Tekst 1

**Patriotism today**

Sir: While sitting behind a rural 4x4 in a traffic queue, I wondered if the irony (or should I say hypocrisy?) of the message in the rear window was entirely lost on the driver. The sticker read, “Young farmers say British is best.” The vehicle was built _1_.

PAUL DUNCAN
Knaresborough, North Yorkshire

‘The Independent’
Mouchoir de Monsieur

WHEN I was at university, I was introduced to a mature student who, for a brief few months, seemed very keen to cultivate me. It came as some surprise to discover that she had been a model – Yasmin Le Bon she wasn’t. It turned out that she had been a hand model and the star of the Denim advert where it was implied that by wearing the right aftershave you would have women trying to unbutton your shirt.

Denim needed red nails and questing fingers to sell because, in reality, its smell was to sex appeal what the iceberg was to the Titanic. In contrast, the world’s sexiest fragrance for men is so underplayed that most people have never even heard of it. Mouchoir de Monsieur by Guerlain, a blend of bergamot and sandalwood, was the first fragrance to be designed specifically for gentlemen – in 1904, when men were magnificent and wanted to smell nice in their flying machines.

Before Mouchoir de Monsieur, Guerlain had beaten Calvin Klein by almost a century with Jicky, an eau de toilette that proved as popular with men as women.

Mouchoir de Monsieur is still going strong 94 years later, but you won’t find it alongside a complementary range of body scrubs in a high-street chemist. The only place you can buy it in Britain is Harrods – for a sum that would buy Brut by the barrel – but when you know you will smell like aficionados such as Sean Connery and Cary Grant, it is well worth the trip.

On a cynical note, would it be so appealing if it wasn’t French? In translation, would any self-respecting human feel comfortable dabbing a spot of Hanky behind his ears? Maybe not.

Robert Johnston

‘The Sunday Times’
Eighteen smiles – but only one is genuine

Most social animals use smell to signal to each other, but we rely on a sophisticated 50sq inches of skin and bone, writes Jerome Burne.

The peacock has its tail, the thrush its song and humans have the face.

Fifty square inches of skin and bone create one of the most sophisticated signalling devices in the animal kingdom. While most social animals use smell to send messages about mating, fighting or social status, we rely on the face. This fine network of muscles that shape our huge range of expressions is so dense and interconnected that anatomists cannot trace all the connections on the dissecting table. The only way is on a living face.

As social animals, our survival depends on being able accurately to read the faces of others – are they hostile or friendly? – so we are programmed to respond to them from birth. The constant visual dialogue between parents and child as they mirror expressions back and forth is vital for the developing brain. What’s more, babies as young as two months prefer attractive faces.

Since the time of the Ancient Greeks beauty has been defined in mathematical terms – equal thirds vertically and equal fifths from left to right – but now we use the language of evolution.

Until puberty boys’ and girls’ faces have similar shapes, but under the sculpting effects of hormones, they diverge. Oestrogen, typically, gives women fuller lips and smaller chins, while testosterone lengthens the jaw. Young female faces are attractive because they say “I’m fertile”. But the hormonal shaping has to be symmetrical – not because it corresponds to some ancient Greek ideal, but because symmetry in many species signals health. So females find symmetrical males more attractive.

But faces aren’t just features and proportions, their real signalling power comes from expressions forged in an evolutionary arms race to develop better techniques for deceiving and spotting cheaters. Persuading others you are sincere when you are lying, for instance, gives you an advantage but so does the ability to tell who is reliable.

This trade-off is reflected in the smile. Babies recognise and respond to smiles at six weeks and we go on responding to them until we die. There are 18 different sorts of smile but only one is genuine. Called the Duchenne smile, it needs two sets of muscles – one around the mouth called the zygomatic and another around the eyes called the orbicularis. What makes it special is that, while you can consciously control the mouth muscles, the orbicularis only responds to genuine emotion.

Good cheat detectors also watch the left side of the face. A genuine emotion affects both sides of the face equally, but when the feelings are phoney there tends to be more activity on the left. A lopsided grin in response to socks again at Christmas means they probably weren’t very welcome.

‘The Financial Times’
Big Mother is watching you

Hi-tech parenting is getting out of hand, says Marina Cantacuzino

At the cost of just £300,000, it seems that film actress Jodie Foster has come up with the definitive answer to diminishing the working mother’s guilt. She’s invested in a futuristic baby monitor so she can dial home from anywhere in the world, to see and talk to her son “when only a mother’s voice will do”.

