

Tekst 1

TIME GLOBAL ADVISER

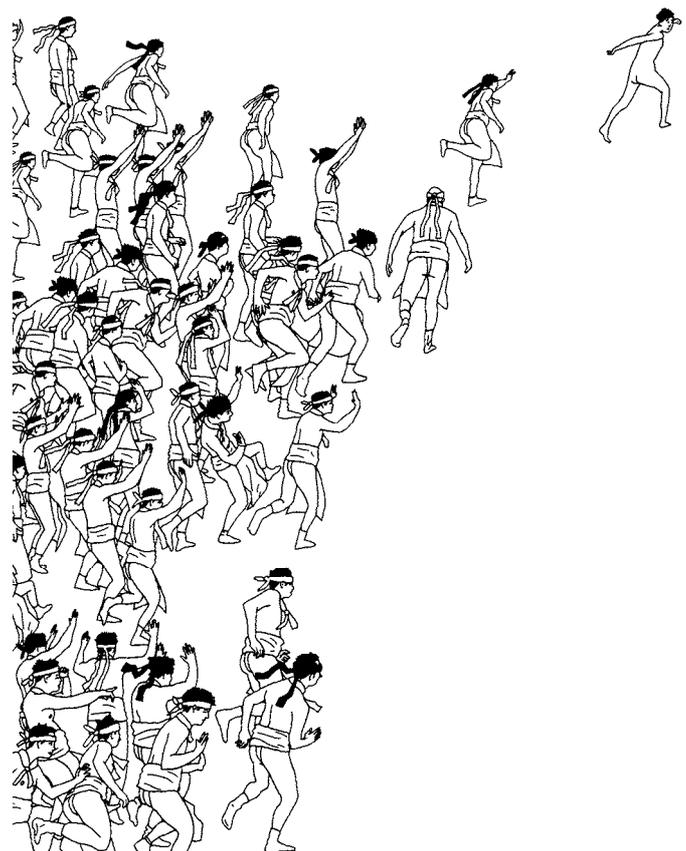
TRAVEL | FOOD | GADGETS | STYLE | LEISURE

Streak of Luck

By Austin Ramzy

If you see a naked man walking down the street, your first instinct might be to flee. But for thousands of men in central Japan each winter, there's only one acceptable response: strip down to almost nothing and go chase him. That's the way it has been done in the city of Inazawa for centuries. The ritual is perhaps the most famous of several *hadaka matsuri*, or "naked festivals", held around Japan annually.

The festivals are based on traditional Shinto purification rituals. In Inazawa, where this year's event will be held on March 2, one self-confident fellow is chosen to be the official streaker. He's then marched through the Kounomiya Shrine, where a throng of around 9,000 men wearing only loincloths attempt to lay their hands on him as thousands of spectators watch. The naked man is supposed to collect the bad luck and impurities of all who touch him. The crowd can get overly enthusiastic (sake<sup>1</sup> is involved), so the man is protected by guards—but he still ends up pummelled and bruised by the conclusion of the festival. Then he ritually transfers the amassed bad luck to piles of glutinous rice balls for safe burial, dons his clothes and leaves. As for the half-naked throng outside, their luck improves right away—they get to change out of their loincloths.



www.time.com

noot 1 sake: Japanse rijstwijjn

## Tekst 2

# Are you an email @ddict?

As scientists claim that email abuse is worse for your brain than drugs, **Jasper Gerard** worries that he might have to go cold Toshiba.

- 1 We are easy to spot. We have the shakes, drum our fingers and twitch. From our sullen, sunken faces pop wild, darting eyes. Oh, how we yearn for our next line or two – of computer text. Yes, we are email addicts. Researchers at King's College, London, have discovered that email abuse reduces our cognitive powers more even than drugs. And after studying the definition of e-addiction, I 3 I'm a junkie. I may have gone wireless, but I'm wired, mainlining online.
- 2 "Do you get upset if you haven't received a reply to your email within an hour?", asks a self-help site. An hour? Try two minutes. I open junk mail to check it is junk, then read it anyway. I seek my fix in bed, on trains, on the beach. I even check my emails when I get in from the pub hammered. True, I haven't sunk to the depths uncovered by researchers of addicts who email themselves, but I'm not smug – that could come. The degree of my addiction hit home as I was forced to go cold turkey when my server went down. How, I sighed, did we cope before email? But we did.
- 3 It is one of the great modern paradoxes that we crave this constant connection while feeling so disconnected. I'm guilty of initiating desultory e-conversations ("any gossip?" "no, me neither"), I suppose for that elusive sense of being part of things. OK, mainly to put off doing



