

■ Tekst 1

## Domino's delivers

Under the heading better late than never comes the news this week that Domino's Pizza Inc. no longer will limit delivery service in minority neighborhoods without hard evidence that its drivers are at risk.

In Washington, D.C., several residents of a black neighborhood sued Domino's for refusing to deliver pizza to customers' doors. They point out that their neigh-

borhood actually has a lower crime rate than other areas where Domino's not only delivers, but actually has outlets.

In an agreement with the Justice Department announced Monday, Domino's exchanged racism for reason. Its managers will consult crime reports and talk to community groups and local businesses before shutting off an area.

*USA Today*

## Tekst 2

# Parental guide to living with teenagers

1 “I HAVEN’T told him that  
he’s made me feel like  
jumping in front of a train,  
but I feel anguish, rage,  
5 misery, humiliation and, yes,  
suicidal at times,” says  
Rosamund, mother of a 16  
year old son. *The Terrible  
Teens* is full of quotes like  
10 this. Kate Figs seems to  
have had two main  
objectives: to reassure  
parents that they are not  
alone in finding life with  
15 adolescents challenging and  
difficult; and to show parents  
how to learn to live with their  
teenagers.

2 But she focuses on the  
20 former, reproducing many  
depressing tales from parents.  
Gita, mother of 16 year old  
twins, says: “Trying to be  
nice to your children when  
25 they’re not very likeable  
that’s the hardest part,  
because they’re not people  
that you want to be around.”  
Thanks for that, Gita; I’m  
30 sure your children enjoy  
being with their mother too,  
if that’s how you talk to  
them.

3 The subtitle of this book  
35 is “What every parent needs  
to know”, which seems the  
tiniest bit arrogant. How can  
she know what every parent  
needs to know? A big fan of  
40 stereotypes, she finds “all”  
adolescents self centred,  
moody, difficult and prone to  
obsession. She is so fond of  
the image of the  
45 dysfunctional teen that she



### ► The Terrible Teens

Kate Figs

Penguin, £9.99

was “staggered by the  
number of healthy family  
homes” she found. But you  
cannot generalise about *every*  
50 teenager like this. I know  
loads of perfectly fine  
teenagers who don’t need to  
be treated with the caution  
Figs recommends.

4 55 Nor does she offer any  
advice on living with your  
“egotistic ... narcissistic ...  
hypocritical” teenage son/  
daughter other than to say:  
60 “Teenagers need under  
standing, guidance, empathy  
and a sense of security from  
parents”. This is true but, as a  
teenager myself, I feel that  
65 most parents should be able  
to understand their children  
and guide them through life  
without having to read about

it in a guidebook.

5 70 Don’t worry. Figs admits  
that adolescents have some  
good points. They sleep a lot,  
which cuts down the amount  
of time that you have to  
75 spend with them. They go out  
a lot, so you don’t have to see  
them much. And they can  
cook beans on toast, so you  
don’t have to worry about  
80 them starving.

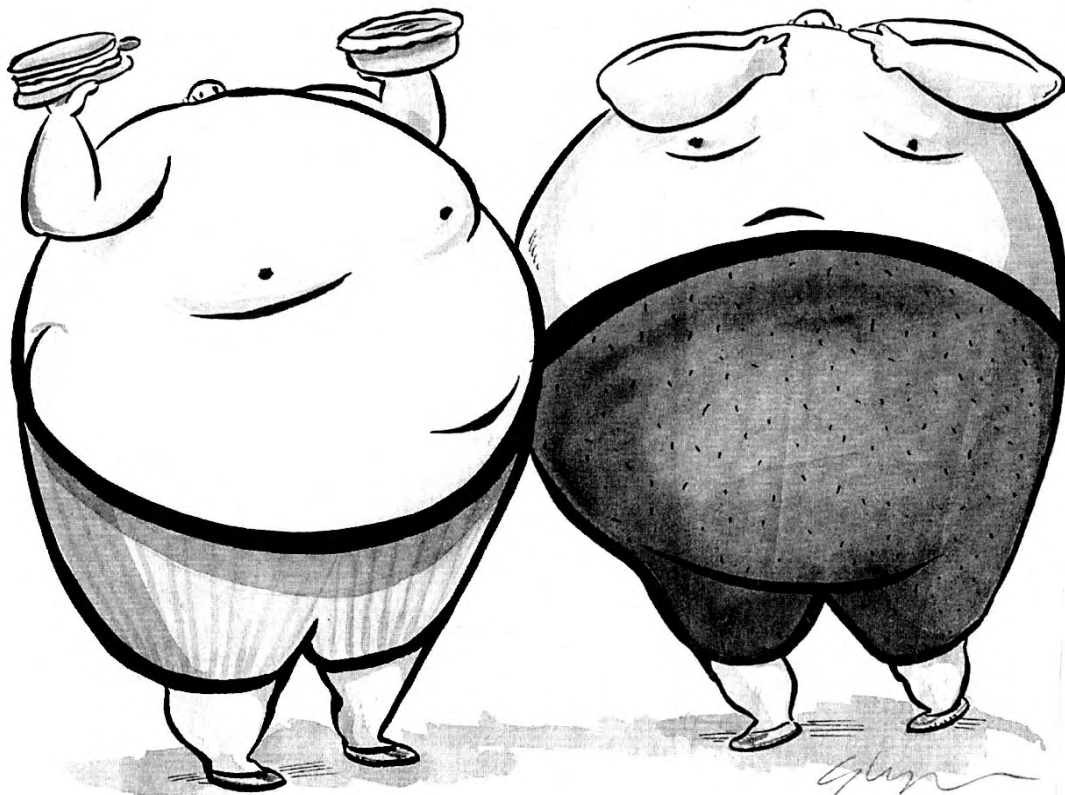
6 If you want to hear about  
the problems other people  
have with older children, then  
*The Terrible Teens* is a useful  
85 window into a world of  
moaning mothers (strangely  
enough, almost no men seem  
to have volunteered similar  
horror stories). My advice is  
90 to talk to your children, not  
read about them. Besides, if  
they catch you reading a  
book called *The Terrible  
Teens*, you’ve had it anyway.

