

Examen VMBO-KB

2009

tijdvak 1
maandag 25 mei
13.30 - 15.30 uur

Engels CSE KB

Bij dit examen hoort een uitwerkbijlage.

Beantwoord alle vragen in de uitwerkbijlage.

Dit examen bestaat uit 40 vragen.

Voor dit examen zijn maximaal 45 punten te behalen.

Voor elk vraagnummer staat hoeveel punten met een goed antwoord behaald kunnen worden.

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

- 1p 1 Wat wordt er verteld over de 10-jarige James McQuillan?
- A Hij gooide eieren naar passerende auto's.
 - B Hij mocht vanwege zijn leeftijd geen eieren kopen.
 - C Hij probeerde eieren te stelen in een supermarkt.

Flipping egg ban

A LAD of ten was barred from buying eggs for his mum's pancakes - in case he threw them at cars. James McQuillan was told he could not buy the key ingredient at his local Asda store. An Asda spokesman said cops had asked the shop in Weymouth, Dorset, to ban egg sales to under-16s at half term in case they were hurled. James' mum Debbie, 39, said: "It's ridiculous."

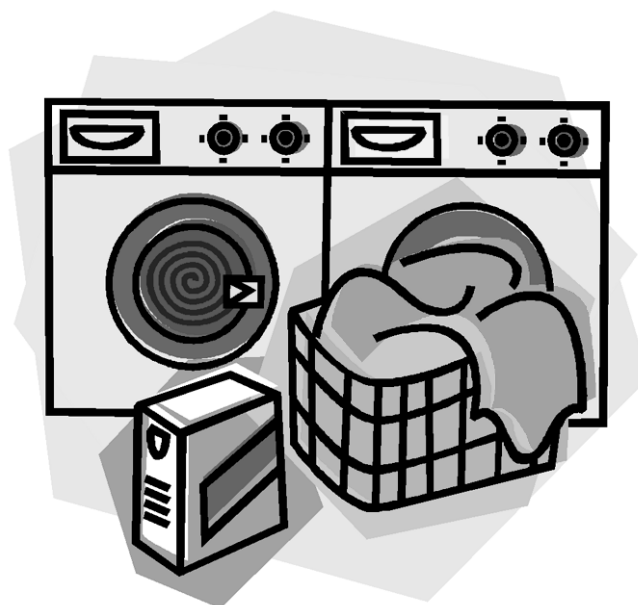
Tekst 2

- 2p 2 Hieronder staat een aantal milieuvriendelijke wastips.
→ Geef bij elke tip aan of die 'wel' of 'niet' is genoemd.
Omcirkel 'wel genoemd' of 'niet genoemd' in je uitwerkbijlage.
- 1 Draag je kleren langer voordat je ze in de was gooit.
 - 2 Doe de was het liefst op 30 graden.
 - 3 Gebruik een milieuvriendelijk wasmiddel.
 - 4 Verminder de hoeveelheid wasmiddel.

Are clothes washed at 30°C as clean as those washed at 40°C?

**SHE
CARES**

Yes! According to the Energy Saving Trust, these days we change our clothes daily, so there's no need to thrash our laundry around a hot machine for two hours. A light, warm wash will do. Karen Lawrence, from the Energy Saving Trust, says, "Washing at 30° is one of the simplest ways to be green." She adds, "If everyone in the country did this, we'd save enough energy to power all UK street lighting for a year." Renee Elliot, founder of Planet Organic, also says, "You can halve the amount of detergents you use: your clothes will still be clean and they'll last longer."



Tekst 3

1 **J**OANNE, 14, a pupil at a large comprehensive school in London, is sucking her lollipop as she explains why she insists on stuffing her mouth with such sweets. “I don’t buy any of the stuff in the canteen, it’s disgusting”, she says. “The drinks are vile – there’s no sugar in them. And as for the food, well, it’s all salads and vegetables and stuff – and I don’t like that. So I stock up before school on crisps and lollipops and chews, then at lunchtime I go and eat them where none of them nosy teachers is looking.” Her words are enough to make Jamie Oliver tear his hair out, but Joanne’s friends laugh and agree. They say that since the school got ‘sick-bag food’, they never go to the canteen. They much prefer to munch their sticky, fatty snacks in secret where no ‘health-police’ can find them.