Spying on your baby, like spying on neighbours, is all the rage. The latest technology from Mothercare, the Lindham Babytalk Sound and Vision monitor, costs a mere £329 for “the ultimate reassurance and total peace of mind” to anxious parents. This monitor allows you not only to hear but also to watch your sleeping baby no matter where you are inside the house, or up to 100 metres away in the open air.

This is already a hot seller but it beats me why so many parents choose to hear their babies crying. I mean, that’s what babies are meant to do isn’t it? But now every parent’s aim seems to be to keep baby from wailing or whining, whatever it costs to achieve this.

I’ve always believed there’s nothing wrong with a baby exercising his lungs from time to time, and I’ve never gone in for monitors myself. Several of my friends have called me heartless but I don’t want to hear my baby’s every snuffle and cry. When he bawls, I hear him well enough.

What amazes me is even friends with small flats have a monitor in every room. The reason, I’m sure, is that they are to be bought in every shape or form and nobody bothers to wonder if they are really needed.

‘The Guardian’
People will always judge by appearances

LOVING parents, if they can afford it, buy their daughters pretty clothes and get their teeth fixed. They take them to doctors for acne and to surgeons for birthmarks or squints, and for cleft palates, club feet or curved spines. If a boy messes up his face in a motorcycle accident, parents try to arrange cosmetic surgery. The 11 of such repairs to a child’s well-being is often very obvious. And loving parents who are so protective of one of their children would not be any less protective of another.

My sister and I both damaged our front teeth in minor accidents when we were children. It would have been unthinkable in our family that my teeth should have been capped but not hers, just because she was 12 and I was supposedly normal. Yet this idea seems to lie behind the arguments last week, widely reported in the media, about a three-year-old girl with Down’s syndrome, whose parents had arranged cosmetic surgery for her, and whose case was the subject of a television documentary. Many people expressed shock and disapproval.

There seems to be a widely held view that there is something wrong with 13 the disability that is Down’s syndrome. At its extreme this view holds that it is demeaning to people with Down’s to suggest that their condition is in itself undesirable. To suggest that it should be eradicated, or at least modified, is to devalue them as individuals. Therefore it is 14. Society, not the individual, should change.

I sympathise with this feeling, but it is undisciplined sentimentality. The truth is, however much we may love an individual sufferer, that Down’s syndrome is undesirable. So is spina bifida or Huntington’s chorea. Which of us would not wave a wand, if we could, and make it all better? For one thing the life of a child who is peculiar is often harsh. Other children can be surprisingly cruel. My little sister’s birthday parties, 15, were full of tiny girls in pretty party dresses, who before long would start taunting my sister for her oddities, and end up leaving her in tears. If there had been any kind of scientific magic to change all that, or even to make it only slightly better, of course I would have been in favour of it.

In the case of the three-year-old girl, there is surgery that can subtly alter her appearance, relieve some physical difficulties and make her look much better. Her oversized tongue has been reduced. She will now find eating and speaking easier. Her malformed teeth and bite can be made to look better and to work better. Who could deny such improvements to any child?

I don’t think it was so obviously desirable to make subtle adjustments to her eyes, or pin back her ears, but anyone looking at her must be 16 her new prettiness, and her confidence, while still unmistakably a Down’s person. If there is one thing I have become convinced of, it is that it is essential to think pragmatically, and always about the 17. Philosophical principles about the meaning of handicap in general are irrelevant to the question of what was best for this little girl. Her photographs show that her appearance is now enormously more attractive and acceptable.

A young Down’s syndrome man said on the same documentary last week: “I wish people wouldn’t judge by appearances.” But they do and they always will, for deep-seated reasons, and not always bad ones.

Appearances work both ways. The appearance of Down’s is, to anyone capable of kindness, a sign to be gentle: stigmata have their gentler uses. Curiously enough, one of my sister’s problems was that her quite normal appearance worked against her: there weren’t any disarming signs in her appearance.

‘The Sunday Telegraph’
The eco-prince only gets it half right

The sweeping gravel drives outside his 40-room mansion parade an Aston Martin, a Bentley Turbo and other brutish gas guzzlers. He routinely helicopters to London. Yet he lectures the rest of us about using less of the Earth’s resources. In short, a hypocrite of whom ordinarily we would take little notice.

Except that the man in question is a royal, so limo-loads of the upwardly mobile ooze over him and love him for his drawing rooms and fine organic gardens.

It is almost too easy to knock the Prince of Wales for what he is: a mystical aristocrat who talks in eco-babble but likes a decent slice of the good life for himself. After last week’s Reith lecture in which he opined that we should rediscover “a sense of the sacred”, one scientist, as scientists will, condescended to suggest that His Royal Highness should “go back to school to do more A-levels”. Our sympathies began to shift.