SOPHIE HART-WALSH

*The Independent*

## Tekst 3

### BODY AND MIND



## Overweight may feed on itself

As fatness levels rise, **Victoria Griffith** suggests we need to be unhappy with our weight to control it

1 Leslie Heinberg, a psychologist  
at Johns Hopkins University in  
the US, published a contro-  
versial finding on weight con-  
5 trol a year ago: we need to be  
unhappy with our bodies to  
have the motivation to shed  
excess fat.

2 While that conclusion may  
10 seem obvious to lay people, it  
contradicts what many scientists  
have come to believe about  
obesity. A number of weight-  
loss programmes aim to boost  
15 participants' self-image before  
putting them on a diet. Self-  
criticism causes stress, and  
stress leads to overeating, the  
argument goes.

3 20 As the world gets fatter, re-  
searchers are searching for ways  
to control weight. The most  
simple explanation for the epi-

demic is that we are taking in  
25 too many calories and expen-  
ding too little energy. Yet this  
does little to address the real  
question about weight control:  
what are the factors that under-  
30 mine our self-control?

4 According to one theory,  
humans are programmed to eat  
too much because throughout  
most of our history food was  
35 scarce. Overindulgence was an  
insurance policy against days  
when there might be no break-  
fast, lunch or dinner. A hearty  
appetite was a positive survival  
40 trait. In modern nations, food is  
plentiful and affordable. Yet our  
genetic make-up is static. The  
result is too much fat.

5 Such knowledge, however,  
45 has done nothing to help control  
obesity, and may have made the

epidemic worse by encouraging  
people to believe they have no  
control over their long-term  
50 weight.

6 Environmental factors such  
as television viewing and junk  
food play a role. Yet these  
factors have been in place for  
55 decades. The lifestyle of Ame-  
ricans has not changed drama-  
tically since 1990, so why are  
the rates of obesity rising so  
dramatically?

7 60 Research such as Heinberg's  
provides clues. Heinberg's ex-  
periment asked 88 women and  
61 men about to embark on a  
diet and exercise programme to  
65 rate their feelings about their  
bodies. Although participants  
lost equal amounts of weight  
during the first six months, stark  
differences later emerged. Fif-

# Eindexamen Engels havo 2004-II

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70 teen months after the experi-  
ment, those who had been  
most dissatisfied with their  
bodies had lost an average of  
7.25lb. Those most satisfied  
75 with their physique had gained  
2.5lb. So negative self-image  
may play a role in weight con-  
trol, but the widespread occur-  
rence of obesity distorts  
80 people's concept of normal  
weight.

8 Researchers have long seen  
the media's fascination with  
thinness as a negative influence  
85 on society. The obsession en-  
courages eating disorders such  
as anorexia nervosa and bu-  
limia, say critics. No one knows  
precisely how many Americans  
90 suffer from such disorders, but  
the figure is certainly no more  
than 10 per cent. In contrast, up  
95 to 70 per cent of Americans are  
clinically defined as overweight.  
Yet people may pay more  
attention to the cues around  
them than to fantasy images on  
television or in magazines.  
100 Judging oneself to be fat or thin  
may depend more on the weight  
of those we live and work with.  
"Obesity may feed on itself,"  
105 says Michael First, a professor  
of psychology at Columbia  
University. "As you see more  
obese people around you, it  
becomes less stigmatised, more  
normalised. There's a possible  
110 feedback loop that breaks down  
the motivation to maintain a  
healthy weight."

10 If obesity breeds more  
obesity, it does not bode well  
for the future, because the crisis  
115 is only likely to get worse. It  
also presents a challenge to  
health officials, who may be  
hard-pressed to increase dis-  
comfort about obesity without  
120 fuelling prejudice against  
overweight individuals.

11 Yet society must come to  
terms with the psychology of  
overeating to address the  
125 problem. "Research in this area  
is chronically underfunded,"  
says Kelly Brownell, director of  
Yale University Centre for  
Eating and Weight Disorders.  
130 "Anyone who pretends to know  
the answer is crazy. The only  
thing we really know is that  
food has tremendous psycho-  
logical meaning to people. How  
135 to translate that knowledge into  
weight loss is another thing."

*The Financial Times*

## Tekst 4

### LETTERS

#### MAIL CALL

#### We Are Not Blameless

**Our May 3 report on the Littleton school killings<sup>1)</sup> prompted our readers to search for answers. Many blamed the easy availability of guns in America. "We would also have mass killers if we could buy weapons as easily as we buy chewing gum," said one. Another added, "Guns do not kill people, but they do make it easier."**



BEFORE EVEN OPENING THE MAY 3 ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK, I want to say thank you to the editors of the magazine. You wisely decided not to glorify the mass murderers in this sad drama by putting them on the cover — unlike some of your competitors. As a high-school teacher, I strongly believe it's the students and faculty who endured the agony who should receive any media credit, including national-magazine covers, for their bravery.

