

Tekst 1

Tom & Jerry, Bad Influences?

1 Yesterday afternoon I ran across a story about Turner Broadcasting which is currently delving into its catalog of 1,500 hours of Hanna-Barbera cartoons to remove scenes that “glamorize” smoking. The move is in response to one viewer’s complaint about an episode of “Tom and Jerry.”

2 A Turner spokesperson said the viewer had complained about a cartoon in which Tom lights a cigarette in an attempt to 1 a female cat and that only cartoons “where smoking could be deemed to be cool or glamorized,” would be cut and that scenes in which villains smoke will remain untouched.



3 2, this move will save a generation of youngsters from trying to woo cats with tobacco. Unfortunately, however, those same children are still in danger of dropping anvils on one another’s heads, putting each other’s tails in electrical sockets, cutting each other in half, poisoning one another, exploding each other with dynamite and other sundry weapons available from the diabolical Acme corporation.

<http://voices.washingtonpost.com>, 2006

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 Tom & Jerry, bad influences?

- 1p 1 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A hurt
 - B impress
 - C rescue
 - D smoke out
- 1p 2 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A Hopefully
 - B In reality
 - C Ironically
 - D Regrettably
- 1p 3 How can the tone of paragraph 3 be characterised?
- A As aggressive.
 - B As approving.
 - C As indignant.
 - D As mocking.
 - E As surprised.

Tekst 2

BOOKS BRIEFLY NOTED

IKE

by Michael Korda (Harper; \$34.95)

In June, 1944, Anne Frank heard General Eisenhower (Ike) on the radio, announcing the invasion of Europe, and wrote in her diary, "I have the feeling that friends are approaching." Korda's engaging biography does justice to Eisenhower's leadership on D-Day and to the disarming mixture of amiability and strength that marked his character. But its preoccupation with defending Ike against (mostly British) accusations of having done things incompetently, from an American perspective, is overdone. And while Europe's liberator Ike is described in depth, as America's President he is not. When Korda finally gets to Ike's candidacy—ninety pages from the end of a seven-hundred-and-twenty-three-page book—his identity as a Republican is as murky to the reader as it was to voters at the time. There is a lot about Kay Summersby, Ike's (maybe) mistress, which is fun, but the treatment of the Korean War, for example, is quick and superficial.

<http://www.newyorker.com>, 2005

Tekst 2 Ike

- 2p 4 Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze door de schrijver als een positief of als een negatief punt van het boek wordt genoemd.
- 1 De aandacht voor een mogelijke minnares van Eisenhower.
 - 2 De beschrijving van Eisenhower's persoonlijkheid.
 - 3 De manier waarop Eisenhower's politieke standpunten worden geanalyseerd.
 - 4 De wijze waarop de schrijver kritiek vanuit Europa op het oorlogsbeleid van Eisenhower weerlegt.
- Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door "positief" of "negatief".

Tekst 3

Kids Gone Wild

Based on an article by JUDITH WARNER

- 1 “CHILDREN should be seen and not heard” may be due for a comeback. After decades of indulgence, American society seems to have reached some kind of tipping point, as far as tolerance for wild and woolly kid behavior is concerned. Last month, an Associated Press-Ipsos poll found that nearly 70 percent of Americans said they believed that people are ruder now than they were 20 or 30 years ago, and that children are among the worst offenders. Only 9 percent of adults were able to say that the children they saw in public were “respectful toward adults,” according to surveys done by Public Agenda, a nonpartisan and nonprofit public opinion research group.



- 2 Whether children are actually any worse behaved now than they ever have been before is, of course, debatable. Children have always been considered, basically, savages. But what really seems to have changed recently, according to childrearing experts, is parental behavior along with the kinds of behavior parents expect from their kids. The pressure to do well is up. The demand to do good is down, way down, particularly if it's the kind of do-gooding that doesn't show up on a college application.
- 3 Once upon a time, parenting was largely about training children to take their proper place in the community, which, in large measure, meant learning to play by the rules and cooperate, said Alvin Rosenfeld, a child psychiatrist. Rude behavior, particularly toward adults, was something for which children had to be chastised, even punished. That has also now changed, said Dan Kindlon, a child psychologist. “Most parents,” Dr. Kindlon said, “would like their children to be polite, considerate and well behaved. But they're too tired and worn down by work to take up the task of teaching them proper behavior at home. What gets thrown out the window is limits. It's a lot easier to pick children's towels up off the floor than to get them away from the PlayStation to do it. Besides, children are the bright spot in their parents' day. They don't want to muck up that one moment by getting yelled at.”
- 4 Parenting today is also largely about training children to compete — in school and on the soccer field — and the kinds of attributes they need to be competitive are precisely those that help break down society's civility. Parents who want their children to succeed more than anything, Dr. Kindlon said, teach them to value and prioritize achievement above all else — including other people. “Parents are out of control,” Dr. Rosenfeld agreed. “We always want to blame

the kids, but if there's something wrong with their behavior, it's the way their parents model for them.”

