Finding our feet

If there is one thing that ought to need no intervention by the government it is getting people to walk more. It should be self-evident. Walking is enjoyable in itself and it is well proven that moderate exercise reduces the risk of obesity, stress, heart disease, strokes and other illnesses. And if that isn’t 1, then the prospect of avoiding traffic congestion, pollution, towering petrol taxes, parking problems and high train fares ought to be 2, this is not the case. As the Department for Transport’s action plan, Walking and Cycling, pointed out last week, walking trips – other than for recreational purposes – have been in decline for 20 years. It would not take much to reverse it – just walking 1.25 miles a week more on average – but there is no sign of revival.

The chief medical officer urges us to take at least 30 minutes of physical activity of moderate intensity on at least five days a week. It doesn’t have to be walking; anything from cycling to housework would do. But cycling without proper uninterrupted cycle lanes can be dangerous and not everyone can afford a health club. Walking is easy and more sociable than other forms of exercise. Many would be surprised what little 3 they lose by walking part of the way to work rather than taking a bus or train once all the delays have been factored in.

There are lots of things the authorities can do nationally and locally, such as improving pavements, creating more safe routes to schools and making more traffic-free areas. With obesity costing the country approaching £10bn a year, putting the country back on its feet would be 4. It is the nearest thing politicians will get to a free lunch.

The Guardian
What he saw

Dark forces threaten Britain’s butlers

1 A GOOD butler needs many qualities. But above even the ability to starch a napkin, or to cut a cucumber sandwich, are “loyalty, respect and discretion”, according to Robert Wennekes, chairman of the profession’s international guild. Now Britain’s reputation for producing the best butlers is shrivelling thanks to its currently most famous practitioner, Paul Burrell.

2 Once butler to Diana, Princess of Wales, Mr Burrell has made a lot of money selling a tabloid newspaper an account of her private life, complete with scandalous titbits, some of them not necessarily true. He elaborated them in a book published this week. Even worse for Mr Burrell’s claim to fame, it now turns out that his book is not based, as claimed at first, wholly on letters swiped from his employers, but also on his memories and notes.

3 Just so much trivia, then? Not if butlering is your livelihood. John Thomas, who runs a training outfit for British butlers, calls Mr Burrell “absolutely diabolical”. Mr Wennekes’s International Butler Academy in the Netherlands once asked him to give out prizes. He will not be invited back. Butler academies and guilds have received angry letters from the public reflecting disgust at Mr Burrell’s treachery.

4 But hold the disapproving hisses a moment. Scandal-mongering by British domestic servants has a long and dishonourable tradition. Prince Charles’s valet of 12 years, Stephen Barry, wrote two insider accounts, published in America. The queen’s own nanny, Marion Crawford, wrote an unauthorised book in the 1950s about royal nursery life.

5 Like British nannies, another profession that has had brushes with scandal, the butlers’ brand will recover. The American Academy of Hospitality Sciences (yes, really) says that the British accent is particularly sought after in New York. But confidentiality clauses do feature in the job contracts.

The Economist
The beauty of wind farms

David Suzuki

1 OFF the coast of British Columbia in Canada is an island called Quadra, where I have a cabin that is as close to my heart as you can imagine. From my porch on a good day you can see clear across the waters of Georgia Strait to the snowy peaks of the rugged Coast Mountains. It is one of the most beautiful views I have seen. And I would gladly share it with a wind farm.

2 However, sometimes it seems like I’m in the minority. All across Europe and North America, environmentalists are locking horns with the wind industry over the location of wind farms. In Alberta, one group is opposing a planned wind farm near Cypress Hills Provincial Park, claiming it would destroy views of the park and disturb some of the last remaining native prairie in the province. In the UK more than 100 national and local groups, led by some of the country’s most prominent environmentalists, have argued that wind power is inefficient, destroys the ambience of the countryside and makes little difference to carbon emissions.

3 It is time for some perspective. With the growing urgency of climate change, we cannot have it both ways. We cannot shout from the rooftops about the dangers of global warming and then turn around and shout even louder about the “dangers” of windmills. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges humanity will face this century. It cannot be solved through good intentions. It will take a radical change in the way we produce and consume energy – another industrial revolution, this time for clean energy, conservation and efficiency.

4 We have undergone such transformations before and we can do it again. But first we must accept that all forms of energy have associated costs. Fossil fuels are limited in quantity and create vast amounts of pollution. Large-scale hydroelectric power floods valleys and destroys animal habitat. Nuclear power is terribly expensive and creates radioactive waste.