PETER T. BURNASH  
WATERTOWN, NEW YORK

AMERICANS, PLEASE STOP FOOLING YOURSELVES about who is to blame for the Littleton mass killers. We would have mass killers, too, if we could buy weapons as easily as we buy chewing gum. Remember, we all have videogames, the Internet and violent music. Blaming the media will not help anyone tackling the real issue or save any lives in the future.

PEDRO ALVES  
CASCAIS, PORTUGAL

GROWING UP IN RURAL NEW ENGLAND, I'VE been exposed to guns my whole life. I support the right to bear arms (but I do support tougher gun laws). I see violent movies. I listen to violent songs. But I have never shot anyone. The media have forgotten something in reporting this story. Properly raised children do not commit these types of crimes — this is not normal behavior. The problem is not guns, movies, music or media. The problem is the people who didn't take notice or do anything to stop this behavior.

RAYMOND TURNER  
POZNAN, POLAND

REGARDING THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY THAT occurred in Littleton: as long as we adults insist on trying to solve the world's problems with guns and bombs, our troubled youth will want to do the same. And some will cross the line from fantasy to reality.

MARY F. SEAVER  
ESTES PARK, COLORADO

YOUR ANALYSIS OF THE COLORADO HIGH-school shooting was interesting ("Why the Young Kill," SPECIAL REPORT, May 3). Looking for the psychological makeup of killers and the influence of economic and social deprivation makes fascinating reading, yet it is not central to the spate of school killings in the United States. All countries have a small number of disturbed, crazy or plain evil teenagers, yet we do not hear many similar stories from other countries. The key factor is the availability of guns in America. Since 18-year-olds can easily buy guns, it is not surprising that some of these weapons fall into the wrong hands. The NRA, which has a great influence on politicians, has a lot to answer for.

BRIAN SAVAGE  
CHIANG MAI, THAILAND

IN YOUR ARTICLE, "WHY THE YOUNG KILL," you stressed the fact that we should not look for a simple answer. But computer games make too easy a scapegoat. The demand for violent entertainment is a *result* of our youth's present attitudes — not a *cause*. It is futile to remove the supply, in the hope that the demand will disappear. We must get to the root of our youth's discontent.

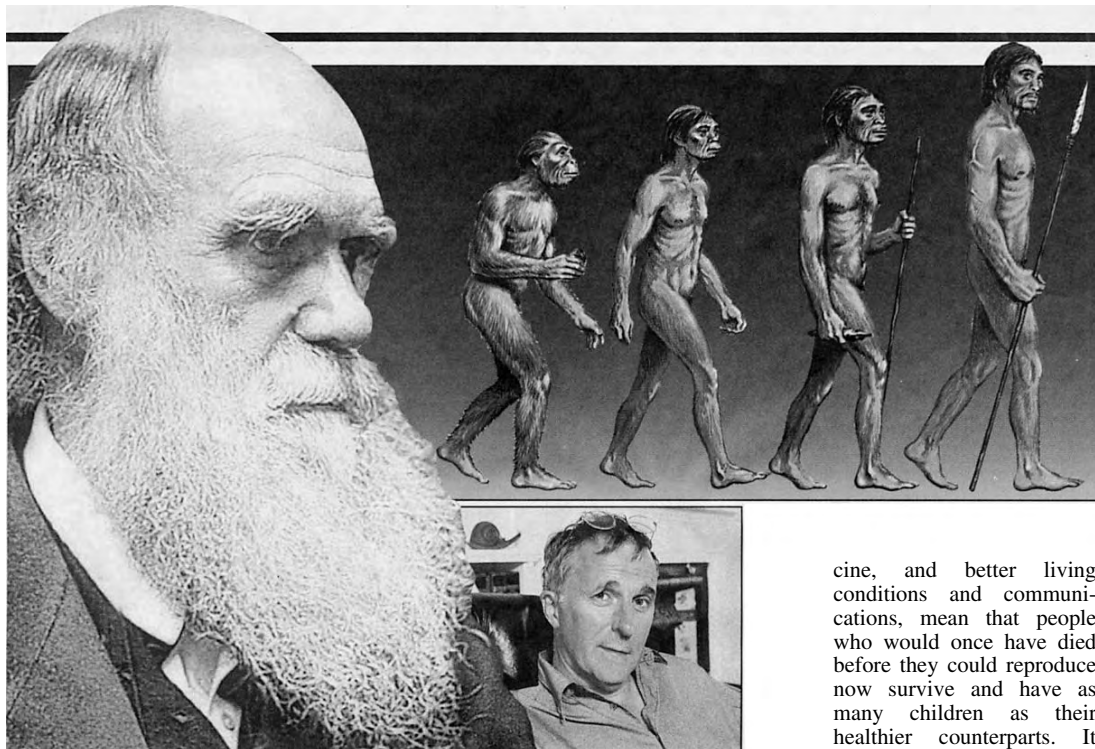
SUKHI BARBER  
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

*Newsweek*

noot 1

On 20 April 1999 Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold killed twelve fellow pupils and a teacher of Columbine High School in Littleton and then committed suicide.

## Tekst 5



Professor Steve Jones, right, says Darwin's theory of mankind's development is now extinct

## Humanity hits the genetic buffers

WE are as good as it gets. The human form has reached evolutionary perfection, according to one of Britain's most respected geneticists, and has nowhere else to go.

Research by Steve Jones, professor of genetics at University College London, suggests that Darwin's theory of evolution no longer works in modern society. Natural selection – the process described by Darwin where nature favours society's fittest and weeds out the rest – 22, he says, because the weak reproduce just as efficiently as the strong.