- 5 If stress and strain, self-centeredness and competition are the root of all the trouble underlying the outbreak of rudeness among children in America today, then the cure, some experts said, has to be found in changing the system. Stop blaming the children, they said. Stop focusing on the surface level of behavior and start curing instead the social, educational and parental ills that feed it. This may mean less “quality” time with children and more time getting them to do things they don't want to do, like sitting for meals, making polite conversation and picking their clothes up off the floor.

<http://www.nytimes.com>, 2005

Tekst 3 Kids gone wild

- 1p 5 What becomes clear from paragraph 1?
Americans
A are more interested in getting good jobs than in showing good manners.
B are willing to change the law to make their society safer for children.
C have come to accept the ever-growing number of juvenile criminals.
D have probably had enough of children behaving in an unruly way.
- 1p 6 Welk woordpaar geeft de belangrijkste functies van de alinea's 1 en 2 weer?
alinea 1 alinea 2
A constatering - toelichting
B constatering - verwerping
C voorbeeld - generalisatie
D voorbeeld - tegenvoorbeeld
- 2p 7 “What ... limits.” (alinea 3)
Welke **twee** redenen noemt Dr Kindlon als verklaring waarom dit gebeurt?
- “Parenting ... compete” (eerste regel alinea 4)
Dit punt is in een eerdere alinea al aan de orde geweest.
- 1p 8 Citeer uit die eerdere alinea de eerste twee woorden van de zin die het bovenstaande citaat kernachtig weergeeft.
- 1p 9 What becomes clear from paragraph 4?
A Children usually want to impress their friends rather than please their parents.
B Children who are expected always to outdo others will develop unpleasant character traits.
C Parents feel that setting a good example to their children has become outdated.
D Parents who are too soft on their children run the risk of seeing them become failures.
- Een auteur kan verschillende middelen hanteren om zijn/haar standpunt(en) kracht bij te zetten, zoals:
1 de eigen deskundigheid met betrekking tot het onderwerp benadrukken
2 de mening van deskundigen aanhalen
- 1p 10 Geef voor elk van de bovenstaande middelen aan of de auteur dit middel in het artikel wel of niet gebruikt.
Noteer het nummer van elk middel, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.

Tekst 4

Is there any evidence mind-reading works?

By Matthew Davis

- 1 Mind-reading is taken seriously by scientists. Not the mystical, extra-sensory perception (ESP) variety, but the study of the non-verbal signals that can say more about us than we consciously reveal. Signs like pupil dilation, emotional arousal and altered heart rate form the basis of lie-detector tests. Even unaided by machines, the best police interrogators can reportedly 11 someone who is lying in 70% of cases. But how many people would put a gun to their head for a 7-in-10 shot at survival, like Derren Brown did?
- 2 Brown, an illusionist who survived a televised game of Russian Roulette, does not claim extra-sensory powers, but says he used a series of psychological tests to determine where the bullet was. He asked his volunteer to count to six, using the sound of his voice to help locate the live chamber. In earlier shows, the illusionist correctly "guessed" a credit card number and the profession of someone just by looking at their hands.
- 3 Experts say there is no way anyone could be so specific, or accurate. Professor Chris French, of London's Goldsmith's college – a specialist in investigating paranormal beliefs and "experiences" – says mind-reading is the stuff of fantasy. "If Derren Brown really has successfully developed techniques to discern the contents of people's minds in the way that he claims, he has single-handedly achieved more than the collective attempts of psychologists over many decades."
- 4 He says the stunt may have more in common with the "cold reading" techniques typically associated with psychics and mediums. Here, subjects are convinced that someone has told them so much detail about their life, that they could only be reading their mind – or receiving messages from loved ones in the "afterlife". But much of this rests on leading statements that sound specific, but are really general such as, "You have a better than average sense of humour" or "I sense lots of unused potential". "Sitters tend to 14, but come away feeling they have been given real revelations," adds Prof French.
- 5 Still, there is significant research into mind-reading – especially the psychology of lying – because of its great practical implications. Last year, Nasa bosses issued an astonishing denial to reports suggesting they were introducing mind-reading machines to catch terrorists at airports. "Nasa does not have the

capability to read minds, nor are we suggesting that would be done," said Robert Pearce, head of Nasa's Strategy and Analysis Division. But he added: "Our scientists were asked to think outside the box with regards to ideas that could aid the nation in the war on terrorism and that's what they are doing."