With divine timing, just as Charles was warning of the dangers of genetically modified (GM) crops, it emerged that honey had been contaminated by GM pollen and GM oilseed rape had been accidentally sown on 34,000 acres. That is a sizeable accident.

Whom do we trust? The experts or the bohemian rich? GM crops, the lords of science tell us, are one of our greatest hopes. But then it was the scientists who pronounced at the outset that nuclear power would become too cheap to meter. It turned out so expensive that for years nobody dared calculate the real cost.

However, it was the technophobes who told us two decades ago that microchips would spell the end of employment. We need science. It is just that the matter in hand is too important to be left to the scientists.

We must be sceptical and demand safeguards over progress. That is supposed to be the government’s job. Here Charles articulates public concern in an area where the government, alas, is not to be trusted. New Labour bends over backward to please big business.

The prince seems reluctant to acknowledge GM’s benefits. However, GM crops can produce more nutritious, lower-fat food. They can reduce the need for pesticides and herbicides, they may help to save the Third World from starvation. What we need is more research and safeguards, not shooting from the cufflinks.

‘The Sunday Times’
Models of bad behaviour

The call from the production company came earlier in the summer. How would I like to be the in-house psychotherapist for a new Channel 4 television series, Model Behaviour? The series set out to select girls from competing heats up and down the country, choosing the five most likely to make it in the modelling industry. The finalists were then to be locked in a house together while we the viewers watched them bite and scratch and fall apart on the way to one of them receiving a year’s modelling contract with Premier, the agency that represents Naomi Campbell and Claudia Schiffer.

But, the caller said, a few of them might find some of this competition a little tricky, and that’s where I came in. I was to counsel, support and presumably explain these traumatised contestants to themselves and to the viewing audience. I put the phone down and called colleagues. Suppose I were able to use the programme to make some serious comments about the exploitation of girls’ bodies? Suppose I could talk about what it does to an individual and a gender to be construed primarily by the way they looked? Suppose I could get access to that 90% of the teenage population who suffer from anxiety about the size and shape of their bodies? Nice idea, but this programme was going to be what we are now calling “reality television”. I called the production company and declined its offer, for the reality isn’t okay. These girls – adolescent minds in barely mature bodies – live in a culture that mercilessly looks at the female form and then stops right there.

The series is being shown at the moment and, while the girls were eventually supplied with a resident psychologist, that person’s thoughts were in the end not edited into the programmes. The programmes invite us to look at girls who are vying with each other to be looked at; looking at the blood on the carpet and the tears before bedtime as they compete with their rivals and are savaged by the judges. For reality television is only really interesting if someone gets upset, and we know that tears and cat claws go with the female like bread goes with butter.

I wonder what Channel 4 was hoping for. The eye of the camera may pretend that it is interested in success, but actually it revels in failure: the girl with human-sized hips who collapses weeping when told she should take up hippo impersonation; the girl with strong legs whose life shatters when she’s contrasted unfavourably to a twig. And presumably behind the scenes the psychologist is reassuring the tearful girl that she is not a failure, it’s only a television programme.

And what are we doing watching these girls? What, if not buying wholesale into the notion that you are how you look, that being looked at is what constitutes female success. Model Behaviour is not only a television programme, it’s an observation on how an industry grows up to reflect how a culture sees its girls and women, how girls and women have to be to be seen.

And, be very certain, the girls in the show know they’re being looked at – that, after all, is why they are there – and by the end of the series most will also know defeat and rejection on the basis of their appearance. “By the end,” says the series producer Justin Goreman, “a lot of these girls realised that modelling wasn’t for them. They all leave the show older and wiser.” I bet they do.

This, then, is what passes for entertainment in the 21st century. We’ve moved way beyond enjoying the spectacle of Christians being thrown to the lions on the dusty floor of the Colosseum and now cheer ourselves with a spectacle of young girls being emotionally drained, their body parts fragmented and discarded on television screens in our front rooms.

I am relieved I had no part in it.

‘The Sunday Times’
Morgan’s oldest daughter was getting married. It seemed he had to find this out by degrees; nobody actually told him. All he knew was that over a period of months one young man began visiting more and more often, till soon a place was set for him automatically at supper-time and he was consulted along with the rest of the family when Bonny wanted to know what color to paint the dining room. His name was Jim. He had the flat, beige face of a department-store mannequin, and he seemed overly fond of crew-necked sweaters. And Morgan couldn’t think of a thing to say to him. All he had to do was look at this fellow and a peculiar kind of lassitude would seep through him. Suddenly he would be struck by how very little there was in this world that was worth the effort of speech, the entanglements of grammar and pronunciation and sufficient volume of voice.