5 Wind power also has its downsides. It is highly visible and can kill birds. The fact is, though, that any man-made structure can kill birds – houses, radio towers, skyscrapers. In Toronto alone, it is estimated that 10,000 birds collide with the city’s tallest buildings every year. Compared with this, the risk to birds from well-sited wind farms is very low.

6 Even at Altamont Pass in California, where 7000 turbines were erected on a migratory route, only 0.2 birds per turbine per year have been killed. Indeed, the real risk to birds comes not from windmills but from a changing climate, which threatens the very existence of bird species and their habitats. This is not to say that wind farms should be allowed to spring up anywhere. They should always be subject to environmental impact assessments. But a “not in my backyard” approach is hypocritical and counterproductive.

7 Are windmills ugly? I remember when Mostafa Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme from 1976 to 1992, told me how when he was growing up in Egypt, smokestacks belching out smoke were considered signs of progress. Even as an adult concerned about pollution, it took him a long time to get over the instinctive pride he felt when he saw a tower pouring out clouds of smoke.
We see beauty through filters shaped by our values and beliefs. Some people think wind turbines are ugly. I think smokestacks, smog, acid rain, coal-fired power plants and climate change are ugly. I think windmills are beautiful.

And if one day I look out from my cabin’s porch and see a row of windmills spinning in the distance, I won’t curse them. I will praise them. It will mean we are finally getting somewhere.

www.newscientist.com

Tekst 4

Celebrities sign up for magazine to tackle UK’s health crisis

THE SINGER Ms Dynamite will tomorrow unveil the Government’s latest weapon in the war on junk food diets and binge drinking: a Hello!-style glossy magazine.

The failure of traditional education campaigns to persuade thousands of women to adopt healthier lifestyles has prompted a change of approach at the Department of Health, which fears that nagging the nation into changing its behaviour may backfire. __16__, the magazine – to be given away in newsagents, gyms and cinemas – will aim to lure women readers with celebrity-led features, from former boxer Chris Eubank’s parenting tips to an analysis of Hollywood diet crazes and Ms Dynamite’s views on motherhood. It will also include government advice on issues such as giving up smoking.

The Observer
Programmed to bully

1 New research claims that ‘Four-year-old children who watch more television than average are more likely to become bullies’. The research team, led by Dr Frederick Zimmerman, has added bullying to the list of potential negative consequences of excessive television viewing along with obesity, inattention and other types of aggression.

2 What the news reports have failed to mention, in their rush to blame TV for yet another social problem, is that the effect found was so small as to be barely significant. The researchers note: ‘Each hour of television viewed per day at age 4 years was associated with a significant odds ratio of 1.06 for subsequent bullying.’ In other words, children who watched TV for one hour a day more had a six per cent increased risk of being ‘a bully’.

3 But there are plenty of other problems with this research. All the reporting is done by mothers, so what one mother considers to be bullying behaviour might be another mother’s friendly horseplay. In fact, it must be extremely difficult to define what ‘a bully’ is for such a report. Does it mean violent behaviour? Would organising classmates to exclude a particular individual constitute bullying? Would someone who exhibits this behaviour at the age of six, but not at the age of eleven, fall into the category of a ‘bully’ for the purposes of this research?

4 Moreover, if there really is a link with bullying here, it has little to do with television as such. For example, watching television is a very passive activity. While not harmful in itself, it’s a poor substitute for the social and intellectual engagement involved in play. Opportunities for free play are becoming increasingly restricted by parental fears. If some children then take longer to learn what is appropriate behaviour and what is not, that is hardly the fault of television but of the wider environment in which they grow up today.

5 That said, this particular research report also suggests a complete lack of historical perspective. Children have been picking on other children since time immemorial – and certainly a long time before the gogglebox was invented. Whether the amount of bullying going on is on the increase is surely impossible to know. However, we live in an age where the feeling of being a lonely, picked-upon individual is very fashionable. No wonder there’s money to research bullying.

6 Television may be the source of innumerable bad programmes, but the evidence that it is responsible for society’s ills is thin. Maybe it’s time to pull the plug on this kind of research.

www.spiked-online.com
The new tobacco

There were familiar echoes in yesterday’s report of the Commons select committee’s latest inquiry into dangerous products. The industry denied its products were dangerous, insisted advertising did not increase consumption but merely redistributed spending between brands, and declared an advertising ban would not decrease purchases. No, this was not a new inquiry into tobacco advertising, which is finally banned now – a ban that should shortly produce a fall in consumption like earlier bans in other developed states did. It was a new inquiry into junk food.