- 6 Most experts say it is beyond current scientific knowledge to consistently and reliably recognise a lie, let alone read someone's innermost thoughts from behavioural clues. One man who should know is Richard Wiseman, of the University of Hertfordshire, Britain's first professor of the public understanding of psychology.
- 7 Professor Wiseman started his working life as an award-winning professional magician and was one of the youngest members of The Magic Circle. He said: "Make no mistake, Derren Brown is a conjuror. He is using the idea of mind-reading to mask his trick. You don't want to run the risk of blowing your brains out in your act – you need certainty. There is no certainty in mind-reading."

<http://www.news.bbc.co.uk>, 2003

Tekst 4 Is there any evidence mind-reading works?

- 1p 11 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 1?
A discourage
B influence
C overlook
D spot
- 1p 12 How does paragraph 2 relate to the last sentence of paragraph 1?
Paragraph 2
A criticises it.
B expands on it.
C repeats it.
- 1p 13 How does professor Chris French react to the claim made by Derren Brown?
“he used ... the bullet was” (paragraph 2)
A He reformulates it.
B He rejects it.
C He specifies it.
D He supports it.
- 1p 14 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
A doubt themselves
B fear the outcome
C fill in the blanks
D underestimate the psychic
- 1p 15 Which of the following is in line with the content of paragraph 5?
A Nasa has hired expert mind-readers to help find and stop terrorists in time.
B Nasa has publicly announced it does not know how to read people’s minds.
C Nasa is reluctant to admit it is conducting research into mind-reading.
D Nasa is working on methods that will enable it to read people’s minds.
E Nasa tried to build a mind-reading machine but has given up on the project.
- 1p 16 Welk voordeel heeft psycholoog professor Richard Wiseman bij het doorzien van het verschijnsel gedachtelezen in vergelijking met andere psychologen?
- 1p 17 How can the tone of the article be characterised?
A As indignant.
B As neutral.
C As sarcastic.

Tekst 5

Sex? Yes. Fight? Yes. Smoke? No.

Mick Hume: Notebook

- 1 The Government's latest wheeze is to raise the legal age for buying cigarettes from 16 to 18. So let me see if I have this straight. You will be able legally to have sex at 16 but the law won't allow you a cigarette until two years later. Not even if you are married (legal age: 16). At 16, you will be old enough to join the Army and train to fight wars. But those teenage squaddies will not be allowed to smoke, because it is a health risk. Soon, 16-year-olds may even be able to vote, choosing who governs the country — but not to choose their brand of cigarettes. This confused and smoky state of affairs confirms that we no longer seem sure just where to slide a cigarette paper between being a child and an adult.
- 2 But of course smoking is bad for you, so who could dispute the benefits of raising the minimum age? Well, there is the Department of Health, whose consultation paper admits there is "little conclusive evidence" that it can stop young people smoking. Or the World Bank, which concludes that attempts to stop teenagers smoking via the law "have not been shown to be successful".
- 3 I don't want more teenagers to smoke, and certainly hope my young daughters never do. But I know that if they want to try it, I am unlikely to be able to stop them — and nor is the Public Health minister (our public health Supernanny) or indeed Superman himself. The smoking thing is a rite of passage and teenagers have to sort it out for themselves, however hard the long arm of the law tries to stub it out.
- 4 Indeed, since official statistics show that fewer under-16s smoke today than a decade ago, why is the Government rushing through a new law now? New Labour looks increasingly like a bored teenage smoker, hanging around aimlessly, looking for something to do that can make it appear smart and important. It's not big, and it's not clever.

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk>, 2007

Tekst 5 Sex? Yes. Fight? Yes. Smoke? No.