Then Amy started beginning every sentence with “we.” We think this and we hope that. And finally: when we’re earning a little more money; when we find a good apartment; when we have children of our own. This just crept in, so to speak. No announcements were made. One Sunday afternoon Bonny asked Morgan if he thought the back yard was too small for the reception. “Reception?” Morgan said. “And it’s not just the size; it’s the weather,” Bonny said. “What if it rains? You know how the weather can be in April.” “But this is already March,” Morgan said. “We’ll all sit down this evening,” said Bonny, “and come to some decision.”

So Morgan went to his closet and chose an appropriate costume: a pinstriped suit he’d laid claim to after Bonny’s father died. It stood out too far at the shoulders, maybe, but he thought it might have been what Mr. Cullen was wearing when Morgan asked him for permission to marry Bonny. And certainly he’d been wearing his onyx cufflinks. Morgan found the cufflinks in the back of a drawer, and he spent some time struggling to slip them through the slick, starched cuffs of his only French-cuffed shirt.

But when the four of them sat down for their discussion, no one consulted Morgan in any way whatsoever. All they talked about was food. Was it worthwhile calling in a caterer, or should they prepare the food themselves? Amy thought a caterer would be simplest. Jim, however, preferred that things be homemade. Morgan wondered how he could say that, having eaten so many suppers here. Bonny wasn’t much of a cook. She leaned heavily on sherry – several glugs of it in any dish that she felt needed more zip. Everything they ate, almost, tasted like New York State cocktail sherry.
**Good Photography Starts Here**

**ABOUT THE SPEAKER**
David's style is informal, yet exact. He speaks in a manner which is easy to follow and which reveals an extensive knowledge. This knowledge is generously imparted efficiently and coherently. He clarifies for participants innumerable queries which crop up during the Course. Not a moment of the Course is wasted.

David's outstanding photographs have been exhibited in over 60 countries.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**
All the Seminars are presented at well-appointed hotels across England, chosen for their proximity to some excellent locations. Overnight accommodation is included in the cost, and consists of en-suite single or double rooms with meals and refreshments for the duration of the Course. If you live close by and prefer to travel, we are able to offer a reduced fee, without accommodation.

Participants should bring their own camera and accessories, as practical sessions are a feature of each Course. However, a loan camera, flashgun and tripod are available by prior arrangement.

**YOUR GUARANTEE**
The Photo Programme is a series of carefully prepared photo Seminars designed specifically to help you take better pictures.

We aim to present our Courses to the highest professional standards and offer a courteous, conscientious service each time you deal with us.

Each Seminar carries with it a unique guarantee, if you feel you have not benefitted we will refund your tuition fees in full.

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**THE PHOTO PROGRAMME**
Image technology is advancing at an ever increasing pace but the requirements of photography haven't changed – a mastery of camera technique and a seeing eye. Learning these essential skills is fundamental to our Courses and you'll quickly discover the difference they can make to your enjoyment and success as a picture maker.

Many attend The Photo Programme time and time again, there are absolutely no pre-requisites, except a willingness to learn and desire to take better pictures. Complete beginners are most welcome.

**ABOUT THE SEMINARS**
A warm welcome awaits!
All Seminars begin with refreshments to help break the ice with other members on the Course. Everyone soon finds out about each others photographic interests, equipment they find useful and a variety of other tips and hints. Next, the Course begins with a short introductory session to enable David Hemmings to assess the needs of each participant and tailor the content of the Seminar to suit each members present skills and knowledge.

Throughout each Course this individual approach is combined with friendly discussion to ensure a valuable and enjoyable experience for everyone.

The Seminars maintain a careful balance between gaining new information, equipment and technique familiarisation and actual photography in a superb location to practice the new skills.

Group sizes are always kept small so that David can offer help or suggest an alternative approach. Importantly, each Course is designed to be interesting and informative whatever your present knowledge or skill. The atmosphere is informal and everyone is encouraged to participate and to learn from each others experiences and problems.

**SPECIAL FEATURES ON OUR COURSES**
- **Camera, Flash & Lens Checks**
  You'll be shown a simple three stage process for checking that your camera, flash and lenses are functioning as they should. Quite often, equipment has been found working less than perfectly whilst the owner has been unaware, believing that the problems with their photos were due to a personal failing.

- **Print & Slide Assessment**
  Participants are encouraged to bring some of their own prints or slides to the Course. Here a selection of pictures are appraised and useful suggestions offered to further improve the shot or encourage alternative thinking.

- **Seminar Notes**
  Each participant is provided with a set of comprehensive Course notes which reinforce the contents of the Course. These notes also contain extra information to help you get the best out of your camera and to suggest other techniques which you might like to try later.