- some work. So much emailing is piffle: it replaces the pointless mobile call ("I'm pulling into the station now"). And if there is one thing worse than your spam, it is other people's spam.
- 4 In America, employees addicted to work-issue BlackBerrys<sup>1)</sup> are taking their companies to court for failing them. And while it is fun guffawing at the absurdity of Americans, you can understand why. When BlackBerrys first emerged, I asked a banker friend why he carried his around like a comfort blanket. He explained that it was fantastic because he could fit in an hour of work-related emails on his journey to the office and the same returning. He was pitifully grateful for this device, apparently unaware that his bank had craftily added two hours to his 14-hour day.
  - 5 I was struck by the addictive power of emailing the first day it was introduced during my stint as a newspaper diary editor. The reporters tapped away in silence, apart from the occasional stifled snigger, but several hours later, no stories had been filed. Surreptitiously, I peered at their screens – to find that they were

emailing each other, remarking what a mug their boss was for not noticing that all they were doing was emailing. Aagh!

- 6 No wonder businesses claim email is a virus costing zillions. Mark Jones, director of publishing company Cedar, tells me (via email!) that he has instigated an occasional "no email day" where anyone who sends non-urgent emails has to put money in a charity box. "We realised some of our staff were in a bad way with email addiction," he says. "People send

emails to colleagues sitting two feet away, and the thing about email is that one comes across far crabbier than in person."

- 7 Jones found the most "vociferous" defenders of the right to email were not youngsters but oldsters. This was underlined for me by a neighbour who still "emails" her husband — even though he is, alas, traversing the great information super-highway in the sky. Hey, if I start doing that, I promise to don the straitjacket and go cold Toshiba.

*The Daily Telegraph*

noot 1 BlackBerry: PDA, a hand-held computer

## Tekst 3

### (Can't Get No) Satisfaction

*The new science of happiness needs some historical perspective*

By Michael Shermer

Imagine you have a choice between earning \$50,000 a year while other people make \$25,000, or earning \$100,000 a year while other people get \$250,000. Prices of goods and services are the same. Which would you prefer? 9, studies show that the majority of people select the first option.

- 5 This seemingly illogical preference is just one of the puzzles that science is trying to solve about why happiness can be so remarkably elusive in today's world. Several researchers have addressed the topic, but I found a historian's long-view analysis to be ultimately the most enlightening.

- 10 London School of Economics economist Richard Layard says that we are no happier even though average incomes have more than doubled since 1950 and "we have more food, more clothes, more cars, bigger houses, more central heating, more foreign holidays, a shorter working week, nicer work and, above all, better health." Once average annual income is above \$20,000 a head, higher pay brings no greater happiness. Why? One, our genes account for roughly half  
15 of our predisposition to be happy or unhappy, and two, our desires are relative to what other people have, not to some absolute standard.

- Happiness is better equated with satisfaction than pleasure, says Emory University psychiatrist Gregory Berns, because the pursuit of pleasure lands us on a never-ending treadmill that paradoxically leads to misery. "Satisfaction is  
20 an emotion that captures the uniquely human need to give meaning to one's activities," Berns concludes. "While you might find pleasure by coincidence — winning the lottery, possessing the genes for a sunny temperament, or having the luck not to live in poverty — satisfaction can arise only by the conscious decision to do something. And this makes all the difference in the world,  
25 because it is only your own actions for which you may take responsibility and credit."

- Harvard psychologist Daniel Gilbert goes deeper into our psyches when he claims: "The human being is the only animal that thinks about the future." Much of our happiness depends on projecting what *will* make us happy (instead of  
30 what actually does), and Gilbert shows that we are not very good at this forethought. Most of us imagine that variety is the spice of life, for example. 13 in an experiment in which subjects anticipated that they would prefer an assortment of snacks, when it actually came to eating the snacks week after week, subjects in the no-variety group said that they were more satisfied than  
35 the subjects in the variety group. "Wonderful things are especially wonderful the first time they happen," Gilbert explains, "but their wonderfulness diminishes with repetition."

This getting accustomed to even lots of wonderfulness is what economists call "declining marginal utility" and married couples call life. But if you think that a  
40 wide range of sexual partners adds to the spice of life, you are mistaken:  
according to an exhaustive study published in *The Social Organization of Sexuality* (University of Chicago Press, 1994), married people have a more satisfying sex life than singles. Historian Jennifer Michael Hecht emphasizes this point in *The Happiness Myth* (Harper, 2007). Her deep and thoughtful historical  
45 perspective demonstrates just how time and culture-dependent all this happiness research is. As she writes, "The basic modern assumptions about how to be happy are nonsense." Take lovemaking. "A century ago, an average man who had not had a partner in years might have felt proud of his health and patient self-control, and a woman might have praised herself for the health and  
50 happiness benefits of years of abstinence."

Most happiness research is based on self-reported data, and Hecht's point is that people a century ago would most likely have answered questions on a happiness survey very differently than they do today. To understand happiness, we need both history and science.