In both the US and the UK obesity is beginning to eclipse tobacco as the number one threat to public health. Earlier this week the Food Standards Agency (FSA) launched a new debate, noting that obesity in six-year-olds has doubled in the last decade and has trebled among 15-year-olds. Several studies have already found a clear link between the amount of television watched and diet, obesity and cholesterol levels. Let the research continue, but Sweden has already moved to ban advertising on children’s television.

The Guardian
Biting back

Just because great white sharks are protected doesn’t mean we should be on their menu.

By Wade Graham

Great white sharks apparently are making a comeback along the Southern California coast.

That’s excellent news for the protected great whites, but unsettling for the millions of Californians who work and play in the Pacific.

As an environmentalist and a surfer who believes in protecting wild land and wild animals, including big predators that can harm humans, I’m extreme and, I believe, confused notion of wilderness is in play here. In Southern California, where our neighborhoods push deeper and deeper into the wild geography of mountains and canyons, we are accustomed to coyotes, bears and mountain lions coming into our streets and yards. But we nevertheless police this boundary. We don’t accept that mountain lions or bears should come onto our lawn and attack one of us. Animals that do so are moved, sometimes killed, without
endangering the survival of the species or the stability of the ecosystem.

That doesn’t happen with great whites. In 2003, an angler on the Hermosa Pier caught a juvenile white shark. Thinking it was a mako shark (of which you are allowed to catch two per day) he kept it. But he was fined and ordered to do community service.

A great white that killed a woman swimming off Avila Beach two years ago was seen several times in the following weeks hunting seals just off the beach. The little resort town watched the summer season it depends on go up in smoke, as visitors stayed away in droves. As a protected species, the shark could not be harmed.

Until recently, great whites found south of Point Conception were considered strays from their primary hunting grounds, the seal colonies of Northern California. An increase in Southern California sightings began in 2003. However, the swelling number of sightings could be sampling error: More people go into the water every year. Scientists urge caution in jumping to conclusions, saying the reported increase in sightings doesn’t prove conclusively that white shark numbers are rising. Yet they acknowledge that mysteries remain about these animals, including where they breed, give birth and feed when the seals leave their colonies for the sea.

Young sharks probably pose little danger to people. Their teeth are needle-like and close-set, adapted to hold fish, not tear into large animals. But as the sharks grow past 10 feet, they develop bigger, wider teeth, set farther apart, to allow them to eat seals, small whales and other mammals. These developing sharks are the most agile and aggressive – and may be more dangerous than larger adults. Worldwide, just 27% of white sharks that bite people are longer than 15 feet, while 50% are between 10 and 15 feet. It is extremely cold comfort to know that if bitten by a smaller shark, your likelihood of dying is 22%, versus 45% if your assailant is a large adult.

Clearly, sharks and people need to be carefully managed. But only the sharks have protection, under a California law that took effect in 1994. That law made sense at the time. The 1975 movie “Jaws” and a dozen years of sequels sent more sportfishing boats after big sharks for thrills. Today, as seals, the sharks’ primary food, thrive along the coast as a protected species, no one knows if the great whites are indeed endangered.

Knowing more about the shark is vital. We should demand funding for the science required to make the right decisions. And we should end the blanket protection offered these animals when they turn up near our beaches. Sharks that menace or attack people should be managed in the same way as problem bears and mountain lions: captured and relocated if possible, or killed if necessary.

Los Angeles Times
The American eating disorder

Sir, If the American voting public is comfortable with consuming agricultural products that have not yet been fully tested for long-term effects (Letters, May 19), then they should go ahead and do so. We are all told North America is a huge and deep market, and so should be sufficiently large to satisfy the entrepreneurial requirements of North American biotech businesses.

Neither the European voting public nor its scientists are yet satisfied with the safety of biotech products. So why don’t the Americans stop trying to ram them down our throats and satisfy themselves with the home market in the knowledge that their antiquated cousins across the Atlantic are missing out on something special; we Europeans would not mind.

Graham Cheshire
 L-6950 Luxembourg

The Financial Times
**Tekst 9**

**Battered and bruised – by the city**

By Alice Callaghan

1 A pervasive fear occupies the corners of Los Angeles’ skid row, where it seems the homeless are everywhere, heaps of human despair sleeping in doorways and on the public sidewalks. However, it is not men wielding baseball bats, as happened last week, leaving one man near death, that frightens the poor of skid row. Using the bat assault as an excuse, police and private security guards have escalated efforts to clear the area, ordering the homeless to move off city sidewalks for their own good. The two 19-year-olds allegedly responsible for the beating are in custody, probably in the same jail that houses the homeless who are arrested for the high crime of being homeless.