Jones's claim will 23 many biologists. Primates have been seen as one of the fastest evolving species and many scientists expected their evolution to continue.

### Jonathan Leake and Guy Dennis

The first hominids<sup>2)</sup> developed only a million or so years ago – a blink of an eye in cosmic terms – and underwent huge changes in body shape and brain power. Why should human development stop now?

Jones has analysed the three factors that allow Darwinian evolution to take place: mutation, natural selection and random change in populations. He believes modern man's lifestyle and his ability to reshape the world have made those forces almost obsolete.

Mutation, 24, is caused by factors such as radiation, some foods and mistakes made by our DNA, the molecules that hold the

blueprint for life, as it divides. The overriding factor in mutation is, however, age – the older the parents of a child, the more mutations that child will inherit.

Amazingly, Jones has found the average age of parents in the western world is 25 and so are the number of mutations carried by their children. Fewer mutations means there is less variety among people for natural selection to work on.

When Darwin devised his theory of evolution 150 years ago, cars were unknown and antibiotics were more than half a century away. Now, modern medi-

cine, and better living conditions and communications, mean that people who would once have died before they could reproduce now survive and have as many children as their healthier counterparts. It means that 26 no longer necessarily predominate.

Other scientists, however, argue that evolution has evolved into a new form. One of Jones's most powerful 27 is Christopher Wills, a Briton who is professor of evolutionary biology at the University of California in San Diego. He believes evolution among modern man is accelerating, but is invisible. Where once muscle power was the driving force, now it is ideas, with natural selection dependent on 28. Wills believes the process is at work in an accelerated form in countries such as Russia where people are under intense stress. "It means there is a premium on sharpness of mind," he said.

However, Jones has support from other biologists. Richard Dawkins, author of *The Selfish Gene* and former professor of zoology at Sussex University, said: "There has been pretty much a stop to ordinary natural selection in the sense of who lives and who dies. The result is that 29 are now eternally fixed in shape."

*The Sunday Times*

noot 2

hominids = mensachtigen

■ Tekst 6

## Sir Jumpin' Jack Flash

**K**nighthoods tend to be given to Establishment types or those who have given the party in power sufficient cash. There are, of course, honourable exceptions. And now we hear that Mick Jagger, the infamous Jumpin' Jack Flash and creator of Their Satanic Majesties Request, is to get a royal tap on the shoulder. The old guard would once have dropped dead at the thought of consorting with a man who made his name with sex, drugs and rock'n'roll. The young Jagger stood for everything the old order hated (though he has always liked country houses and the daughters of the upper classes). Nor is he a showbiz star given to good works and unpaid performances. He expects to be paid top dollar and goes to elaborate lengths to pay as little tax as he can on his vast wealth.

Honours in Tony Blair's Britain still

go to the worthy. But Mr Blair also likes to rub shoulders with popular culture. He has done his best to give new Labour street cred with fans of the old rocker. Jagger's knighthood reflects too the unstoppable rise of pop music. Downing Street and the palace know their best interests lie in singing along, even if the palace might not know the words. The result is that pop and rock stars now rival the knights and dames of the theatre in number and prominence. There is a logic here. In post-war Britain, the rock and pop music industry has been one of the genuine success stories, both in raising Britain's artistic profile and in bringing in hard cash.

But Old Rubber Lips is not very different from others picking up their gongs in the near future. He has long wanted a title. At last, he and his fans will get some satisfaction.

*The Sunday Times*

## Tekst 7

# No boys in school means girls behaving badly

Received wisdom says girls do better in single-sex schools, but they miss out in other ways, says **Victoria Hislop**

- 1 **G**IRLS keep coming top of the examination league tables<sup>3)</sup> and the ones who do particularly well seem to be those who are separated from boys. Surely then, any parents in their right mind will rush their daughter to the nearest girls' school, determined to keep her away from all those "underachieving" boys.
- 2 But should such a decision be based on league tables? If, like me, you went to a girls' school, you may have reservations about whether your A level grades compensated for some of the less definable life skills you failed to learn. The world is a co ed place (even if there is still an imbalance of men in top positions in industry, politics, academia and anywhere else you care to name) and I'm not sure if the central half decade of my education helped prepare me for it.
- 3 And I am not alone. In a recent study by Liverpool University's Department of Education among students who had been to single sex schools, 38 per cent said they would not send their own children to one.
- 4 My own grammar school was a seething mass of 800 pubescent females, with 100 or so staff all women, but for three men, who were the objects of dozens of teenage crushes. In between bouts of concentrated work, we wasted our energies smearing the results of cookery lessons on to door handles, sneaking out to smoke or ganging up against whoever had the worst acne that week.
- 5 I am convinced that most of our bad behaviour happened only because there were no boys about the place. If there had been, our "showing off" might not always have needed its victims. Perhaps we would have been more wary of appearing childish or cruel.
- 6 Professor John Gray of Cambridge University's faculty of education, who has reviewed all the research on the pros and cons of single sex education, says: "The apparent edge girls' schools give pupils seems to stem from their initially superior performance when they entered these schools." He goes on to say that parents can be pretty confident that they will not be harming their daughters' academic progress by sending them to mixed schools. So, if better academic performance isn't part of the single sex package, what is?
- 7 As part of its response to the growing gap between girls' and boys' results, the Department for Skills and Education set up a website on gender and achievement. It notes: "Boys are more prominent physically and verbally during classroom interaction." Strip away the jargon and this means they are better at making themselves heard, more disruptive and pushier. It's this aspect of male behaviour that girls can avoid by going to an all girls' school.
- 8 If, then, in mixed schools, boys are distracting girls from their studies (even if that doesn't necessarily affect results), are there any advantages for girls in being with boys? Angela Daly, the headmistress of Cranbrook, a mixed school in Kent, is extremely positive about the benefits for girls of having boys around. "Girls tend to be a bit more thoughtful about their responses, but are very good at listening to boys, picking out wisdom." She also believes that girls are less distracted by sex than they are in a single sex school.
- 9 The whole issue is like a multiple choice paper, but one where there's more than one right answer and it's especially difficult given that many education experts are keen to point out that there's no conclusive proof of girls being academically better off if they're separated. Professor Alan Smithers of Liverpool University says: "If parents' preference is for a co educational school, providing it is a good school, then they should not worry."