*www.sciam.com*

## Tekst 4

### Organ transplants

## Psst, wanna buy a kidney?

IF THEY were just another product, the market would work its usual magic: supply would respond to high prices and rise to meet surging demand. But human kidneys are no ordinary commodity. Trading them is banned in most countries. So supply depends largely on the charity of individuals: some are willing to donate one of their healthy kidneys while they are still alive (at very little risk to their health); others agree to let their kidneys be used when they die. 17, not enough people offer.



Kidneys are the subject of a quietly growing global drama. As people in the rich world live longer and grow fatter, queues for kidneys are lengthening fast: at a rate of 7% a year in America, for example, where last year 4,039 people died waiting. Doctors are allowing older and more sluggish kidneys to be transplanted. Ailing, rich patients are buying kidneys from the poor and desperate in burgeoning black markets. One bigwig broker may soon stand trial in South Africa. Clandestine kidney-sellers get little medical follow-up, buyers often catch hepatitis or HIV, and both 18 slap-dash surgery.

In the face of all this, most countries are sticking with the worst of all policy options. Governments place the burden on their citizens to volunteer organs. A few European countries, including Spain, manage to push up supply a bit by presuming citizens' consent to having their organs transplanted when they die unless they specify otherwise. Whether or not such presumed consent is morally right, it does not solve the supply problem in Spain or elsewhere. 19, if just 0.06% of healthy Americans aged between 19 and 65 parted with one kidney, the country would have no waiting list. The way to encourage this is to 20 the sale of kidneys. That's what Iran has done. An officially approved patients' organisation oversees the transactions. Donors get \$2,000 — 4,000. The waiting list has been eliminated.

Many people will find the very idea of individuals selling their organs repugnant. Yet a market in the organs of deceased people already exists. Companies make millions out of it. It seems perverse, then, to exclude 21. What's more, having a kidney removed is as safe as common elective surgeries and even beauty treatments (it is no more dangerous than liposuction, for example), which sets it apart from other types of living-organ donation. America already lets people buy babies from surrogate mothers, and the risk of dying from renting out your womb is six times higher than from selling your kidney.

With proper regulation, a kidney market would be 22 the current, sorry state of affairs. Sellers could be checked for disease and drug use, and cared for after operations. They could, for instance, receive health insurance as part of their payment — which would be cheap because properly screened donors appear to live longer than the average Joe with two kidneys. Buyers would get better kidneys, faster. Both sellers and buyers would do better than in the illegal market, where much of the money goes to the middleman.

Instinct often trumps logic. Sometimes that's right. But in this case, the instinct that selling bits of oneself is 23 leads to many premature deaths and much suffering. The logical answer, in this case, is the humane one.

*www.economist.com*

## Tekst 5

### Review

#### **Elton John**

The Point, Dublin

.....  
TONY CLAYTON-LEA

Elton John has been at the top of his game since the early 1970s, and the statistics alone prove him to be one of the most popular and enduring of British pop stars of the past 40 years: he has sold more albums in the UK and the US than any other British male singer and more than 150 million records worldwide. In short, this is a guy who doesn't need to prove anything to anyone.

Which could be the reason why John's first gig on his latest (and according to the man himself, his final) European tour lacked any kind of bombast. The stage set

consisted of a single digital screen. The stage itself threatened to dwarf the band, which comprised John's fellow ultra-professional journeymen, such as the compact space they took up. No finger-clicking backing singers, no brass. No strings attached.

Every song was familiar. He ripped through the type of set-list he has been ripping through for the past 30 years, yet made it seem as if he was singing them for the first, second or third time. That's not just the mark of a master professional, but of someone who cares about audience expectation. A true blue pop star who thinks about the fans? Give that man a knighthood. He already has one, you say? Then we really think it's time he was given another.

*The Irish Times*

## Tekst 6

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# Should childhood come with a health warning?