2 For more than a year now, police have been enforcing a law against sitting, sleeping or lying on public sidewalks. Security guards hired by property owners order people off public sidewalks and take the belongings of the homeless when they go inside a mission to eat. It is, the guards insist, abandoned property. The homeless must choose between losing their precious belongings and eating. Street maintenance workers, in violation of city policy, remove the belongings of the homeless, insisting that backpacks and rolled-up bedding stashed against a wall are abandoned. Shopping carts laden with belongings are dumped in the street and scooped into city trucks for disposal.

3 A self-appointed action group walks the row once a month to “take back the streets.” The marchers hand out leaflets that promote drug and alcohol recovery programs and list shelters for the homeless, as though warm, safe beds await all who choose to take advantage of the city’s generosity.

4 If a shelter does have empty beds, it says more about the shelter than about the person who refuses to sleep there. In fact, few beds are available on any given night. There may be an appearance of a lot of space, but most shelter beds in skid row have been designated for use in long-term programs. The police can lean on a shelter on a particular night to take in one or two more people, but that doesn’t begin to meet the need.

5 Every affordable permanent housing unit on skid row has a waiting list. A shabby hotel in the downtown area rents for upward of $750 a month. The monthly general relief payment to this city’s poorest is $223. Even if skid row residents found employment at minimum wage, they still would not be able to afford housing.

6 Two men wielding baseball bats are not nearly as frightening as a city that fails to address the serious lack of affordable housing for its poorest and most vulnerable.

Alice Callaghan directs Las Familias del Pueblo, a nonprofit community center in downtown Los Angeles.

*Los Angeles Times*

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noot 1 skid row: the poorest part of town, where homeless people live
Tekst 10

Misstep on video violence

*Today’s debate: Minors and video games*

In the booming world of video games, there are more than a few dark corners: Murder and chaos. Blood and slaughter. Explicit sex and abuse of women.

Small wonder some parents are concerned over what game-crazed teens may be up to. And small wonder, too, that legislators in several states are playing to these concerns by trying to outlaw the sale of violent and sexually explicit games to minors.

But to what useful end? This is the latest chapter in a very old story. When teenage entertainment offends adult sensibilities — think Elvis Presley’s pulsating hips — the first response is to see the new phenomenon as a threat to social order. The second is to attempt to ban it. Parents — former teenagers all — seem to forget history’s lesson: The bans never work.

And they’re probably not constitutional, anyway. Courts have ruled that today’s sophisticated video games are protected as creative expression. If communities want to limit access, they must show overriding evidence that the games pose a public threat. That evidence does not exist.

Lawmakers and activist groups claim that the thrill of engaging in virtual criminal activity will spur teens to try the real thing. But the violent crime rate has gone down nearly 30% since the first bloody shoot-'em-up games debuted in the early 1990s. Youth crime rates have dropped even more. And a Federal Trade Commission survey found parents already involved in 83% of video-game purchases and rentals for minors.

Judges have repeatedly rejected the studies that, according to advocates, show a link between fantasy violence and anti-social behavior.

To the extent there is a threat, it is mainly to the individual, vulnerable teenager, and it can be addressed only by parents. And they’re getting some help. The game industry’s rating system classifies games in six categories from “early childhood” to “adults only”. Also, newer models of popular games include parental controls that can block their use for age-inappropriate games. And major retailers are tightening their restrictions on sales to minors.

There will always be a market for the dark, tasteless, even the outrageous, and parents ought to keep kids away from it. But even with the best intentions of legislators, the problem is beyond their reach.

New laws are likely to give parents only the false impression that someone else is solving that problem for them.

*USA Today*
Teel bij de volgende teksten steeds eerst de vraag voordat je de tekst zelf raadpleegt.

**Tekst 11 JUST FOR STARTERS**

Hollywood abhors a vacuum. If it can’t restrain itself from remaking untouchable classics such as Orson Welles’ 1942 film The Magnificent Ambersons (redone, badly, for TV recently), why should we expect it to leave alone Red Dragon, Thomas Harris’s first Hannibal Lecter novel that formed the basis for Michael Mann’s faithful and well-regarded 1986 movie Manhunter? After all, Manhunter didn’t have Anthony Hopkins in it as Lecter, and there’s a lucrative franchise to milk, post Silence Of The Lambs and Hannibal.