*The Daily Telegraph*

noot 3

examination league tables: jaarlijkse tabellen met de examenresultaten van Engelse middelbare scholen



## ■ Tekst 8

### Cell phones in cars

## “Yada, yada, yad...”

### New York bans them; others will follow

POLITICIANS have not always shown much faith in the American motorist. In 1905, there was an attempt to ban windscreen wipers because it was feared they would hypnotise drivers. In 1930, an effort was made to take radios out of cars; they were disturbing and distracting. And of course there are speed limits so low that visiting Germans have to be trained how to drive below them. Now American motoring's one area of comparative *laissez faire* is under fire. On June 25th, New York state's Assembly passed a bill prohibiting motorists from using hand-held cell telephones while driving.

In fact, there is not much hard evidence linking cell phones to accidents. A study by the American Automobile Association for the University of North Carolina linked 284,000 crashes to distracted drivers; but only 1.5% of these



had anything to do with cell phones.

The new law will take effect on November 1st; violators face a \$100 fine. Talking with a headset or a speaker-phone will be permitted. So will arguing with passengers on the back seat while changing the radio station, adjusting the climate controls, applying lipstick, having a shave or munching a hamburger.

*The Economist*

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

## Tekst 9

### Dream pub or first novel the facts behind those fantasies

#### The rural B&B

**The fantasy:** A guest house somewhere in the hills.

**The facts:** The English Tourism Council talks of this being the 'dream business', although as the ETC goes on to say, the failure rate of new entrants to the tourist industry is high, with one in four people selling up within three years.

Regional tourist boards offer help, with some areas (such as the West Country) being particularly well resourced.

The ETC produces a guide to the sometimes complex legal side of hotel and guest-house life. In general, the rules become much tighter if you are providing accommodation for six guests or more.

#### The telecottage

**The fantasy:** A high-tech centre in a rural area, linking your community to the information highway.

**The facts:** Britain has a network of more than 100 telecentres, often in small towns or rural areas. (The original 'telecottage' tag is now considered rather whimsical and the Telecottage Association calls itself simply the TCA.)

Most telecentres are launched with some element of public funding, and survival once the initial grants disappear can be a challenge. Telecentres typically provide a mixture of IT training, bureau services and small business support, with training often the most important element (sometimes helped by EU regional assistance or social funds).

The TCA's *Teleworking Handbook* (£19.95) provides a number of case studies, as well as financial projections for a would-be telecentre. Call 0800-616008 for details.

#### Small holding

**The fantasy:** A healthy lifestyle producing healthy food.

**The facts:** According to the Soil Association (SA), current organic farmers tend to be a helpful bunch, and a visit to one or more farms is recommended.

The SA offers technical advice to members and runs seminars. Specialising may be the answer: The SA says there is currently considerable interest in producing organically grown herbs, which, it points out, can be suitable for those with limited amounts of land.

The Government's Organic Conversion Information Service helps both existing farmers and new entrants who are converting land to organic farming. Call 0117 922 7707 for an information pack. There are limited grant and consultancy schemes.

#### Novel

**The fantasy:** Writing a first novel that takes the world by storm (or, let's be realistic here, at least gets published).

**The facts:** literary agent Carole Blake of Blake-Friedmann quotes a survey which suggests that only one novel in 2,000 is published, adding: 'I think that's generous.' Her own agency receives between 15 and 30 unsolicited manuscripts a day, and the so-called slush-piles in publishers' offices can be enormous. HarperCollins, for example, reports 200-300 unsolicited manuscripts a week in the fiction department alone.

The publishing industry has changed dramatically in recent years, and most imprints are part of large publishing companies or conglomerates. Increasingly, publishers are using agents to

find new talent, so it can be harder for new writers to find an agent than a publisher. Agents typically take a 10 or 15 per cent cut.

#### Craftsperson

**The fantasy:** Selling your own hand-produced crafts

**The facts:** The Crafts Council reckons that about 25,000 people earn at least a part time living as craftspeople. For most people, the financial rewards are low: typically between £10,000-£20,000, though the council knows of some craftspeople who earn more than £250,000 a year.

The Crafts Council aids the so-called contemporary crafts, including furniture making, jewellery making, ceramics, textiles, musical instrument-making, metalwork and glass. For the lucky few, those who have been working for less than two years and whose work is considered innovative and of high quality, there are small setting-up grants available. Other support may be available through regional arts boards.

#### The country pub

**The fantasy:** A traditional English local in a village.



Pigs or pints

**The facts:** The most profitable pubs are usually run by managers employed by breweries or pub-owning companies. If you don't want to be a manager, you have three choices: a short-term tenancy (usually three years), a longer lease from a pub chain, or buying your own pub.