Helene Guldberg

- 1 **The modern world is damaging our children, according to a group of eminent experts. More than 100 children's authors, scientists, health professionals, teachers and academics signed a letter to the London *Daily Telegraph*. It ran under the headline: 'Have we forgotten how to bring up our children?'**
- 2 Children are suffering, the experts claim, as a result of junk food, school targets and mass marketing. The modern world is not providing them with what they need to develop, apparently, which includes: 'real food (as opposed to processed "junk"), real play (as opposed to sedentary, screen-based entertainment), first-hand experience of the world they live in, and regular interaction with the real-life significant adults in their lives'.
- 3 I share some of the concerns of the experts, particularly the fact that children now have fewer and fewer opportunities to play outdoors. Children are often no longer able to play in the streets, walk or cycle to school, play in local parks, or just mess about with their friends away from the supervision of parents and teachers.
- 4 27, many of the letter-signers' concerns seem to be shaped more by contemporary prejudices about modern living than by real insights into what makes children tick. Take the denunciation of junk food. There is no such thing as "junk" food. Our digestive systems do not distinguish between fish fingers and caviar. We are bombarded with warnings about unhealthy modern diets and eating habits, but life expectancies continue to rise – in great part due to vast improvements in most children's diets over the past 100 years.
- 5 And consider the warnings about new technologies. We are told that 'since children's brains are still developing, they cannot adjust – as full-grown adults can – to the effects of ever more rapid technological and cultural change'. The idea that children find it difficult to adjust to 'ever more rapid technological and cultural change' runs entirely counter to our everyday experience and to most scientific research. Numerous studies highlight the extent to which children are able to grasp and master new technologies. Indeed, many adults don't understand or use new technologies with the same ease that children do, which perhaps explains why they are so prone to seeing such technology as scary. We should be careful not to transpose our own, adult discomfort with technological and cultural changes on to children.

- 6 It is not screen-based entertainment that is restricting children's play-space. Instead, it is adults' over-anxious desire to remove children from all risks. Adults are overly concerned with keeping children under their control and protection, and out of harm's way – which means they often end up restricting children's opportunities for 'real' play. It could be argued that it is precisely because children are increasingly denied the freedom and space for experimentation and play in the 'real' world that they are using the virtual world to try to gain some autonomy and independence.
- 7 The best thing experts can do for children is to argue for them to be given more freedom – not to do whatever they want, of course; they need clear boundaries set by parents. But unsupervised play isn't just some kind of childhood luxury that kids can do without. It is vital for children's healthy emotional and social development. Study after study has shown that it helps to develop children's ability to negotiate social rules and to create their own rules. Children need to learn to deal with risks and develop the capacity to assess challenges. They also need to be given the opportunity to develop resilience to life's inevitable blows. In short, 30.
- 8 Although children's lives have improved in very many ways over the decades, signers of the letter to *The Daily Telegraph* are right in highlighting that we do face a problem. Clearly, we need to ask some serious questions about what an increasingly structured, sanitised and relentlessly supervised world is doing to children. But it is important that we identify what the real problem is, rather than pointing the finger at easy targets and labelling children as fragile and easily damaged.

*www.spikedon-line.com*

Tekst 7

# How to put your name down for a better life



Alan Hamilton

(1) Oh Dad, how could you have called me what you did? I want to be a Jeremy. Mind you, there's no reason these days why I can't become one, and it will cost me less than £40. Changing the name given to us at baptism has suddenly become a trend. In 1996 only 270 people in Britain changed their name by deed poll. Now, according to the Deed Poll Service, the number has burgeoned to between 30,000 and 50,000 a year.

(2) Some of the reasons for changing verge on the eccentric, if not the impenetrable. John Anderson now walks the streets as Rolf Harris. Ian Roberts, an actor in *Casualty*, says that he is now more at peace with himself as Kwame-Kwei Armah in recognition of his African slave roots, but John Campbell, a bus driver, may have regretted changing his name to Ayrton Senna when he crashed his bus.

(3) My reason for wishing to become a Jeremy is far simpler: Jeremys seem to bask in a better life than Alans, according to *The Times Book Of Names*. We Alans have an average age of 54 (I wish), earn an average of £25,000 a year (dream on) and are most likely to live in the North East of England (I never have). Now take your Jeremys. Of all the common Christian names, your average Jeremy is likely to be a mere 41, the highest earner at £33,000 a year and the most likely to live in London, be self-employed, in social grade A, own stocks and shares and to have bought his car new. Not much in common with Alans there, then.

**(4)** For purposes more akin to entertainment than cutting-edge scientific research, *The Times* tipped up the contents of its databases — the names of five million of you who take us on subscription, visit Times Online or send us e-mails, and tick the boxes of those “tell us about yourself” questionnaires — and emptied them into an electronic mincing machine. The pudding that emerged may be a trifle of averages, but it is a multilayered potpourri of fascinating if frivolous titbits, one of which being that no Alan wants to be a Fred.

**(5)** Fred is the name most likely to live in a bungalow, probably in the South West. The true curse of the Fred, 36, is to be the lowest average earner, at a mere £15,000 a year. No Fred should pair up with a Dorothy, at £13,000 the lowest earner among female first names. Freds (and indeed Alans) should go for an Alison, Fiona, Sally or Suzanne, all of whom are in the £30,000-plus bracket. They might also consider a Susan; a 2005 survey by Barclays Bank found that Susan was the commonest name among customers who earn at least £100,000 a year.

**(6)** Dad, you’re forgiven; at least you didn’t call me Fred. But then that name fell from favour in the 1920s, when even this old Alan wasn’t born.