2 It’s not quite what the Government intended when it set up the healthy food initiative. New laws demand that school caterers make sure that pupils are provided with ‘high-quality meat, poultry or oily fish on a regular basis’ and that a ‘minimum of two portions of fruit and vegetables’ accompany every meal. Stimulated by celebrity chef Jamie Oliver, who highlighted the horrors of junk-food school meals in his *School Dinners* programmes, the Government has pumped hundreds of millions of pounds into providing healthy school meals. Sweets, chocolates and crisps have been taken out of the vending machines and off the meal counters at all state schools. Bowls of fresh fruit have replaced racks of doughnuts and jugs of water and sugar-free drinks are served 7 bottles of fizzy pop.

3 But the Government overlooked one important point: changing the law doesn’t change children’s minds! Any teacher will tell you that children don’t learn when they’re being forced.



Jamie and the health police

While teachers check the food the children eat in school, outside the gates they are free to do what they want. Sweetshop owners around the country must be rubbing their hands with joy. Where I live, shopkeepers tell me how much they sell before and after school hours. But school caterers complain. One of them said: “It’s a real disaster for us. We’re losing £70 a day compared with last year.”

4 But what about the children? At Rawmarsh Comprehensive in South Yorkshire, they have been pressing against the school railings every lunchtime reaching for chips, burgers and fizzy drinks that misguided mothers have been serving to them in an attempt to give them what they want to eat. But not all children are sugar junkies. Many parents are in favour of the changes. Their only problem is the price – they simply can’t afford it, with the new regulations adding up to 40p to the price of a canteen meal. So many parents have started providing packed lunches for their children.

5 Due to higher prices and decreasing popularity of school meals, canteens could go bankrupt and close down, leaving all pupils to eat whatever they like. If this happens, many of them will not even get a glimpse of healthy food.

The whole government initiative would have then produced exactly the opposite effect of what it intended – there will be

total freedom and schools will be flooded with sugary sweets and fat-filled food.

- 1p **3** What do Joanne and her friends mean by 'sick-bag food'? (paragraph 1)
A food sold in paper bags
B food that does not taste right
C food that makes people ill
- 1p **4** 'enough to make Jamie Oliver tear his hair out' (paragraph 1)
Why would Jamie want to do that?
A because Joanne still eats unhealthy food
B because Joanne's friends make fun of him
C because Joanne's school sells snacks and sweets
- 1p **5** Joanne heeft het in alinea 1 over 'health-police'.
→ Wie bedoelt zij daar mee?
Citeer een woord/de woorden uit alinea 1.
- 1p **6** What role did Jamie Oliver play in the 'healthy food initiative'? (paragraph 2)
A He criticised the way the government set it up.
B He encouraged the government to start it.
C He helped the government to finance the programme.
- 1p **7** Kies bij 7 in alinea 2 het juiste antwoord uit de gegeven mogelijkheden.
A as well as
B instead of
C more than
- 1p **8** The 'healthy food initiative' did not work out as the government had intended.
Why not, according to paragraph 3?
The government had forgotten that
A caterers decide what is for sale in school canteens.
B it's hard to influence children's eating habits.
C sweetshops will never accept a ban on selling sweets to children.
D teachers only supervise within the school gates.
- 1p **9** What is said about mothers in South Yorkshire? (paragraph 4)
A They are giving children their favourite food during the break.
B They have been campaigning against expensive school meals.
C They have moved their children to a school with better meals.
- 1p **10** 'The whole government initiative would have then produced exactly the opposite effect' (paragraph 5)
→ Schrijf op welk tegengesteld effect de schrijver hier bedoelt.

Tekst 4

- 1p 11 Wat hebben Melissa en haar zus gedaan op haar moeders computer?
- A Ze hebben allerlei dingen besteld op naam van Melissa's moeder.
 - B Ze hebben de contactadvertentie van Melissa's moeder stiekem aangepast.
 - C Ze hebben gereageerd op een e-mail die voor Melissa's moeder was.

No more losers, please!