- **Video Portfolio**
  On certain Seminars (such as 'Landscape' and the 'Out & About' series) a professionally made video is mailed to each course member after the event. It records the best achievements on the Course, and includes a useful commentary of helpful tips and hints about each picture.
## OUR CURRENT COURSES

### BACK TO BASICS
This is the ideal place to start if you do not always feel confident with your camera. You’ll find out about camera handling, shooting modes, exposure and flash and discover what apertures and film speeds are all about. At the end of the Seminar, you will take home an increased understanding of your camera, and will be amazed to find how much a little knowledge of the basics can dramatically improve your next set of photographs.

### THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO FLASH & LOW LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY
Flash technology has improved significantly over recent years, and many of us own a flashgun brimming with advanced features, yet still not venture further than its basic setting.

This easy to follow 3 part Course is designed to help you master flash right from the beginning by taking you through its features, functions, buttons and dials step by step and with just a few simple techniques, you will be able to achieve stunning results.

You’ll also learn how to work from dusk to complete darkness without flash, to produce stunning images of nightscapes, fireworks, floodlit architecture and street scenes. Additionally a night shoot is included in the Course so that you can practice these new techniques immediately, combining them with David’s fascinating tips on painting with light.

### OUT & ABOUT SERIES
David will show you how to photograph a wide range of subjects from architecture to butterflies with on the spot coaching and tuition. The Courses are based at spectacular locations, carefully chosen for their photographic potential and often with some very special planning involved.

For example, we have an arrangement with a Butterfly Farm for the air temperature to be reduced so that the insects keep more still to allow easier close up photography.

### THE WILDLIFE EXPERIENCE
Here, photography and fieldcraft are combined to help you achieve the perfect wildlife photograph.

In a woodland setting, and accompanied by an experienced Forest Ranger, the secrets of wildlife photography are revealed. Everything is explained in a simple and straightforward manner and is suitable for the absolute beginner.

You’ll be able to photograph a selection of Owls, taken to the hotel by their owner, and there is a unique chance to photograph Badgers in their natural habitat animals willing! Additionally, there is a special session on Safari and Zoological photography.

### LANDSCAPE
Landscapes are perhaps the most photographed of subjects, but it’s all too easy not to capture the magic of the original scene.

Our Landscape photography Courses are set in two spectacular locations, in the Lake District and the Yorkshire Moors. Here, David will introduce some innovative approaches, and reveal camera techniques that will transform your Landscape photography. There is advice on composition, viewpoint and lenses, and help to create your own photo calendar.

### PEOPLE PHOTOGRAPHY
This exciting two day Course will teach you everything you need to know about taking portraits both formally and informally.

You’ll find out about lighting, backgrounds, posing and props, and then practice your new skills during practical sessions, using window light and studio flash. This step by step approach, and plenty of encouragement and support, ensures that even first time portrait takers will get impressive results!

### OTHER COURSES SOON TO COME
- A weekend ‘Cityscapes and Streetlife’ Course, located in Bath, Oxford or Cambridge.
- Masterclass to help the more experienced to fully develop his or her potential or learn a specific topic in much greater detail.

We are always delighted to hear from you about a topic or theme you’d like us to develop. Why not ring us with your idea and you may soon attend a Course of your own making.
once again The Daily Telegraph has negotiated special
discounts of between 25 and 50% on hotel accommodation
with the help of the English Tourist Board. The hotels are
listed in two Guides, this second one lists hotels in central
and southern England and the Channel Islands. Hotels are
listed in the Guides by area, then alphabetically grouped by
county, town and hotel name.

The Short breaks offer entitles you to two consecutive nights for two
people, sharing a twin or double room, including breakfast. The rate shown
is per night and a stay must be for a minimum of two nights. Prices are
dependent on the type of rooms booked and dates of travel, and may vary
within the range shown.

| Rates: | The rate published is the amount
| | which must be paid per night per
| | twin/double room for a minimum of two
| | nights. The percentage discount shown is the
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| | from the hotel's normal full tariff.
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couples not wishing to share a room. There
| | may be limited availability, please check with
| | the hotel at the time of booking.
| | 
| | HB available: All hotels offer a full meal
| | service. A discount may be available for a
| | Half board stay instead of the B&B offer.
| | Check with the hotel for details and rates.
| | 
| | Additional offers: | A
| | denotes 2 meals for the price of 1 on the
| | food content of one main meal. Not
| | offered in conjunction with Half Board and
| | subject to any annotated conditions.
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| | B | denotes one free bottle of wine, or
| | equivalent, of the hotel's choice, with one
| | main meal per couple, or half bottle per
| | single, subject to any annotated conditions.
| | 
| | C | denotes discount(s) on any in-house
| | amenities/facilities as annotated.
| | 
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| | amenities/facilities as annotated.
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| | time of booking.
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| | conditions for specific details on rates etc.
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| | 3000. You will need a touchtone telephone.
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| | of facilities that an hotel offers is measured
| | with the terms 'One' to 'Five' Crowns. The
| | Tourist Authority for Jersey and Guernsey
| | award classification as annotated.