*The Times*

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

## Tekst 8

### Letters to the Editor

#### A loss of national confidence in celebrating Christmas

Sir – I was appalled to hear that many British companies are banning Christmas celebrations at work for fear of upsetting other faiths. There are good reasons for dispensing with these celebrations, but this should not be one of them.

Attendance at such a celebration is a matter of personal choice. We are a Christian country and for centuries newcomers to these islands have settled here knowing that, in this country, all can celebrate their own faiths without offence or interference from the state or others. Is this not part of the reason they come here? I am a Christian, but not very campaigning, and once valued my Britishness and freedom of choice.

I am no racist: my family compromises a loving mix of black, white and Asian by choice. But this country appears to have lost or forgotten what being British means.

**Don Seaman, Leominster,  
Herefordshire**

Sir – Has this country lost its self-confidence? This is a Christian country that celebrates Christian festivals. As a non-Christian, I am not offended by the celebration of Christmas, nor should any other minority be offended by it.

Are Christians offended by Diwali, Eid or Hanukkah?

**Robert Morris, Edgware, Middx**

Sir – Christmas – quite apart from the religious aspect – with the associated

tinsel and bauble trappings is our tradition and we must not be overwhelmed by the urge to make other people feel at home. What next: no shop-window displays, no parties?

When abroad, we do as they do, but why do we have to do as they do here?

Are we all to be swept along by a government that is easily persuaded by anyone other than its voting population?  
**Frank Elms, Basingstoke, Hants**

Sir – It seems a local council is to force organisers of a Christmas party in Emsay, North Yorkshire, to carry out a “risk assessment” on mince pies to be offered free to villagers. Do we now live in a *Two Ronnies* sketch?

**Tony Walton, London N12**

Sir – I suppose those who want to ban Christmas and all it stands for, but who work in firms that pay Christmas bonuses, will not be taking them.  
**Ron Clarke, Sutton, Cambs**

Sir – In staging a traditional Nativity, it is not possible for everyone to be Mary or Joseph. Still, there are many other good parts and five-year-old Felix was delighted to go home and tell his mum he was going to be “a piece of paper” in our Nativity, to be staged in Hereford Cathedral. He is a page.

**Tim Lowe, Headmaster, Hereford  
Cathedral Junior School**

*The Daily Telegraph*

## Tekst 9



### Soft-paw shuffle hides an environmental kick

By Nigel Andrews

*It* is time we sorted these penguins out. They have never been the same since falling over backwards while watching planes fly overhead in the Falklands. More recently, they were caught in a debating crossfire over the meaning of *March of the Penguins*.

*Happy Feet* had to be a refreshing change. Here penguins get to sing, tap dance and be dubbed by Robin Williams. The digimation is gorgeous: craggy icescapes, sapphire seas. The lines of white-and-black birds resemble picturesque queues of head waiters. The songs are wall to wall. And when the little chick Mumble, who grows up to be voiced by Elijah Wood, endeavors his first soft-paw shuffle, the audience delivers a mega number of “oohs” and “aahs”.

Mumble’s eccentric dancing talent is tut-tutted over by his parents, though applauded by the young Latino penguins led by Ramon (Robin Williams). Then there is the lonely sage and rock hopper Lovelace (Williams again), who thinks conformity is for the birds and a greater truth exists beyond that prescribed by the penguin tribal elders. Mumble and his pals duly trek to the extreme edge of the world to learn the secret of life, death and existence.

*The story.* So – what do you know? Although slightly muddled, this Christmas-timed *family* film written, produced and directed by George Miller (*Mad Max*, the *Babe* saga) turns out to be another fable about God versus Not-God. Happily, though, it is more. Its philosophy is holistic<sup>1)</sup> rather than holy, with health warnings for the future of all human beings, saintly or

secular. After a sequence of accidents has landed Mumble in a seaquarium, the film becomes near-surreal. It ends on a *Clockwork Orange* note as kindly human terrorism, the fascism of “care”, brings its deadly warmth to the South Pole.

By now the “kidflick” sticker is peeling off the tin and tots in the audience are beginning to wonder what is hitting them. A little girl in the row behind me, at the public preview, turned to her companion and said: “I thought this

was a film about tap-dancing penguins.”

They stayed the course, though. So will adults, many of whom will admire the film’s courage in seeking a northwest passage from children’s fare to grown-up fairy tale. Although early scenes trade on coochy-coo sentimentality, the last act sets the mind dancing as well as the feet. Better the brave than the banal, the occasionally puzzling (though persistently picturesque) than the implacably preachy.

*The Financial Times*

noot 1 holistic: gelovend dat alles in de natuur met elkaar samenhangt

Tekst 10

## thelondonlistings



### Accepted (12A)

Rejected from every college, Bartelby (Justin Long) not only fakes an acceptance letter – but a college to go with it. Sure enough, others start to join this anything-goes school. Bit like American Pie – without the cast; bit like Animal House – without John Belushi. And a bit like a film. Without a script. (93mins)

#### On at these cinemas:

10, 45, 55, 59, 60, 72.