Tenants do not necessarily need much capital - perhaps, £10,000-£20,000. On the other hand, successful tenants risk seeing their tenancy charge reviewed upwards after three years or the imposition of a manager. Longer leases offer lessees fewer (or no) brewery ties, but more risks.

About one pub in three is owner-run. A good place to look for pubs on the market is the Monday edition of *The Licensee* magazine. Purchase price depends on the state of the building and the business.

If you buy a free house, you can borrow capital from breweries in exchange for a tie on drinks (a loan tie). Iain Loe of *The Campaign for Real Ale* offers a tip: tie on mass-market lager and stay free for draught beer.

*The Publican's Handbook*, edited by Ted Bruning (£15), is a useful resource.



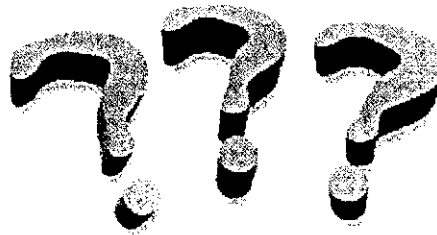
## Tekst 10

# Lonely Planet FAQ

[Lonely what?](#)

[Stuff about books](#)

[Stuff about working for LP](#)



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## ? Lonely what?

### Who are you people, anyway?

Lonely Planet publishes the world's best guidebooks for independent travellers. Our books are known worldwide for reliable, insightful, pull-no-punches travel information, maps, photos, and background historical and cultural information. We've got every continent covered (yep, [Antarctica](#) included) with an ever-increasing list of travel guides, atlases, phrasebooks and travel literature.

If you want to know how Lonely Planet got started all those years ago, check out our [potted history](#).

### Seen us on TV?

Lonely Planet's guidebooks have been brought to the box by Pilot Productions. These award-winning [TV shows](#), inspired by the joy of independent travel, take an honest look at the most exciting, picturesque and frustrating places in the world. Your hosts, Ian Wright, Justine Shapiro (and others), aren't anthropological experts but engaging storytellers who become fellow travelling companions as you share in their adventures and mishaps.

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## ? Stuff about books

### Who are your authors?

Lonely Planet authors are seasoned and enthusiastic travellers with an eye for useful and interesting information and quirky titbits in the destinations they cover. Rather than trying to lead travellers by the hand, Lonely Planet authors recognise that a large part of being on the move is making your own discoveries. With this in mind, authors gather accurate information to make the practical aspects of a journey run smoother, and historical and cultural background to enrich the travelling experience.

Most of our 200 or so authors work on a contract basis: they are based all over the world and tend to spend a large proportion of each year on the road. It's also Lonely Planet policy to give in-house staff members the opportunity to work as an author. Some 'jump the fence' and never hop back over; most go back to their regular work as a salaried gump.

### How do books get updated?

Most of our guides are updated on a two-yearly cycle, with updated information incorporated in reprints through the life of an edition and on our web updates. For each new addition, our authors travel to all the places mentioned in the guide, verifying and updating existing information and scouring the scene for new attractions, happening spots, and hangouts. Authors also take photos and update the maps.

No, they don't stay in every hotel mentioned, because that would mean spending a couple of months in each medium-sized city and, no, they don't eat at every restaurant because that would mean stretching the belt beyond its capacity. Many of our authors work 'undercover', others aren't so secretive: none of them accept freebies in exchange for a write-up.

## How can I find out when a new edition is coming out?

Check out what's [Hot Off the Press](#). If you can't see what you're looking for, share in the shipping news by mailing our [sales department](#).

## Where can I buy your books?

Try your local bookshop. If you can't see what you want on the shelf, they'll usually be able to order the book in for you. If you don't know where to start looking, check our worldwide list of [distributors](#). If you prefer to order on-line, our [Propaganda](#) department will happily take your money.

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## ? Stuff about working for LP



### How do I get to be an author?

Lots of people would like to write or update books for LP but we aren't in the habit of picking travellers at random and handing out air tickets and expense accounts.

We choose our authors in a few ways. Either they've come up with a wonderful (and new) idea and convinced us that they are the best person in the world to write a book about it. We begin by not believing them and ask for a sample chapter before we encourage them to go any further. We have never had a publishable book simply arrive on our doorstep.

Openings for new authors are few and far between. Where we have taken on somebody new, they're an experienced traveller who also has skills or experience in travel writing, research, photography and relevant specialist knowledge of a country or region.

If you think you fit the bill, [let us know](#)! Give us as much detail as possible - declarations that you're the best person for the job aren't going to cut the custard unless they're accompanied by top writing, a banger of a CV and some sparky ideas.

### Do you want to see these amazing slides of my trip?

Usually we're able to rely on authors, in-house sources and slide libraries to get the images we need for our books and the website. In very exceptional cases, we accept uncommissioned pix, so if you're the only person who's captured the spotty-faced burger parrot in full flight, it might be worth letting us know. [Send us](#) a list of the subjects you have high-quality slides of and we'll add your details to a database.

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### What goes on in the LP offices?

Lonely Planet's head office is in [Melbourne](#), Australia, where about 130 people work in a partitioned playground. Most of the wage slaves are either editors or cartographers; the rest are sales and admin staff, warehouse crew, publicity pretties, designers, managers and mascots. We've also got a small production team, and a sales, distribution and publicity crank in [London](#) (about 15 people), a Paris office which handles our French translations (another 10) and a crew of about 50 in [Oakland](#), California, which takes care of all books for the Americas.

If you want to know how Lonely Planet got started all those years ago, check out our [potted history](#).