Despite all that, it’s a rather pleasant surprise to find Red Dragon isn’t anywhere near the cynical exercise in greed one might expect – or at least no more of one than the atrocious book and film of Hannibal. Red Dragon is arguably the best of the novels, and this movie version deftly and relatively unfussily translates its core assets for the screen: its compelling, forensically-focused detection story, and the clammy relationship between Hannibal and the FBI agent Will Graham (Edward Norton, above) who first captures and then coaxes Lecter into helping him catch another serial killer. This one specialises in slaying families.

Director Brett Ratner (Rush Hour) directs with unfussy skill, with less of the ego that Michael Mann brought to Manhunter. It all evaporates from memory hours after you see it but, at the time, Red Dragon is a jaunty little ride.

Apart from the re-releases, I can’t say the same about the other films out this week. Neither of them is actually very long, although I feel that, more than smoking, having watched them has shortened my life somewhat. Club De Monde is a BritCom obviously made on a tiny budget, bless its heart, set during one night in one club in 1993. I rather liked director Simon Rumley’s last film, The Truth Game, which confined itself to a dinner party. But by quadrupling, give or take a multiple, the cast, he’s vastly diminished the quality of the performances, despite occasional flashes of finery, such as the amusing scenes featuring two coked-up giggling girlfriends who never leave the toilets all night. And when will filmmakers learn that clubbing, like someone else’s good or bad trip, is more interesting experienced than recounted and, more often than not, a poor vehicle for drama.

There’s much narrative momentum to be had out of hotels, and yet it’s also a fertile field for bad movies: see The Million Dollar Hotel, Mike Figgis’ recent Hotel, and now Villa Des Roses, a bloated Europudding set before the First World War about a bunch of would-be wacky characters who populate a decrepit Parisian boarding house. Julie Delpy as a chambermaid done wrong by a roguish German artist (Shaun Dingwall) and Shirley Henderson as her salty cook friend just about make the film endurable, but it’s so dull that it’s like the cinematic equivalent of a tax-exemption form, which one rather suspects was the motivation for making it.

**The Big Issue**
The beginning of the Nazis’ end

D-Day was a huge gamble: had the Allies been pushed back, the shape of the 20th century would have been quite different. Several new books published to celebrate the 60th anniversary re-examine the heroism and sacrifice.

THE D-DAY COMPANION
Edited by Jane Penrose
Osprey £20, pp288

D-DAY
By Martin Gilbert
Wiley £13.99, pp220

D-DAY: THE FIRST 72 HOURS
By William Buckingham
Tempus, pp312

THE D-DAY ATLAS
By Charles Messenger
Thames and Hudson £22.50, pp176

THE BEDFORD BOYS
By Alex Kershaw
Pocket Books £7.99, pp300

D-DAY: NORMANDY REVISITED
by Richard Bougaardt
Chaucer Press £20, pp192

ABOVE THE BATTLE: D-DAY THE LOST EVIDENCE
by Chris Going & Alun Jones
Crecy £14.95, pp144

The 60th anniversary of D-Day has unleashed a spate of books the likes of which we are unlikely to see again. Best of the bunch is The D-Day Companion, in which a group of top military historians from Britain and the US write on leadership, logistics and the importance of the intelligence war.

Strong leadership was vital to the success of D-Day, Churchill and Roosevelt providing the political framework, Eisenhower and Montgomery the military strategy. As a combined Anglo-American operation D-Day was the crown jewel in the special relationship and however history judges more recent Anglo-American military ventures, D-Day was vital to the preservation of the free world. There was a hell of a lot to play for on 6 June 1944.

Martin Gilbert’s D-Day is a short book on a big subject. So key moments become a few sentences. Gilbert is good on the years of planning and on the deception. The Allies hid the planning of the invasion from the Germans and deceived them that Normandy was a feint and that the real invasion would follow later in the Pas de Calais. Huge numbers of dummy trucks and tanks with a vast amount of radio ‘noise’ made the Germans believe there was an entire US Army Group in south-east England. Another ‘pretend’ Army was invented in Edinburgh posed to invade Norway. Double agents fed wrong information to the German high command. We’ll never know how many lives this saved but it tied down 27 German divisions in Norway and half a million German soldiers in north-east France.

Twenty days after D-Day, Hitler still believed the real invasion was coming in the Pas de Calais. This was the finest hour in the art of strategic deception. But Gilbert is less good on the technology that helped turn the battle.
On the other hand, **D-Day: The first 72 Hours** by William Buckingham revels in a mass of wonderful detail about the weapons, the machines and the men that fought on D-Day, helping to make this a compelling narrative. Buckingham offers an alternative view to the usual concentration on the horror of the American landings on Omaha beach, immortalised by Steven Spielberg in the opening 20 minutes of *Saving Private Ryan*. Buckingham argues that the Brits on Gold beach came up against even tougher opposition than on Omaha but because the Americans had hastily reorganised smaller units into mixed assault platoons they lost the cohesion and the bonds that years of training had built up between men. Along with this, the better British use of armour made their success look too easy by comparison to the American mauling on Omaha.

