimate ... be substantial" (regels 47-49)  
4 "there is ... some foods" (regels 62-64)  
Noteer het nummer van elk citaat, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".

- 1p **36** ■ Which of the following does Professor Brostoff say about food intolerance patients in paragraph 3?
- A They are seldom taken seriously by medical doctors.
  - B They mistake all kinds of illnesses for food allergies.
  - C They often do not realise what is at the root of their health problems.
  - D They often have to wait a long time before their problem is diagnosed.

- 1p **37** ■ How could paragraph 5 also begin?
- A Amazingly, the foundation...
  - B Ironically, the foundation...
  - C Not surprisingly, the foundation...
  - D To be fair, the foundation...

"The foundation is dismissive of many of the diagnostic tests for food intolerance" (lines 81-83)

- 1p **38** ■ What is the foundation's main objection?
- A Most of these tests are very expensive.
  - B There are no research data to support the claims of these tests.
  - C The results of these tests may cause people to feel stressed.
  - D These tests are not suitable for amateur use.

"You are the only barometer of your own intolerance." (regels 101-103)

- 1p **39** □ Leg uit wat Professor Brostoff hiermee bedoelt.

- 1p **40** ■ What is the point of view of the writer, Roger Dobson, on the subject of his article?
- A He agrees with the standpoint of the British Nutrition Foundation.
  - B He clearly sides with Professor Brostoff and his approach.
  - C He presents the information neutrally and does not take a stand.

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

## ■ Tekst 10 Prosopagnosia

- 1p **41**  Blijkt uit de tekst hoe Prosopagnosia veroorzaakt kan worden? Zo ja, onder welk kopje? Zo nee, antwoord "Nee".

## ■ Tekst 11 The African-American connection

Voor een werkstuk zoek je een boek over de rol van Afrikaans-Amerikaanse soldaten tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog.

- 1p **42**  Staat er in de folder The African-American Connection een boek over dit onderwerp vermeld? Zo ja, schrijf de titel van dat boek op. Zo nee, antwoord "Nee".