# Eindexamen Engels havo 2004-II

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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 Domino's delivers

“Domino's exchanged racism for reason.” (derde alinea)

- 1p 1  Waarom spreekt de schrijver van racisme van de kant van Domino's?  
Vul de volgende zin aan: Omdat Domino's ...

## ■ Tekst 2 Parental guide to living with teenagers

- 1p 2 ■ What is the function of lines 1-10 (“I haven't ... like this.”)?

- A To describe the reviewer's first impressions of *The Terrible Teens*.
- B To explain why Kate Figes felt the need to write *The Terrible Teens*.
- C To highlight a striking characteristic of the book Kate Figes has written.
- D To illustrate the amount of trouble parents of teenagers have to put up with.

“But she focuses on the former” (regels 19-20)

- 1p 3  Welk doel lijkt Kate Figes *vooral* te hebben met *The Terrible Teens*, te oordelen naar alinea 1 en 2?

- 1p 4  Welke zin in alinea 1 of 2 is sarcastisch? Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

- 1p 5 ■ What is Sophie Hart-Walsh's main criticism of *The Terrible Teens* in paragraph 3?  
Kate Figes

- A does not produce any evidence to back her claims about teenagers.
- B presents a one-sided, negative view of teenagers.
- C shows little understanding of the teenage mind.
- D suggests that parents have no idea how to deal with teenage children.

“Teenagers need ... from parents” (regels 60-63)

- 1p 6  Welk bezwaar brengt Sophie Hart-Walsh hiertegen naar voren?

- 1p 7 ■ Which of the following could replace “They sleep a lot...” (line 72)?

- A And they sleep a lot...
- B But they sleep a lot...
- C For they sleep a lot...

- 1p 8 ■ What conclusion does Sophie Hart-Walsh reach about *The Terrible Teens* in the last paragraph?

- A It can contribute to solving the problems parents have with teenage children.
- B It is incomplete because it only concentrates on the problems of teenage children's mothers.
- C It is not likely to improve the relationship between parents and their teenage children.

- 1p 9 ■ Which of the following paragraphs is mainly sarcastic in tone?

- A Paragraph 3.
- B Paragraph 4.
- C Paragraph 5.
- D Paragraph 6.

## ■ Tekst 3 Overweight may feed on itself

- “we need to be unhappy with our bodies to have the motivation to shed excess fat”  
(lines 5-8).
- 1p 10  In welke alinea van het artikel wordt deze uitspraak nader gepreciseerd? Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.
- 1p 11 ■ Judging from the introduction and paragraphs 1 and 2, who would agree with the statement:  
*If you disapprove of your body, it is very difficult to lose weight?*
- A “Victoria Griffith” (introduction)  
B “Leslie Heinberg” (line 1)  
C “lay people” (line 10)  
D “many scientists” (line 11)
- 1p 12 ■ Wat is de relatie van alinea 3 met de rest van het artikel?  
In alinea 3
- A formuleert de schrijfster het kernprobleem waar het artikel over gaat.  
B geeft de schrijfster haar eigen mening over het onderwerp.  
C vat de schrijfster de inhoud van de voorafgaande alinea’s samen.
- 1p 13 ■ Which of the following is true according to the theory outlined in paragraph 4?
- A Building up a fat reserve used to be essential for staying alive.  
B Rich people usually have greater weight problems than poor people.  
C The kinds of food that people eat have changed radically through the ages.  
D These days people in the western world eat far more than they used to.
- 1p 14 ■ What is Victoria Griffith’s response to the explanation of modern-day overweight given in paragraph 4?
- A She accepts it and supports it with some observations of her own.  
B She presents various kinds of evidence in order to prove that it is wrong.  
C She states that it has no practical use and is possibly counter-productive.
- “so why are the rates of obesity rising so dramatically?” (regels 57-59)
- 1p 15  Wat is de laatste alinea van het tekstgedeelte waarin de schrijfster deze vraag beantwoordt? Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.
- “stark differences” (regels 68-69)
- 1p 16  Waardoor werden deze verschillen veroorzaakt volgens alinea 7?
- “Researchers have ... on society.” (lines 82-85)
- 1p 17 ■ How does Victoria Griffith look upon the view of these researchers?  
According to her,
- A it appears to be correct, judging from the statistics on obesity.  
B it is probably incorrect, considering the facts.  
C there are not enough objective data to prove it right or wrong.
- “Obesity may feed on itself” (regel 102)
- 1p 18  Leg uit wat Michael First met deze uitspraak bedoelt.
- 1p 19 ■ What is the main aim of paragraph 10?
- A To emphasise the unwillingness of some people to try and control their weight.  
B To express doubts about the present strategy of dealing with weight control.  
C To point to the difficulties to be expected if Professor First’s theory is correct.  
D To warn that people may be discriminated against because they are overweight.

- 1p **20** ■ Which of the following describes the overall character of this article best?
- A It criticises researchers for not having found a satisfactory explanation for the problem of overweight.
  - B It illustrates that we do not have enough insight into the causes of overweight to tackle it effectively.
  - C It makes clear that the problem of obesity is not taken seriously enough.
  - D It proposes measures to be taken to bring widespread obesity to a halt.