- 1p 18 What do the examples in paragraph 1 (“You ... cigarettes.”) make clear with regard to the proposal to reduce smoking for under-18s?
- A The inconsistencies resulting from the plan.
 - B The medical reasons for supporting the plan.
 - C The political motives for introducing the plan.
- “the benefits ... age” (alinea 2)
Het ‘Department of Health’ en de ‘World Bank’ zijn het eens dat roken slecht is voor jongeren.
- 1p 19 Waarover zijn ze het nog meer eens met betrekking tot het bovenstaande citaat? Begin je antwoord met: ‘Beide’
- “I am unlikely to be able to stop them” (alinea 3)
- 1p 20 Waarom vindt de schrijver dit?
Citeer de eerste twee en de laatste twee woorden van het zinsgedeelte dat dit uitlegt.
- In alinea 4 geeft de schrijver nog een argument dat zijn standpunt over het nieuwe wetsvoorstel ondersteunt.
- 1p 21 In welk zinsgedeelte doet hij dat?
Citeer de eerste twee woorden van dit zinsgedeelte.
- 1p 22 Welke van de volgende citaten bevat **geen** beeldspraak die met roken te maken heeft?
- A “teenage squaddies will not be allowed to smoke,” (alinea 1)
 - B “This confused and smoky state of affairs” (alinea 1)
 - C “to slide a cigarette paper between being a child and an adult” (alinea 1)
 - D “however hard the long arm of the law tries to stub it out” (alinea 3)

Tekst 6

Master Swindler

The man who took it upon himself to fill the Vermeer shortage.

THE FORGER'S SPELL

A True Story of Vermeer, Nazis, and the Greatest Art Hoax of the Twentieth Century

By Edward Dolnick

Harper. 349 pp. \$26.95

Reviewed by Daniel Stashower

In Amsterdam just after World War II, a dapper little man named Han van Meegeren, a noted art dealer, faced a charge of collaboration with the Nazis. At issue was a painting by Johannes Vermeer that had found its way, with Van Meegeren's help, into the hands of Reich Marshall Hermann Goering, Hitler's second in command. If the court found him guilty, Van Meegeren faced a death sentence. "Idiots!" Van Meegeren yelled. "You think I sold a Vermeer to that fat Goering. But it's not a Vermeer. I painted it myself!"



Han van Meegeren, 1945

"This is the true story of a colossal hoax," writes Edward Dolnick at the start of this gripping historical narrative. "The time was World War II. The place, occupied Holland." It must be said that the broad strokes of Van Meegeren's story sound like a vintage Hollywood movie. "The Painter Who Fooled the Nazis!"

"Everything about the case was 23," Dolnick tells us. "The sums that changed hands soared into the millions; the artist who inspired that frenzy of buying was one of the best-loved painters who ever lived: Johannes Vermeer; the collectors competing for masterpieces included both Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goering." Van Meegeren, the man at the center of the drama, was a "middling painter of old-fashioned taste" who found a higher calling as the most successful and opportunistic art forger of the 20th century. While his fellow Dutchmen suffered and starved during the Nazi occupation, Van Meegeren lived in 24 through the sale of "newly discovered" Vermeer masterpieces.

Dolnick, a veteran science writer, knows his way around a canvas. His previous book was *The Rescue Artist: A True Story of Art, Thieves, and the Hunt for a Missing Masterpiece*. He is careful to place Van Meegeren's deception in a suitable frame, detailing circumstances that allowed the forger to 25 a "Vermeer gap" – created not only by the scarcity of the artist's work but also by the values it represented. During the war years, Dolnick explains, "admiration of Vermeer took on a new dimension. Art historians and ordinary art lovers alike saw embodied in the great painter the very qualities that Goering and his kind had put most at risk."

This cultish devotion to Vermeer sparked a thriving market, first among Dutch collectors who wanted to keep their national treasures out of Nazi hands, and later, after the outbreak of war, among German art scouts, who coveted paintings by Vermeer as they were so 26. "In all the world there are only three dozen Vermeers," Dolnick explains. "Even a conqueror with Europe at his feet could do nothing to alter that brute fact."

But Van Meegeren could. For years critics had scorned him as a minor talent who could do little but ape his betters. He responded by turning his energies to 27, an arena in which he proved supreme. Over a long period of rigorous trial and error, he developed a process that made him, according to one expert, "the Edison of art forgers." It was not enough simply to mimic Vermeer's technique; Van Meegeren diligently recreated the artist's original materials, down to the lead-based paints and marten-hair brushes. Once the canvas was complete, he subjected it to various stresses to harden and crack the paint, in order to simulate the passage of three centuries and convey the necessary patina of age. It is strangely mesmerizing to witness Van Meegeren bend to his labors, though in effect we are simply watching paint dry.

By the time Hermann Goering enters the picture, *The Forger's Spell* has raised provocative questions about the nature of 28 and the psychology of deception. The man who understood these issues best may well have been Van Meegeren himself. "Yesterday this picture was worth millions of guilders, and experts and art lovers would come from all over the world and pay money to see it," he declared after his exposure. "Today, it is worth nothing, and nobody would cross the street to see it for free. But the picture has not changed. What has?"