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Highly commended

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Facilities: 2, 3, 4

Highly commended

Rangeworthy Court Hotel
Church Lane, Walton Road, Rangeworthy, Bristol, Somerset BS37 7ND
Tel: 01454 238347
B&B from £62.00 to £92.20
Telegraph discount 40%
Single B&B £37.20 to £42.00
Telegraph discount 40%
HB offer available
Excluding: Christmas; New Year; Badminton Horse Trials
■ Relaxing country manor house in own gardens.
Commeded restaurant with interesting menus. Ideal for Bristol, Bath, South Cotswolds. Easy access from M4 and M5.
Additional benefits: D
Reduced entry to Slimbridge Wildfowl Trust
Facilities: 2, 3, 4

Highly commended

Swallow Royal Hotel
College Green, Bristol, Somerset BS1 7TA
Tel: 0117 9252500
E-mail: info@swallowhotels.com
B&B £120.00
Telegraph discount 25%
Excluding: Christmas; New Year
■ This imposing Victorian building lies in the city centre, next to the Norman Cathedral. Two AA Rosettes for fine food.
Facilities: 2, 3, 4

Highly commended

The Exmoor White Horse
Exford, Somerset TA24 7PY
Tel: 01643 831229
B&B £59.10
Telegraph discount 50%
Single B&B £27.00
Telegraph discount 45%
HB offer available
Excluding: Christmas; Bank Holidays
Excludes: Honeycomb suites; four poster rooms
■ One of Exmoor’s prettiest villages, nestling beside the River Exe, set amidst high moorland. The village is noted for excellent riding and fishing facilities.
Facilities: 2, 3, 4

Highly commended

Beacon Wood Hotel
Church Road, North Hill, Minehead, Somerset TA24 5SB
Tel: 01643 702022
Brochure by fax: Page 04162#
B&B from £30.00 to £52.50
Telegraph discount 50%
■ Edwardian country house hotel set in two acres of terraced gardens with panoramic views of Exmoor and the sea. Grass tennis court and heated outdoor swimming pool.
Facilities: 2, 3, 4

Highly commended

Rumwell Manor Hotel
Rumwell, Taunton, Somerset TA4 1EL
Tel: 01823 461920
Brochure by fax: Page 04163#
B&B from £42.50 to £52.50
Telegraph discount 50%
Single B&B from £29.50 to £34.00
Telegraph discount 50%
Excluding: Christmas
■ Georgian manor house in five acres of grounds with spectacular country views. Within easy reach of all the attractions in the South West of England.
Additional benefits: B
Facilities: 2, 3, 4

Highly commended

The Market Place Hotel
The Market Place, Wells, Somerset BA5 2RN
Tel: 01749 672616
B&B £67.13
Telegraph discount 25%
HB offer available
Excluding: Christmas; New Year; May 26 - 31, 99
Excludes: Master rooms
■ Three star AA/RAC, two AA Rosette restaurant. Prime location, close to the cathedral. Charming rooms, courtyard setting, warm welcome and ample car parking.
Additional benefits: A
Facilities: 2, 3, 4

Highly commended

Crudwell Court Hotel
Crudwell, Malmesbury, Wiltshire SN16 9EP
Tel: 01666 577194
E-mail: crudwellerc@compuserve.com
B&B £44.00
Telegraph discount 50%
Single B&B £30.00
Telegraph discount 50%
Excluding: Christmas; New Year; Badminton Horse Trials; Bank Holidays
Excludes: Superior rooms
■ 17th century rectory set in three acres of gardens, outdoor heated swimming pool. Good reputation for food. A comfortable, relaxed country house hotel.
Additional benefits: B
Facilities: 2, 3, 4

Highly commended

‘The Daily Telegraph’
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 Patriotism today

1p 1 Which of the following fits the gap in the text?
   A ages ago
   B by a British firm
   C for families
   D for farming
   E in Japan

Tekst 2 Mouchoir de Monsieur

1p 2 What was Robert Johnston’s opinion about the smell of Denim, according to the first two paragraphs?
   He considered it to be
   A disastrous.
   B powerful.
   C stylish.
   D very sexy.