### The Aryan Couple (12A)

Doom and gloom courtesy of eponymous couple, which see a wealthy Jewish magnate relinquish his worldly possessions to the Nazis in exchange for the safe passage of his family to Palestine. Unfortunately the appealing premise is ruined by an appalling script and ridiculously over-the-top score. (119mins)  
12, 66.

### The Black Dahlia (15)

Anyone who reads James Ellroy will know that his stories are as dark and convoluted as noir gets, but The Black Dahlia will leave you mostly in the dark.

Brian De Palma lets style triumph over substance, though the sultry appearances of Hilary Swank and Scarlett Johansson provide at least some thrills. (120mins)

5, 10, 18.

### Brothers Of The Head (18)

Twins Tom and Barry are plucked from the wilds of England by an impresario who wants to turn them into teen stars. But there's a twist – they're joined at the stomach. What starts as intriguing soon feels self-conscious, phoney and aimless. (93mins)

15.

### Children Of Men (15)

Britain, 2027 and the human race faces extinction. No babies have been born for 18 years and immigrants are the scourge of a fascist police state. Clive Owen must protect the last pregnant woman or, well, no need for Mothercare. There are nice action sequences and interesting ideas, but ultimately, the film is cold and superficial. (109mins)

4, 5, 7, 8, 26, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73.

### The History Boys (15)

Sheffield, 1983. This brilliant adaptation of Alan Bennett's National Theatre play sees the eponymous lippy sixth-form students returned for one last term to hone themselves for Oxbridge. Bennett's screenplay drips with intelligence and frequent laugh-out-loud lines – by rights these boys should be nauseating, but they're anything but. (109mins)

6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 19, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 76.

## **Little Man (12A)**

Heavens, how do they think them up? A fully-grown but very small man pretends to be a baby, resulting in absolutely no hilarity whatsoever – unless you're 13 and high on Panda Pops. From the Scary Movie and White Chicks guys, of course. (97mins)  
39,57,59.

## **Open Season (PG)**

Furry animals? Check. All-star voice cast? Check. Hip humour littered with familiar pop-culture references? Er, check. Martin Lawrence and Ashton Kutcher trade dreary wisecracks. Billy Connolly's aggravating squirrel actually makes you nostalgic for his National Lottery ads. (86mins)  
10,23,26,32,35,36,38,39,43,45,46,47,48,49,50,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,69,71,72,73,74,76.

## **World Trade Center (12A)**

Nicholas Cage stars in Oliver Stone's 9/11 cover version of Michael Buerk's 999. OK, not really – but this true-life tale does have a hint of made-for-TV recreation about it, telling the tale of Port Authority Police trapped in the Twin

Towers rubble, praying for rescue.

Average film, breathtaking tales. (129mins) 1,12,38,39,45,51,54,55,57,58,59,63,71,72,73,76.

## **Shut up! (Tais Toi!) (12A)**

Diverting yet irritating French farce as Ruby (Jean Reno) double-crosses kingpin Vogel (Jean-Pierre Malo). Before Vogel can exact his revenge, the cops arrest Ruby and put him behind bars where he befriends Quentin (Gerard Depardieu), who has a hare-brained scheme to break out and collect the cash. Shut up? You wish they would. (87mins)  
34.

## **Texas Chainsaw Massacre: The Beginning (18)**

This bloody prequel to the cult favourite rewinds to the summer of '69, where a bunch of kids are scheduled to meet their maker via Black & Decker. Yet the exercise ends up being pointless: all this mayhem just because he was born in an abattoir and bullied at school? (90mins)  
8,10,12,26,32,35,38,39,45,46,49,50,51,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,63,69,71,72,73,74,76.

*The London paper*

*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 Streak of luck

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- 1p 1 Who or what is/are expected to benefit directly from the "ritual" (line 9)?  
A "the city of Inazawa" (line 8)  
B "the official streaker" (lines 17-18)  
C "thousands of spectators" (line 20)  
D "all who touch him" (line 21)  
E "guards" (line 23)
- 1p 2 Welke opmerking van de schrijver van dit stukje is kennelijk bedoeld als grap? Citeer de eerste twee woorden van de betreffende zin/het betreffende zinsdeel.