**The D-Day Atlas** by Charles Messenger contains some magnificent, very clear maps. Unfortunately, it is marred by the poor quality of reproduction of its photographs and by a laboured text. Messenger’s battle descriptions are dry and without colour.

Like the British army in the First World War, some American units on D-Day were recruited from particular towns in the US. During the Battle of the Somme whole towns went into mourning as their local boys were killed in the first wave of a futile attack. So the tiny town of Bedford in Virginia lost 19 of its sons who made up the first assault company on Omaha beach in the early morning of 6 June. In **The Bedford Boys**, Alex Kershaw follows the lives of a group of Bedford men through the Depression years and into the National Guard, and then into a single company of the 116th Regiment of the 29th Division. It’s a poignant story that humanises the D-Day sacrifice.

Two books of photographs are part of the mix. In **D-Day: Normandy Revisited** a young photographer, Richard Bougaardt, visits the Normandy beaches. The book is based on a simple but effective idea of contrasting the tranquility of the landscape today in Bougaardt’s black and white photographs, with archive stills from 1944. Battlefields can be haunting places to visit, instructive for students of military history and highly emotional to the general visitor, especially when dotted with military cemeteries, as is Normandy. This simple book does justice to its epic subject.

And in **Above the Battle: D-Day the Lost Evidence** Chris Going and Alun Jones offer a new angle by analysing the mass of aerial photographs taken on 6 June to focus on key engagements that shaped the day.

The real meaning of D-Day lies in the military victory that followed the invasion of June 1944. It was the success of D-Day and the battle for Normandy that made Allied victory in The Second World War certain.

*The Observer*
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 Finding our feet

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

1p 1
A convincing enough
B socially acceptable
C too discouraging
D worth promoting

1p 2
A Fortunately
B Hopefully
C Sadly

1p 3
A energy
B interaction
C time
D weight

1p 4
A an easy option
B an expensive project
C too much effort
D very cost-effective

Tekst 2 What he saw

“A good butler needs many qualities.” (eerste zin)

1p 5 Waarom was Paul Burrell volgens de tekst geen goede butler?

Kies bij de beantwoording van de vragen 6 tot en met 8 steeds één van de onderstaande omschrijvingen.

1 Aangeven welk effect Burrells daden op zijn verdere carrière hebben gehad.
2 Beschrijven wat Burrell heeft misdaan.
3 Duidelijk maken dat Burrells daden tot veel verontwaardiging hebben geleid.
4 Illustreren dat Burrells daden niet uniek zijn.
5 Uitleggen waarom Burrells verhalen niet serieus moeten worden genomen.
6 Verklaren hoe Burrell tot zijn daden gekomen kan zijn.
Welk van de bovenstaande omschrijvingen geeft de belangrijkste functie van alinea 2 weer?
Noteer het nummer van deze omschrijving.

Welk van de bovenstaande omschrijvingen geeft de belangrijkste functie van alinea 3 weer?
Noteer het nummer van deze omschrijving.

Welk van de bovenstaande omschrijvingen geeft de belangrijkste functie van alinea 4 weer?
Noteer het nummer van deze omschrijving.

Which of the following is to be concluded from paragraph 5?
A  British butlers will no doubt remain in demand.
B  Burrell has spoiled the good reputation of British butlers permanently.
C  Butlers have profited enormously from the scandal created by Burrell.
D  The most reliable butlers are those trained in the United States.

Tekst 3 The beauty of wind farms

What is the function of paragraph 1 in view of the rest of the article?
To make clear that the writer
A  has few objections to wind farms being part of the landscape.
B  is the proud owner of a holiday home in the Canadian countryside.
C  supports the protection of the Canadian natural landscape.
D  very much enjoys the scenery surrounding his holiday home.

How could the second sentence of paragraph 2 (“All across ... wind farms.”) also begin?
A  And all across Europe...
B  But all across Europe...
C  For all across Europe...
D  So all across Europe...

Which of the following is true according to paragraph 3?
A  Instead of building more wind farms, we should try to save energy.
B  The risks connected to wind farms can be reduced.
C  Wind farms are necessary to help save the environment.
D  Wind farms cannot generate all the electricity needed.