1p 3 Which of the following statements about Mouchoir de Monsieur are true, according to this article?
   1 It is an exclusive brand.
   2 It is hardly promoted by its manufacturers.
   3 It is popular in France only.
   4 It was the first perfume to suit both male and female tastes.
   A Only 1 and 2.
   B Only 2 and 3.
   C Only 3 and 4.
   D Only 4 and 1.
   E 1, 2 and 3.
   F 2, 3 and 4.

Tekst 3 Eighteen smiles – but only one is genuine

"we rely on the face" (regels 12-13)

1p 4 Vat samen waarom het gezicht voor de mens zo belangrijk is volgens de alinea’s 1 en 2.

‘vital for the developing brain’ (lines 33-34)

1p 5 What vital skill is meant?
   The ability to
   A appreciate good looks.
   B estimate height and distance.
   C interpret what faces say.
   D make clear what you need.
De Oude Grieken vonden symmetrie in het gezicht niet belangrijk. 
Een regelmatig gevormd gezicht wordt gezien als een teken van gezondheid. 
Gezichtskenmerken kunnen dienen als teken van vruchtbaarheid. 
Het is belangrijk om in te kunnen schatten of iemand betrouwbaar is. 
Naast gezichtskenmerken zijn gelaatsuitdrukkingen voor de mens van belang.

Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door “juist” of “onjuist”.

”There are 18 different sorts of smile but only one is genuine.” (regels 86-89)

Wat zijn de twee speciale kenmerken van een echte glimlach volgens de alinea’s 7 en 8?

How could the sentence ‘A lopsided grin … very welcome.’ (lines 108-112) also begin?
A For a lopsided grin…
B However, a lopsided grin…
C Moreover, a lopsided grin…
D So a lopsided grin…

”Eighteen smiles – but only one is genuine” (titel)

Hoe verhoudt deze titel zich tot de inhoud van het artikel?
De titel
A bevat een grapje over de inhoud van het artikel.
B richt zich op een pakkend aspect van het thema van het artikel.
C vat de hoofdgedachte van het artikel samen.
D vermeldt het belangrijkste advies van de schrijver van het artikel.

Tekst 4 Big Mother is watching you

Why does Marina Cantacuzino have doubts about baby monitors?
She thinks that
A babies may become insecure if being watched all the time.
B it is all right to ignore one’s baby’s cries now and then.
C it is enough to hear one’s baby crying without seeing it.
D monitors are too expensive compared with baby-sitters.

Tekst 5 People will always judge by appearances

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

A desirability
B potential risk
C uselessness

A difficult to handle
B far from good-looking
C mentally handicapped
D very pretty already
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1p 13
A ignoring
B interfering with
C studying
D suffering from

1p 14
A illogical
B impermissible
C impractical
D inevitable

1p 15
A by the way
B for instance
C however
D moreover

1p 16
A confused by
B insensitive to
C jealous of
D touched by

1p 17
A individual case
B medical issues
C moral choices
D public interest

1p 18
A But
B For
C So

Tekst 6 The eco-prince only gets it half right

"In short, a hypocrite" (regels 9 10)
Prins Charles doet dus volgens de schrijver niet wat hij zegt.

2p 19 □ Waarop baseert de schrijver deze conclusie?

1p 20 □ How are scientists typified in ‘one scientist … more A levels’” (lines 25 29)?
A As arrogant.
B As concerned.
C As humorous.
D As wise.

‘With divine timing’ (line 31)

1p 21 □ Why does the writer call the timing of the news described in paragraph 3 divine?
A Because it arrived in time to be included in Prince Charles’s speech.
B Because it immediately proved that Prince Charles’s words had some relevance.
C Because it undermined Prince Charles’s statement before it received publicity.

"GM crops … are one of our greatest hopes.” (regels 42 44)

1p 22 □ In welke alinea verderop in de tekst richt de schrijver zich op de voordelen van het genetisch manipuleren van voedsel?
Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.

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"But then … real cost." (regels 44 50)
1p 23  Wat wil de schrijver hiermee duidelijk maken over wetenschappers?

Welk onderwerp bedoelt de schrijver met "the matter in hand" (regels 55 56)?
1p 24  Welk bezwaar tegen het standpunt van prins Charles met betrekking tot biologisch voedsel brengt de schrijver naar voren in alinea 8?

What view are the examples in paragraph 7 meant to illustrate?
The view that
A genetic modification of food is not without danger.
B regulations on genetic modification need not be the same in every country.
C the activities of the GM industry are adequately monitored.
D the British government seems to protect the interests of the GM industry.