## Tekst 2 Are you an email @ddict?

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- 1p 3 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 1?  
A deny  
B realise  
C understand why  
D wonder if
- 1p 4 What is the purpose of paragraph 2?  
A To explain how to relieve the symptoms of email addiction.  
B To ridicule the idea of taking email addiction seriously.  
C To show how much of an email addict the writer himself is.  
D To stress the necessity of curing people with an email addiction.
- 1p 5 What is the main point made in paragraph 3?  
A Chat sites are fun but can keep people from doing their jobs properly.  
B Electronic advertising methods are annoying to a lot of people.  
C Emailing has become more popular than using mobile phones.  
D Technological problems can make it difficult to use the Internet.  
E Using email has not made communication more meaningful.
- 1p 6 What is the purpose of paragraph 4?  
A To criticise American employers for abusing their employees.  
B To make clear how time-saving and efficient BlackBerrys are.  
C To point out a negative aspect of a popular electronic device.  
D To provide a successful example of the American work ethos.
- 1p 7 " ... traversing the great information super-highway in the sky" (alinea 7)  
Wat wordt uit deze beeldspraak duidelijk?

Een schrijver kan verschillende middelen hanteren om zijn betoog kracht bij te zetten, zoals:

- 1 de bevindingen van andere personen aanhalen.
- 2 gebruik maken van stijlfiguren, zoals bijvoorbeeld overdrijving.
- 3 inspelen op het verantwoordelijkheidsbesef van de lezer.
- 4 zijn eigen ervaringen met het onderwerp erbij betrekken.

- 2p **8** Geef voor elk van de bovenstaande middelen aan of de schrijver het in dit artikel wel of niet gebruikt.  
Noteer het nummer van elk middel, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.

## Tekst 3 (Can't get no) satisfaction

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- 1p **9** Which of the following fits the gap in line 3?

- A Fortunately
- B Irritatingly
- C Surprisingly
- D Understandably

“the majority of people select the first option” (regel 4)

- 1p **10** Geeft de tekst een verklaring hiervoor? Zo nee, antwoord “Nee”. Zo ja, citeer de eerste twee en de laatste twee woorden van het zinsgedeelte waaruit de verklaring blijkt.

- 1p **11** Which of the following explains why the author uses the word ‘remarkably’ in “happiness can be so (remarkably) elusive in today’s world” (lines 6-7)?

- A “Prices of ... the same.” (line 3)
- B “average incomes ... better health” (lines 10-13)
- C “the pursuit ... to misery” (lines 18-19)
- D “it is ... and credit” (lines 25-26)
- E “Much of ... this forethought.” (lines 28-31)

- 1p **12** Which of the following becomes clear from lines 17-26?

According to Gregory Berns,

- A people’s genetic make-up is ultimately decisive in whether they will become happy or not.
- B people will feel more fulfilled by achieving something by their own efforts than by sheer luck.
- C people will only be able to value true happiness if they have lived through hardship.
- D people with high expectations are bound to experience disappointment.

- 1p **13** Which of the following fits the gap in line 32?

- A And
- B But
- C For

- 1p 14 Which of the following summarises Daniel Gilbert's main conclusion in lines 27-37?
- A People constantly need new challenges and sensations in order to stay happy.
  - B People dislike having to make predictions about what might make them happy.
  - C People's ideas about what might contribute to their happiness are often mistaken.
  - D People's psychological characteristics prevent them from ever achieving real happiness.
- 1p 15 Wat maakt het voorbeeld dat over "lovemaking" (regel 47) wordt gegeven duidelijk over de uitkomsten van onderzoek naar geluk? Citeer uit de regels 38-47 de eerste twee woorden van de zin die, of het zinsdeel dat, aangeeft wat duidelijk gemaakt wordt.
- 1p 16 Whose conclusions does the writer of this article appreciate most?  
Those of
- A Richard Layard.
  - B Gregory Berns.
  - C Daniel Gilbert.
  - D Jennifer Michael Hecht.

## Tekst 4 Psst, wanna buy a kidney?

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

- 1p 17
- A Consequently
  - B In addition
  - C Luckily
  - D Unfortunately
- 1p 18
- A are unlikely to survive
  - B suffer the consequences of
  - C will have to sue because of
- 1p 19
- A As a result
  - B On the other hand
  - C To make matters worse
  - D To sum up

1p **20**

- A enforce
- B ignore
- C legalise
- D restrict

1p **21**

- A cosmetic surgeons
- B governments
- C individuals
- D the elderly

1p **22**

- A a continuation of
- B a deterioration of
- C an expansion of
- D an improvement on

1p **23**

- A acceptable
- B easy
- C profitable
- D wrong

## Tekst 5 Elton John

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2p **24** Geef van elk van de onderstaande beweringen met betrekking tot Elton Johns concert in Dublin aan of deze wel of niet in overeenstemming is met de inhoud van de tekst.

- 1 Being a dedicated artist, Elton John probably knew he did not need overpowering special effects.
- 2 Elton John had given too many performances in his life; his soul was no longer in it.
- 3 It was to be Elton John's last tour, so he did not really worry about the impression this concert would make.
- 4 It did not fulfil concertgoers' expectations of getting to hear some of Elton John's new songs.