<http://www.washingtonpost.com>, 2008

Tekst 6 Master swindler

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

1p **23**

- A highly questionable
- B larger than life
- C quite simple
- D rather obscure
- E thoroughly researched

1p **24**

- A fear
- B Germany
- C luxury
- D poverty

1p **25**

- A cause
- B explain
- C exploit
- D study
- E widen

1p **26**

- A beautiful
- B foreign
- C pure
- D rare
- E sophisticated

1p **27**

- A crafts
- B fakery
- C science
- D trade

1p **28**

- A art
- B capitalism
- C jealousy
- D war

Tekst 7

Voice from Jamaica divides Radio 4 listeners

By Terry Kirby

Chief Reporter



His voice has appalled and delighted Middle England's Radio 4 listeners in equal measure. And Neil Nunes, the continuity announcer¹⁾ whose Jamaican accent caused the controversy, is finding life in the front line less than appealing.

The BBC – described by Greg Dyke when he was director general, as “hideously white” – is extremely sensitive about a row with overtones of both political correctness and racism, and is so concerned about inflaming passions further that it has refused to disclose any details about Nunes or release his photograph, although one has been obtained by *The Independent*. Nunes, who is British but was brought up in Jamaica, has said he does not wish to talk about the controversy.

A heated debate has begun on the BBC's online forum, with almost 200 contributions, divided almost equally between those who approve and those who do not. One of the strongest critics said: “We wish to hear intelligent speech on Radio 4 and we wish to hear it well-spoken ... We wish to hear British English, in all its varieties, including received

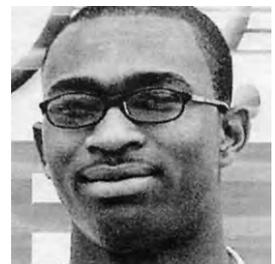
pronunciation. We do not wish to hear the English language spoken by accents from other parts of the globe.” Other forum messages praised his voice for its clarity. “How refreshing, at last, to hear tones which aren't white, Anglo-Saxon and Little England,” said one.

Mark Damazer, the controller of Radio 4, defended Nunes' appointment and dismissed any suggestion that it smacked of ‘token’ political correctness. “The entry path to Radio 4 has no racial, demographic, geographic or sexual dimensions,” he said. “He's a black Briton, just as I'm a white Briton and other people are Asian Britons and so on ... he's a perfectly appropriate voice to have on Radio 4.”

The radio critic Jane Thynne said Mr Damazer's intervention suggested the station would stick by Mr Nunes.

“They can't sack a black continuity announcer simply because Middle England has complained. But if his pronunciation doesn't improve, he is likely to be shifted to less obvious evening slots,” she said.

Radio 4 has a history of large-scale listener opposition to any innovation, such as the recent decision to axe Fritz Spiegl's “UK Theme” which starts the station's programming each day.



The row over the voice of the Radio 4 announcer Neil Nunes has ruffled feathers at Broadcasting House

The Independent, 2006

noot 1 continuity announcer: iemand die op een zender programma's aan elkaar praat, aan- en afkondigingen en overige programma-gerelateerde mededelingen doet

Tekst 7 Voice from Jamaica divides Radio 4 listeners

- 3p 29 Geef voor elk van de onderstaande beweringen aan of deze wel of niet in overeenstemming is met de inhoud van het artikel.
- 1 De BBC heeft het Nunes verboden om in het openbaar mededelingen over zijn werkomstandigheden te doen.
 - 2 De kritische opmerkingen op het BBC-forum richten zich voornamelijk op het eenvoudige taalgebruik van Nunes.
 - 3 Klachten over Nunes' Engels zullen volgens Jane Thynne voor de BBC aanleiding zijn om hem binnenkort te ontslaan.
 - 4 Luisteraars naar Radio 4 zijn over het algemeen weinig veranderingsgezind.
 - 5 Mark Damazer impliceert dat Nunes uitsluitend op zijn professionele kwaliteiten is aangenomen.