"Charles is the not always quite right prince. Take organic food." (regels 81 82)
1p 26  Welk bezwaar tegen het standpunt van prins Charles met betrekking tot biologisch voedsel brengt de schrijver naar voren in alinea 8?

Citeer uit alinea 10 het zinsgedeelte van vier woorden dat beeldspraak bevat.

What is the main point made with regard to genetic modification of food in this article?
A It has obvious advantages but requires more scientific study and official monitoring.
B Its progress should be directed by public debate rather than by scientific tests.
C Prince Charles should no longer be allowed to speak about its pros and cons in public.

Tekst 7 Models of bad behaviour

Wat was de hoofdprijs van de serie Model Behaviour?
1p 29  "How would I like to be the in house psychotherapist" (regels 3 4)

Wat zou deze functie inhouden?
Citeer de eerste twee en de laatste twee woorden van de zin waarin dit duidelijk wordt gemaakt.

What is paragraph 4 mainly about?
A The critical questions of fellow therapists whom the writer phoned about Model Behaviour.
B The doubts that the writer had about the acceptability of the formula of Model Behaviour.
C The writer’s fantasies about the influence that she might have on the viewers of Model Behaviour.
D The writer’s ideas about how much support she could give the Model Behaviour competitors.

How could the sentence ‘These girls … right there.’ (lines 45 49) also begin?
A After all, these girls…
B However, these girls…
C Moreover, these girls…

Which of the following is paragraph 6 meant to suggest?
A The girls on the programme hardly needed any psychological support.
B The psychotherapist selected by the programme makers was rather inferior.
C The writer had rightly turned down the production company’s offer.

What does the writer suggest about Model Behaviour in paragraphs 7 and 8?
A It harms both the girls who take part and sensitive girls who watch it.
B It is an excellent preparation for the tough world of modelling.
C It plays on the delight that viewers take in watching other people’s misery.
D It rewards its contestants for bringing out the worst in themselves.
Welke uitdrukking past bij het gevoel dat de schrijfster overbrengt in de zin ”And presumably … television programme.” (regels 77-80)?

A "Eind goed, al goed!”
B "Schrale troost!”
C "Verdiende loon!”

What is the writer’s main point in paragraph 9?

A Girls and women who watch Model Behaviour betray their own sex.
B Our society attaches too much value to girls’ and women’s appearance.
C Reality TV wrongly promotes the idea that beautiful girls will make it in life.

Citeer de zin of het zinsgedeelte uit alinea 10 of 11 dat sarcastisch van toon is.

Welke van de onderstaande uitspraken geven een schrijfdoel weer van het artikel Models of bad behaviour?

1 Bepaalde vormen van vermaak veroordelen.
2 De mening van de schrijfster over Model Behaviour weergeven.
3 Kritiek leveren op mensen die deelnemen aan reality-tv-programma’s.
4 Opsommen welke kenmerken nodig zijn om fotomodel te worden.

A Alleen 1 en 2.
B Alleen 2 en 3.
C Alleen 3 en 4.
D Alleen 4 en 1.
E 1, 2 en 3.
F 2, 3 en 4.

Tekst 8 Morgan’s Passing

"Morgan’s oldest daughter was getting married. It seemed he had to find this out by degrees” (regels 1-2)

Vat dit proces samen in drie stappen.

Baseer je antwoord op de regels 1 tot en met 26.

Which of the following statements is/are true, according to the text?

1 Morgan is impressed with his daughter’s boyfriend.
2 Morgan thinks that his wife Bonny drinks too much.
3 No one is really interested in Morgan’s opinion about the organisation of the wedding.
4 When Morgan asked Bonny to marry him, he was wearing his best suit.

A Only 1.
B Only 2.
C Only 3.
D 1 and 2.
E 2 and 3.
F 3 and 4.
Lees bij de volgende vragen steeds eerst de opgave voordat je de bijbehorende tekst raadpleegt.

Tekst 9 Good Photography Starts Here

Je wilt deelnemen aan een cursus, maar hebt geen eigen apparatuur.

1p 41 □ Blijkt uit de folder of je dan toch kunt deelnemen? Zo ja, op welke voorwaarde? Zo nee, schrijf op ”Nee”.

Tekst 10 The Telegraph Short breaks hotels

Je invalide opa wil deze zomer een paar dagen met je op vakantie in het graafschap Somerset. Je zoekt een hotel dat:
1 geschikt is voor een rolstoelgebruiker;
2 voor jullie allebei een eenpersoonskamer heeft;
3 zo dicht mogelijk bij de zee ligt.

1p 42 □ Staat er in deze tekst een hotel dat in aanmerking komt? Zo ja, hoe heet dat hotel? Zo nee, schrijf op ”Nee”.

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