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

1p **25** The tone of this article is mainly

- A admiring.
- B critical.
- C matter-of-fact.
- D spiteful.

## Tekst 6 Should childhood come with a health warning?

- 1p 26 How does paragraph 3 relate to paragraphs 1 and 2?
- A It adds another example of harmful influences on children to those given in paragraphs 1 and 2.
  - B It describes on which aspects of the experts' opinions expressed in paragraphs 1 and 2 the author agrees.
  - C It explains the reasons for the experts' views in paragraphs 1 and 2.
  - D It proves that the ideas about children's upbringing mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 are outdated.

- 1p 27 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
- A After all
  - B And yet
  - C For example
  - D Therefore

- 1p 28 “since children's brains ... cultural change” (begin alinea 5)  
Hoe komen volwassenen op deze stelling volgens de schrijfster in alinea 5?  
*Vul de volgende zin aan: Volwassenen ... en daarom denken ze dat dit voor kinderen ....*

- 1p 29 What becomes clear from paragraph 6?  
The writer
- A believes that children are exposed to great dangers when they play in the streets.
  - B is convinced that modern parents are afraid of losing their natural authority over children.
  - C is critical of the way in which grown-ups try to keep children safe.
  - D thinks that playing too many computer games will affect a child's health.

- 1p 30 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 7?
- A it contributes to a better understanding of their natural abilities and preferences
  - B it draws them away from their game consoles
  - C it gives them a chance to prove to their parents that they can be trusted
  - D parents would only be expected to keep a watchful eye
  - E taking risks in childhood goes hand-in-hand with developing new skills

- 2p 31 “which includes: ‘... lives.’” (alinea 2)  
De schrijver komt in latere alinea's nog terug op de onderwerpen “real food” en “real play” uit alinea 2. Hij doet dat één keer voor “real food” en drie keer voor “real play”.  
Waar doet hij dat?  
Noteer “real food” en “real play”, gevolgd door het nummer van de betreffende alinea of alinea's.

- 1p 32 What is the main purpose of this article?
- A To emphasise the importance of a good parent-child relationship.
  - B To express a personal opinion on the latest trends in children's upbringing.
  - C To inform the reader of the state-of-the-art in child education.
  - D To ruin the reputation of so-called specialists on juvenile behaviour.

## Tekst 7 How to put your name down for a better life

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- 1p 33 “Oh Dad, how could you have called me what you did?” (alinea 1)  
Waarom is de schrijver (Alan Hamilton) ontevreden over zijn naam volgens de tekst?
- 3p 34 Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze wel of niet in overeenstemming is met de inhoud van de alinea's 1 en 2.
- 1 An increasing number of people officially change their names.
  - 2 Changing your name has become less expensive.
  - 3 Having a new name changes people's lifestyle permanently.
  - 4 It is difficult to understand some people's motives for a name change.
  - 5 The procedure for changing your name has become more bureaucratic.
- Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.
- 1p 35 What is the purpose of the three remarks in brackets in paragraph 3?
- A To illustrate that there is a lot of truth in what is claimed about names.
  - B To make clear that the statistical data do not apply to the writer.
  - C To show the writer's profound experience with surveys.
  - D To stress the negative influences of a specific name on a person's life.
- 1p 36 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
- A however
  - B instead
  - C moreover
  - D therefore
- 1p 37 “How to put your name down for a better life” (titel)  
Waar komen de gegevens voor het onderzoek van *The Times* naar de relatie tussen namen en sociale positie vandaan?
- 1p 38 How does the author round off the article in the last paragraph?
- A By illustrating how unfortunate one's life can be if one has a socially less fortunate name.
  - B By implying that his life could have been better if his family had considered the importance of having the right name.
  - C By indicating that his father could have done a lot worse when giving him his name.

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

### **Tekst 8 Letters to the Editor**

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Stel je bent tegen de viering van Kerstmis, omdat je vindt dat dit niet in een multiraciale samenleving past.

- 1p **39** Staat in de tekst een brief afgedrukt van een medestander?  
Zo nee, noteer "Nee". Zo ja, noteer de naam van de briefschrijver.

### **Tekst 9 Soft-paw shuffle hides an environmental kick**

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Je wilt naar de film *Happy Feet* en bent geïnteresseerd

1 in de muziek.

2 of de verhaallijn ook voor kinderen geschikt is.

- 2p **40** Hoe denkt de recensent hierover?  
Geef voor elk aspect aan of de recensent hier wel of niet uitsluitend positief over is.  
Noteer het nummer van het aspect, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".

### **Tekst 10 thelondonlistings**

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Je bent in Londen en wilt een film bezoeken.

- 1p **41** Welke film wordt als beste besproken?  
Noteer de titel van deze film.