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

Tekst 8

Libraries are not just about books

by Terence Blacker

- 1 Good news. A marvellous, heart-warming campaign has just been launched that involves government and business, public services and private business, with support from the great and the good at Westminster, in local government and within the arts. With all the right, inspirational words and phrases - "vision", "creative", "partnership", "makeover", "service", "consumers" - a campaign called Love Libraries is under way. Authors have spoken up. "Marketing mentors" are to be involved.
- 2 By coincidence, I happened to be visiting a library in Northern Ireland on the day the plan to redesign and promote libraries was launched, but it was one whose problems and achievements put the warm words from London into sharp perspective. To judge by the events of this week, it faces challenges that will not benefit from "visionary transformations".
- 3 The library is open during the evenings, and on Tuesday night, a small group of children set off a fire hydrant in the lobby. Another group had to be rescued from the lift having jumped up and down in it. There were police warnings. Two of the young regulars, Scott and Andrew, were banned for two months.
- 4 The next day, an author visited. I met a group of children who regularly came to the library after school. One had problems reading, but had discovered a series I had written for slightly younger readers than her and had read them all. Another, also with literacy problems, had typed out the blurbs of some of my books and

illustrated them for my visit. We talked about stories, theirs and mine, and they were interested and enthusiastic.

- 5 Awkwardly for those who like a clean and easy division between problems and achievements, between bad kids and good, the two groups of children are essentially one. If it had not been for the unfortunate incident of the fire hydrant, Scott and Andrew would have been talking about books, too.
- 6 Here is the way it works in libraries like the one I visited. Situated near to a council housing estate, it is a regular refuge after school for children, aged from seven or eight upwards, whose parents are out or unavailable. It is warm and light; it has computers, books. With the help of conscientious and heroically patient librarians, the children receive encouragement and interest that they get neither at home nor at school and, largely through their own free will and enthusiasm, often develop an interest in books and the world of possibility and escape that they contain.
- 7 In a better world, there would be no need for librarians to fulfill this function, but the fact is that, in many places, they do. There is a danger that, as we learn to love libraries, these rather more needy and demanding consumers, who elsewhere tend to get ignored, forgotten and excluded, may be regarded by the marketing mentors as rather too problematic to fit in with their visionary transformations. Yet it is in places like that library in Northern Ireland where, in spite of lift problems and fire hydrant violations, libraries are fulfilling their most vital and important function.

The Independent, 2006

Tekst 8 Libraries are not just about books

- “but it ... sharp perspective” (paragraph 2)
- 1p **30** What becomes clear from this remark?
According to the writer, the Love Libraries campaign
- A** could be the starting point that leads to the radical improvement of libraries.
 - B** is bound to neglect those libraries that are situated far from London.
 - C** may have been set up too late to make a difference to libraries.
 - D** will hardly make a change for the better to the situation some libraries are in.

- “an author visited” (alinea 4)
- 1p **31** Welke auteur wordt hier bedoeld?

- 1p **32** What becomes clear from paragraph 6?
Libraries
- A** are mainly used for extra-curricular lessons.
 - B** can provide a safe place for less-privileged children.
 - C** have to be built near the city centre.
 - D** should only employ professional personnel.

Een schrijver kan op verschillende manieren zijn/haar standpunten kracht bij zetten, zoals door:

- 1 de mening van externe deskundigen aan te halen
 - 2 persoonlijke ervaringen met het onderwerp naar voren te brengen
 - 3 te waarschuwen voor de gevolgen van een bepaald plan
- 2p **33** Geef voor elk van de bovenstaande manieren aan of de schrijver deze in dit artikel wel of niet gebruikt.
Noteer het nummer van elke manier, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.

Tekst 9

‘So, is cycling really bad for men?’



James Daley

1 I couldn't help feeling rather angry last week, when I stumbled across yet another newspaper article claiming that cycling can be bad for men's sexual health. I must have seen at least half a dozen of these kind of scare stories over the past few years, but this was all the worse for the fact it emerged from what claims to be an esteemed academic journal. "Male cyclists risk impotence," the headlines proclaimed. For anyone looking for another reason to avoid trading in their car for a bike this summer, there it was.

2 But a closer look at the original journal article revealed that, surprise surprise, the conclusions of the study were not nearly as definitive as the headlines had suggested. While the author, Mr Vinod Nargund, a urologist surgeon at Barts hospital in London, had indeed discovered that the chance of men suffering from impotence or testicular damage is higher if they cycle regularly, the most common problems among male cyclists are simply "numbness", "soreness" and "skin problems" in the crotch – hardly life-threatening ailments. Furthermore, the most serious of health problems only tend

to be experienced by those who cycle for several hours every day – and, even then, the damage is often not permanent.

3 I don't mean any disrespect to Mr Nargund – I'm sure his work will prove a valuable contribution to the field of urology. But was it necessary to press-release the juiciest parts of his research, while it was well-known that the press would take a sensationalist approach to reporting it? I've heard people who swim are at a higher risk of drowning than those who don't, but I'm not sure it's worth alerting the national media.