## ■ Tekst 4 We Are Not Blameless

“Our May 3 report on the Littleton school killings prompted our readers to search for answers.” (inleiding)

Hieronder staat (in alfabetische volgorde) een aantal mogelijke oorzaken van tragedie zoals die in Littleton:

1 Bepaalde soorten films en muziek zetten kinderen aan tot gewelddadig gedrag.

2 Gewelddadig gedrag komt voort uit een gebrekkige opvoeding.

3 Het is in de V.S. veel te gemakkelijk om aan wapens te komen.

4 Sommige jongeren plegen geweld om in het nieuws te komen.

- 5p **21** □ Geef van elke oorzaak aan of deze wel of niet overeenkomt met de hoofdgedachte van een of meer brieven.  
Indien niet, noteer “nee”. Indien wel, noteer de naam of namen van de briefschrijver(s).  
Noteer voor elk antwoord het nummer van de oorzaak.

## ■ Tekst 5 Humanity hits the genetic buffers

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

- 1p **22** ■
- A does not apply anymore
  - B has made a comeback
  - C has never worked
  - D is still going on

- 1p **23** ■
- A convince
  - B please
  - C shock

- 1p **24** ■
- A by contrast
  - B for example
  - C moreover
  - D therefore

- 1p **25** ■
- A dropping
  - B rising
  - C stable
  - D unstable

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1p 26 ■

- A diseases
- B mutations
- C the fittest
- D the young

1p 27 ■

- A colleagues
- B critics
- C supporters
- D teachers

1p 28 ■

- A genetic engineering
- B human fertility
- C mental development
- D physical strength

1p 29 ■

- A all known animals
- B evolutionary theories
- C our human bodies
- D social structures

## Tekst 6 Sir Jumpin' Jack Flash

- “Knighthoods tend ... honourable exceptions.” (first two sentences)
- 1p 30 ■ In what respect or respects is Mick Jagger an exception?  
1 He is definitely not a traditional member of the Establishment.  
2 He is unlikely to support any political movement financially.
- A Both 1 and 2 are true.
  - B Only 1 is true.
  - C Only 2 is true.
  - D Neither 1 nor 2 is true.
- 2p 31 □ Geef voor elk van de onderstaande uitspraken aan of deze volgens de tweede alinea wel of niet een reden bevat om een adellijke titel aan popsterren te geven.  
1 Hun bezigheden leveren Groot Brittannië financieel voordeel op.  
2 Hun hits zijn geliefd bij de regering en het koningshuis.  
3 Politici gebruiken hen om bij jonge stemmers in de gunst te komen.  
4 Ze zijn belangrijker voor het imago van Groot Brittannië dan acteurs.  
Noteer het nummer van elke uitspraak, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.

## Tekst 7 No boys in school means girls behaving badly

- 1p 32 ■ What does Victoria Hislop suggest in paragraph 1?
- A Exam results hardly seem to influence people's choice of schools.
  - B Girls seem to be more ambitious than boys where education is concerned.
  - C Girls' schools seem to give their pupils higher marks than they actually deserve.
  - D Single sex education seems to be better for girls than mixed education.
- “I'm not sure if the central half decade of my education helped prepare me for it”  
(regels 16 17)
- 1p 33 □ Leg uit wat Victoria Hislop bedoelt met “it” in deze zin.



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- 1p 34 ■ What is the function of paragraph 3?
- A To round off the answer to the question posed in paragraph 2.
  - B To support the feeling expressed in paragraph 2.
  - C To tone down the point made in paragraph 2.
- 1p 35 ■ What does Professor Gray (line 38) conclude with regard to mixed schools versus girls' schools?
- A On average, girls get lower marks at mixed schools than at girls' schools.
  - B On the whole, girls do better at mixed schools than at girls' schools.
  - C The parents are usually more concerned about the type of school than the girls.
  - D The type of school appears to make little difference to girls' overall school results.
- 1p 36 □ Welk voordeel van meisjesscholen komt in alinea 7 aan de orde?
- 2p 37 □ Welke twee voordelen hebben gemengde scholen voor meisjes volgens alinea 8?
- 1p 38 ■ “No boys in school means girls behaving badly” (titel)  
De titel
- A bevat een veelgehoord vooroordeel over het thema van het artikel.
  - B relativeert de ernst van het onderwerp van het artikel.
  - C vat de hoofdgedachte van het artikel samen.
  - D verwijst naar een argument in de discussie waar het artikel over gaat.

## ■ Tekst 8 “Yada, yada, yad...”

- 1p 39 ■ How does the writer of this article view the ban on cell phones in cars, according to the first paragraph?
- A As a logical step towards greater road safety.
  - B As a measure aimed at pleasing the general public.
  - C As a new victory of the powerful anti-car lobby.
  - D As another proof of a lack of confidence in drivers.
- 1p 40 ■ Which quotation from this article is sarcastic?
- A “In 1930 ... out of cars” (first paragraph)
  - B “In fact ... to accidents.” (second paragraph)
  - C “Talking with ... be permitted.” (last paragraph)
  - D “So will ... a hamburger.” (last paragraph)

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

## ■ Tekst 9 Dream pub or first novel

In het kader van je loopbaanoriëntatie raadpleeg je het krantenartikel *Dream pub or first novel – the facts behind those fantasies*. Je bent geïnteresseerd in het boerenbedrijf.

- 1p 41  Bevat het artikel hier informatie over? Zo ja, noem het kopje waaronder deze informatie staat.

## ■ Tekst 10 Lonely Planet FAQ

Tekst 10 is de rubriek Frequently Asked Questions van de website van Lonely Planet, een uitgever van reisboeken.

Je hebt een aantal dia's waar je zo trots op bent dat je ze geschikt vindt voor publicatie in een reisgids.

- 2p 42  Noem de *twee* mogelijkheden die tekst 10 geeft om dit onder de aandacht van Lonely Planet te brengen.