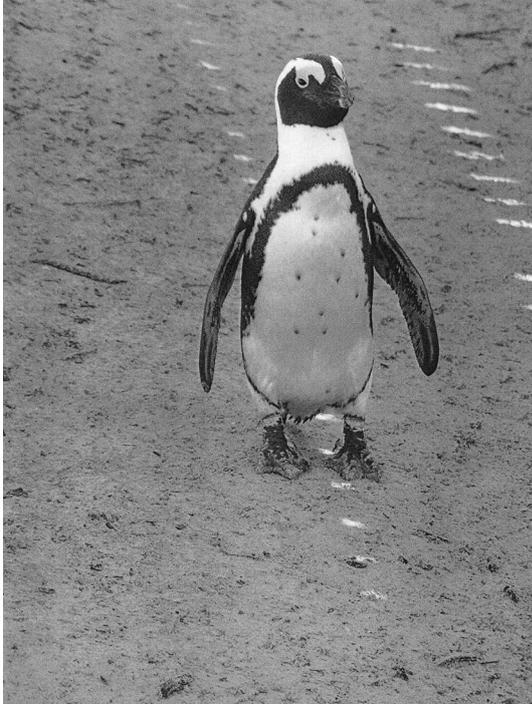


Tekst 3

Penguin Project



(1) JOHANNESBURG — South African scientists are fitting young penguins raised by humans with satellite transmitters so they can track them once released into the wild, hoping to gather information that might one day lead to new breeding colonies of the endangered birds. According to Venessa Strauss of the Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds, the numbers of African penguins have plummeted from up to 4 million in the early 1900s to 60,000 as of the last census in 2010. The foundation has raised the penguins being used in the study.

(2) “Man is the reason for the drastic decrease,” Strauss explains. Humans collected penguin eggs for food, ending

the practice in the 1960s. The harvesting of penguin droppings for fertilizer stripped a hard layer of the substance in which adult birds had burrowed to create nests safe from predators and the sun. More recently, a new threat came with oil spills and commercial fishing’s competition for the anchovies and sardines on which penguins feed.

(3) Strauss’s group raises chicks abandoned by their parents or orphaned as a result of oil spills. They strive not to domesticate the birds. The first one to be released, nicknamed Lucy, was “as wild as anything,” Strauss says. “She bites. She’s quite a meanie.” The birds need to be tough. In the wild, parents simply stop feeding the chicks when they are big enough to begin fending for themselves, anywhere from two to four months after hatching. The young birds wander into the water in search of food, with no adults to teach them how to forage. Birds raised by humans are sturdier because they are better fed. The Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds tests them in the water to ensure they can swim well before they are released. But beyond that, their release experience is the same as that of a wild bird. “The chick has to have an innate capacity to find food when it hits the water,” Strauss says, adding that Lucy showed she could do that.

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Tekst 3 Penguin project

- 1p 3 What becomes clear from paragraph 1?
- A Experts are trying to understand why an increasing number of penguins is settling in South Africa.
 - B Researchers are trying to find out how they can save South African penguins from extinction.
 - C South African penguins are being captured to find out where their breeding grounds are.
 - D Wild penguins are being caught in order to place them in protected colonies along the South African coast.
- 2p 4 Geef van elk van de volgende beweringen aan of deze juist of onjuist is volgens alinea 2.
- 1 De Afrikaanse kuststreek is tegenwoordig te warm voor pinguïns.
 - 2 De eieren van pinguïns werden tot een halve eeuw geleden door mensen gegeten.
 - 3 Er kan een gebrek aan voedsel voor de pinguïns ontstaan door overbevissing van de Zuid-Afrikaanse kustwateren.
 - 4 Gebieden waar pinguïns hun eieren leggen, worden steeds vaker gebruikt als landbouwgrond.
- Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door "juist" of "onjuist".
- 1p 5 What is the main point made in paragraph 3?
- A For their experiment the researchers have selected strong birds only.
 - B Penguins living in captivity tend to become rather aggressive.
 - C The project can only succeed if the penguins are not tamed.
 - D Wild penguins must learn to trust people if they want to survive.
 - E Without human intervention penguins will lose their hunting skills.