4 In his press release, Mr Nargund explains mountain bikers are most at risk of sexual health problems. What he didn't say, however, was that previous studies have suggested you'd have to spend more than two hours a day, six days a week on your mountain bike to find yourself in any real danger. So that puts the other 99.9 per cent of us in the clear.

5 In my experience, people will call on every excuse they can when it comes to trying to avoid taking up cycling – and, if we start spreading the myth that it's bad for your sexual health, fewer and fewer people will ever make the shift. A lot of people I speak to already wrongly believe cycling affects male fertility – another myth which can be easily dispelled

by looking at the large families professional cyclists such as Miguel Indurain and Chris Boardman have fathered. Any health professional will tell you the benefits of cycling far outweigh the risks – a message that may not excite newspaper editors, but which needs to be spread.

The Independent, 2008

Tekst 9 'So, is cycling really bad for men?'

- 1p 34 "rather angry last week" (paragraph 1)
Which of the following have caused the writer's anger according to paragraph 1?
The fact that
- 1 he thinks articles about the negative side-effects of cycling will keep people from riding bikes instead of driving cars.
 - 2 even a serious magazine has published an article about the negative side-effects of cycling.
 - 3 there have been many articles in the press about the negative side-effects of cycling.
- A Only 1 and 2.
B Only 1 and 3.
C Only 2 and 3.
D 1, 2 and 3.
- 1p 35 What becomes clear from paragraphs 2, 3 and 4?
The writer of the article
- A agrees with Mr Nargund on the necessity of warning people about the possible health risks of cycling.
B condemns the press for misrepresenting the facts of Mr Nargund's excellent research.
C criticises Mr Nargund for presenting journalists with the most spectacular details of his study.
D reproaches Mr Nargund for overlooking the positive effects of cycling on the human body.
- 1p 36 Which conclusion does the writer of the article draw in paragraph 5?
- A Publications such as Mr Nargund's research on cycling might lead to a decrease in people's health.
B The main reason for publishing articles on the risks of cycling is to increase newspaper sales.
C The negative effects cycling has had on famous cyclists shows how dangerous it is for men.
D The risks that male cyclists run are not taken seriously by scientists other than Mr Nargund.
- 1p 37 "So, ... men?" (titel)
Welke van de onderstaande citaten geeft een bevestigend antwoord op de vraag in de titel?
- A "the chance ... regularly" (alinea 2)
B "the most serious ... permanent" (alinea 2)
C "I've heard ... media." (alinea 3)
D "you'd ... clear" (alinea 4)

Tekst 10

L E T T E R S

Science, Math and Women

Our cover package on the differences between men's and women's brains provoked strong responses – especially from women in science and education, who know all too well the kinds of discrimination that keep them from reaching the top in traditionally male-dominated fields

AS A WOMAN IN SCIENCE, I KNOW

that you cannot overestimate the pervasiveness of attitudes discouraging girls from pursuing math and science. I grew up in a university town, the daughter of a female biologist, but still felt societal and peer pressure that made me believe I couldn't be smart at science. I credit my seventh-grade science teacher with encouraging me to break through my personal stereotypes and refusing to allow me to settle for Bs or Cs when he knew I could achieve As.

LAURA McLAIN MADSEN

WHY DON'T YOU PUBLISH AN article trying to explain why boys score lower than girls in verbal aptitude tests? It seems the focus is always on why girls are not as good as boys at math. If boys don't perform as well as girls in a subject, it is never controversial. In fact, no-one seems to care. Do we value math more than reading and writing?

COLIN C. BAKER

THE QUESTION IS NOT WHETHER

women lack an innate ability to succeed and excel in science (that is simply not the case) but whether there are gender-based, neuronal differences in how males and females perceive input, frame scenarios and derive conclusions. If male and female scientists arrive at identical conclusions via similar yet subtly different pathways, it suggests that

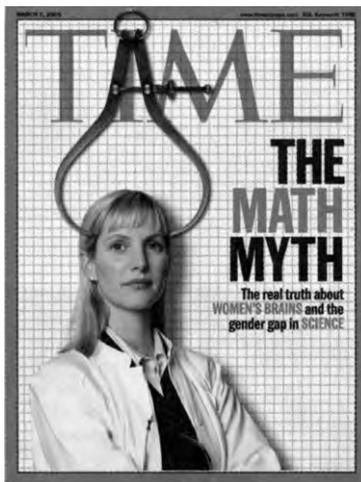
together we may reach a far greater understanding of any particular problem than through any single-gender effort. In the pursuit of scientific truth, the wealth of knowledge gained through diverse perspectives truly elevates us. I sincerely hope we're not all the same. The world would be a pretty boring place if we were.