Welke zin in alinea 4 bevat de hoofdgedachte van deze alinea?
Citeer het eerste woord van deze zin.
2p 14 Geef voor elk van de onderstaande beweringen aan of deze wel of niet in overeenstemming is met de inhoud van de alinea’s 5-6.
1 De tegenstanders van windmolens verzwijgen de voordelen van windmolenparken.
2 Niet elke locatie is geschikt om er windmolens te plaatsen.
3 Om windenergie lonend te maken, moet je veel windmolens bij elkaar plaatsen.
4 Vogels hebben minder te vrezen van windmolens dan van andere gevaren.
Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.

1p 15 Which of the following quotations summarises the point made in paragraphs 7-8?
A “smokestacks belching ... of progress”
B “We see ... and beliefs.”
C “Some people ... turbines are ugly.”
D “I think ... are beautiful.”

Tekst 4 Celebrities sign up for magazine...

1p 16 Which of the following fits the gap in the text?
A Furthermore
B Instead
C Nevertheless
D Similarly

Tekst 5 Programmed to bully

1p 17 How does paragraph 2 relate to the point made by the “research team” in paragraph 1?
Paragraph 2
A exaggerates it.
B explains it.
C puts it into perspective.

“But there are plenty of other problems with this research.” (alinea 3)

2p 18 Geef voor elk van de onderstaande beweringen aan of deze wel of niet een probleem weergeeft dat in alinea 3 aan de orde komt.
1 De gegevens die voor het onderzoek zijn verzameld, zijn misschien niet betrouwbaar genoeg.
2 De invloed van ouders op het pestgedrag van hun kinderen wordt genegeerd.
3 Er is te weinig aandacht besteed aan de slachtoffers van pesterijen.
4 Het is heel lastig te bepalen wat er precies onder pesten valt.
Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.

--- www.havovwo.nl --- 17 --- www.examen-cd.nl ---
“it has little to do with television as such” (paragraph 4)

1p 19 What possible other cause for bullying does the writer put forward in paragraph 4?
The lack of
A contact between parents and children.
B daycare facilities.
C interaction among children.
D social education in schools.

“This particular research report” (alinea 5)

2p 20 Geef voor elk van de onderstaande beweringen aan of deze wel of niet overeenkomt met de inhoud van alinea 5.
1 Het feit dat pesten iets van alle tijden is, komt in het onderzoek niet aan de orde.
2 Het onderzoek maakt duidelijk hoe eenzaam gepeste kinderen zich voelen.
3 Het onderzoek toont aan dat er heel veel gepest wordt tegenwoordig.
Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.

Een schrijver kan verschillende middelen gebruiken om de lezers te beïnvloeden, zoals:
1 de argumentatie samenvatten;
2 deskundigen aan het woord laten die het met hem eens zijn;
3 uitkomsten van eigen onderzoek presenteren;
4 zijn eigen mening naar voren brengen.

2p 21 Geef voor elk van deze middelen aan of de schrijver het wel of niet gebruikt in het artikel Programmed to bully.
Noteer het nummer van elk middel, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.

Tekst 6 The new tobacco

1p 22 What will probably be the result of an advertising ban, according to the writer in the first paragraph?
A It will have no effect on what people end up buying.
B It will only make the products concerned more desirable.
C People will buy fewer of the products that are no longer advertised.
D People will buy similar products made by other manufacturers.

1p 23 Which of the following does the writer suggest in the second paragraph?
A Britain has more overweight people than other European countries.
B It might be useful to stop advertising junk food to young TV viewers.
C Junk food is the main cause of death in the western world.
D People who eat too much often smoke a lot as well.
Tekst 7 Biting back

1p 24 Which of the following fits the gap in line 13?
A motivated by
B pleased with
C troubled by

1p 25 What is the main point made about Southern California in lines 15-28 ("In Southern California ... the ecosystem.")?
A As more and more people come to live there, fewer predators remain.
B People there tolerate predators unless their presence becomes a threat.
C Predators and people have lived together there for many years.
D Thanks to people's efforts, the number of predators has grown there.

1p 26 What is the aim of lines 30-43 ("In 2003 ... in droves.")?
A To explain that some types of shark can be difficult to distinguish.
B To illustrate the negative consequences of the protection of sharks.
C To make clear why young sharks are rightfully protected by law.
D To stress how dangerous sharks are for swimmers and fishermen.

1p 27 Which of the following statements is correct, judging from lines 49-63 ("An increase ... the sea.")?
A People tend to exaggerate the numbers of great white sharks that they have spotted.
B Scientists are not sure whether the population of great white sharks is really growing.
C The large number of swimmers off the Californian coast attracts great white sharks.
D The methods used for researching the habits of great white sharks are still unreliable.