JAMES S. LEE

WOMEN ARE AS CLEVER AS MEN?

Have you ever known a man to buy a shirt that buttons up the back?

BOB BOWEN



Time, 2005

Tekst 10 Letters

- 2p **38** Geef van elk van onderstaande stellingen aan of deze wel of niet overeenkomt met een of meer beweringen in de brieven en zo ja, wie de bewering gedaan heeft.
- 1 Als meisjes al vroeg steun krijgen van hun docenten in de exacte vakken, werkt dat stimulerend op hun zelfvertrouwen en inzet.
 - 2 Een samenwerkingsverband van mannelijke en vrouwelijke wetenschappers zal een meer diepgaande benadering van onderzoek opleveren.
 - 3 Er komt steeds meer belangstelling voor de problemen die jongens ervaren met bijvoorbeeld taalverwerving.
 - 4 Maatschappelijk gezien wordt het minder van meisjes dan van jongens geaccepteerd dat ze kiezen voor de exacte wetenschappen.
- Noteer het nummer van iedere stelling, gevolgd door "Nee", indien er geen overeenkomst is met een van de brieven. Indien er wel overeenkomst is, noteer de **voornaam** van de brievenafzender/-schrijver.
- 1p **39** Which of the following sentences could have concluded Bob Bowen's letter?
- A Men are not creative enough to do so!
 - B Men are not interested in fashion.
 - C Men are smarter than that.
 - D Men like women to do the shopping for them.

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

Tekst 11

How to use the Library Catalogue

Introduction for students

To find any item held in the library you need to use the catalogue. The catalogue contains the records of most items held by the John Rylands University Library. It includes material held at the Main Library, site libraries and Special Collections.

The library catalogue can be accessed via the library homepage www.manchester.ac.uk/library and from dedicated catalogue (OPAC) machines located in all the libraries.

How to search for a book if you know the author but don't know the exact title

You are looking for a book on crime. You know it was written by Ainsworth. If you type Ainsworth in the *Author Box* and Crime in the *Keyword Box*, you will get a pop-up window with different book titles to choose from. To see them all you can scroll down the page.

How to search for a book if you know the author and exact title

Your tutor may have given you a reading list with the exact details of a book you are required to read and you want to check the library catalogue to see if the library has it.

The most effective way of using the catalogue is by not entering too much information. For example only enter the author's surname and the first few words of the title.

How to locate a book once you have found it on the catalogue

There are several headings to look at in order to determine where the book is, if it's available and for how long you can borrow it.

Location - The majority of law and criminology books will be held in the Main Library; many will have copies in the Short Loan Collection which is located on the Ground Floor of the Main Library.

Shelf mark - This tells you which area and floor the book is located and its classification number. For example, Green Area, Floor 3, 343.95 A10.

Loan Type - This indicates whether it is a normal loan, seven day loan or a one or two night loan in the Short Loan Collection.

How to locate periodicals

Most reading lists contain journal articles you need to read. To find if the library subscribes to a particular periodical, you need to search the library catalogue. When searching the library catalogue for journals, you should choose journals from the collection menu.

Important: you cannot search the catalogue for an article title. You must search

for the title of the journal. You can do this in either the *Title Search Box* or the *Keyword Search Box*.

A title search has to contain the exact title. A keyword search can contain any words from the title.

The catalogue says Offsite store, can I still access the journal?

In many cases, when you look at the details for the hard copy, it will say that it is *Offsite*. This is because where the library has both print and electronic versions of a journal, the print copies have been put into storage. In such cases you will have to look at the electronic copy.

Reservations

If you wish to reserve a book when all copies are out on loan, you can do this via the library catalogue. When you have searched for a book and gone into *show details*, click on the request button beside the book record and follow the instructions.

<http://www.manchester.ac.uk/library>, 2009

Lees bij de volgende opgave eerst de vraag voordat je de bijbehorende tekst raadpleegt.

Tekst 11 How to use the library catalogue

Voor je vervolgstudie studeer je enkele maanden in Engeland. Van je docent heb je een lijst met titels van artikelen uit bepaalde tijdschriften gekregen die je moet bestuderen.

- 1p **40** Geeft "How to use the Library Catalogue" aan hoe deze artikelen te vinden zijn? Zo nee, antwoord "Nee". Zo ja, noteer onder welk kopje deze informatie te vinden is.