1p 28 Geef voor elk van de onderstaande beweringen aan of deze wel of niet overeenstemt met de inhoud van de regels 64-81 ("Young sharks ... large adult.").
1 Haaien vallen alleen prooi aan die kleiner zijn dan zij zelf.
2 Mensen worden vaker aangevallen door opgroeiende witte haaien dan door volwassen exemplaren.
Noteer het nummer van elke bewering, gevolgd door "wel" of "niet".

1p 29 What is suggested in lines 82-93 ("Clearly ... endangered.")?
The "law that took effect in 1994" (line 85)
A has caused the shark population to grow.
B has helped species other than sharks.
C may have stimulated shark hunting.
D may not be necessary anymore.
1p  30 What conclusion does Wade Graham arrive at in the last paragraph?
   A Lawmakers should base their policies on research rather than on public opinion.
   B People should be allowed to take measures against aggressive sharks.
   C Scientists should come up with ways to ensure the safety of swimmers in the ocean.

**Tekst 8 The American eating disorder**

1p  31 What is the main aim of Graham Cheshire’s letter?
   A To compare American and European testing methods for biotech products.
   B To encourage Americans to become more critical of biotech products.
   C To explain the European unwillingness to grow biotech products.
   D To object to the export of American biotech products to Europe.

**Tekst 9 Battered and bruised – by the city**

“A pervasive fear occupies the corners of Los Angeles’ skid row” (first sentence)

1p  32 Who are the homeless of skid row afraid of, according to paragraph 1?
   A “heaps of human despair”
   B “men wielding baseball bats”
   C “police and private security guards”
   D “the homeless who are arrested”

1p  33 What is the aim of paragraph 2?
   A To analyse what makes the Los Angeles fight against homelessness successful.
   B To illustrate how life is being made difficult for the homeless in Los Angeles.
   C To prove that the Los Angeles police need more manpower to control the homeless.
   D To stress that Los Angeles is right to remove the homeless from its streets.

1p  34 What is the point made with respect to the homeless of Los Angeles in paragraphs 4 and 5?
   A The city lacks the financial means to take proper care of them.
   B The city refuses to help them find ways to make a living.
   C They have little chance of ever getting decent accommodation.
   D They should learn to spend their money more sensibly.

1p  35 How can the tone of this article be characterised?
   A As critical.
   B As neutral.
   C As sarcastic.
Tekst 10 Misstep on video violence

1p 36 What does the writer wish to make clear with respect to video games in the first two paragraphs?
   It is understandable
   A that many video games are terribly addictive.
   B that politicians try to win votes by stating that they want certain video games to be banned.
   C why people worry about the effects that some video games may have on youngsters.
   D why playing video games is popular with young people.

1p 37 What is the main point made in the third paragraph (lines 14-24)?
   A Adults forget that their youthful pastimes also used to shock others.
   B It is only natural that parents should try to protect their children.
   C Making laws to restrict the sale of certain video games is pointless.

1p 38 Which word fits the gap in line 30?
   A But
   B For
   C So

1p 39 What is the point made in lines 35-52 (“Lawmakers ... behavior.”)?
   A A considerable number of children become anti-social because of video games.
   B Parents do not take enough responsibility for their children’s moral development.
   C Playing video games keeps children too occupied to commit crimes in the streets.
   D The idea that video games stimulate aggressive behaviour is not supported by objective facts.

“And they’re getting some help.” (regel 57)

1p 40 Hoeveel vormen van hulp worden genoemd?

2p 41 Geef voor de volgende personen of groepen aan of zij het wel of niet eens zouden zijn met wettelijke beperkingen op de verkoop van computerspelletjes.
   1 “legislators” (regel 9)
   2 “activist groups” (regel 35)
   3 “advocates” (regel 50)
   4 de schrijver van dit artikel
Noteer elk nummer, gevolgd door “wel” of “niet”.
Lees bij de volgende opgaven steeds eerst de vraag voordat je de bijbehorende tekst raadpleegt.

Tevst 11 Just for starters

Welk van de gerecenseerde films wordt als beste beoordeeld? Noteer de titel van deze film.

Tevst 12 The beginning of the Nazis’ end

Voor een presentatie zoek je informatie over het dagelijkse leven van Amerikaanse mannen die later zouden meevechten op D-Day.

Wordt in de tekst een boek besproken waarin dit onderwerp aan de orde komt? Zo nee, antwoord “Nee”. Zo ja, noteer de titel van dit boek.