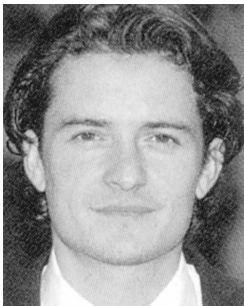

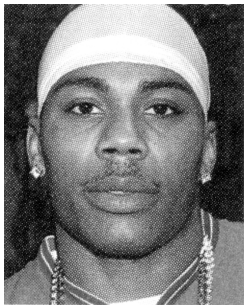
My mom has been single for a while, and she's been driving my sister Stacey and me crazy. The guys she likes are so lame, and most of her dates end abruptly. One night, when my mom was out, Stacey and I were bored so we went online shopping. While browsing the sites of our fave stores, I accidentally clicked on one of my mom's bookmarks and got access to her online dating profile. Stacey dared me to do some editing so that she wouldn't get responses from such losers. Turns out, my mom was too open-minded with her choices. She checked off that height, weight and hair didn't matter - *ah, hello!* She was way too concerned with personality and likes/dislikes. I made a few switches I thought were in her best interest and logged out. I was so scared that my mom would find out and ground me. The next weekend, we started getting better candidates arriving at the door, but they turned out to be jerks, too.



Melissa, CA

Tekst 5

- 2p 12 Geef van elk van de onderstaande roddels over de bekende personen aan of deze volgens henzelf juist is of onjuist.
Omcirkel 'juist' of 'onjuist' in je uitwerkbijlage.
- 1 Orlando Bloom is een bezitterig vriendje.
 - 2 Joel Madden wil nooit trouwen.
 - 3 Nelly heeft zijn pleister weggedaan omdat die meer aandacht trok dan zijn muziek.

True or False?		We help you get your facts straight!
Did you hear?		He says:
Orlando Bloom is a possessive boyfriend.		"I'm a good boyfriend," says the newly-single British babe, "but I'm very intense." Orly is always thinking of ways to make his lady feel special and insists that's the secret to keeping things romantic. "I love spontaneous surprises," he says. He enjoys being close with his gal, but also likes a girl who does her own thing.
Joel Madden never wants to get married.		Joel's hardcore attitude is part of his punk rocker appeal and most people only get to know him as an energetic megastar. But he plans to settle down soon! When asked what he wants to do in the new year, Joel rattled off a ton of ideas. Among his plans, Joel confessed that he's looking to "tie the knot and make a baby!"
Nelly got jealous of his Band-Aid.¹⁾		Nelly's trademark Band-Aid gave him his tough-guy look, but once it got more attention than his music did, this rapper gave up his rugged wear. Originally, he wore it under his left eye as a symbolic gesture to an old school friend. "Then, everybody was asking about the Band-Aid and I'm like 'I'll tell you what: I'll just take it off!' "

noot 1 Band-Aid = pleister

His goal was to make it simple to use and a joy to look at. He succeeded. The result was the iPod.

Briton behind Apple success story gives a rare interview to David Derbyshire

1 THERE are two things you need to know about Jonathan Ive, inventor of the iPod music player and the iMac computer. First, he is the most important British industrial designer of our time. He changed the way millions listen to music and helped liberate computers from dull beige boxes.

2 Second, he is rather shy. He may be one of Britain's hottest exports, but he does not usually do interviews.



Jonathan Ive has changed the way millions listen to music and his work made him one of the great designers of our time

“Don't ask any personal questions,” the marketing man from Apple warned.

“He doesn't like personal profiles. Talk about design, but stay away from questions about 13.”

3 It is all a bit odd really. It is the sort of instruction normally given before an audience with the Pope, or even the Prime Minister, rather than a chat with a designer at a computer company.

But then Ive is no ordinary designer and Apple is no ordinary company. The Essex emigrant is responsible for some of the most revolutionary gadgets of the last decade.

4 In 1998, as head of design at Apple in San Francisco, he revolutionised computer design, and helped reverse the company's failing fortunes, with the original iMac - a computer placed inside a coloured translucent television. It was followed by increasingly clever updates - an iMac that looked like an angle poise lamp and one that looked like a flat LCD television screen.

5 And then came the iPod. At the turn of the millennium Ive and his team of designers realised they could fit a computer hard drive into a box the size of a deck of playing cards and use it to store thousands of songs. For the first time it was possible to carry your music collection in your pocket. Its success was not just down to clever electronics. Critics said it looked fantastic and was ridiculously easy to use. Much copied, but never bettered, there are 30million iPods out there today.

6 17 all the pre-interview warnings, it is a bit of a shock to meet Jonathan Ive in the flesh. He is a pleasant, charming and relaxed figure in his late 30s (actually he is 38 but don't tell the Apple PR people) with cropped black hair, jeans and a quietly fashionable jacket and open shirt. He speaks quietly and thoughtfully with the slightest touch of a south eastern English accent. Next to being the world's most influential designer he is

also the senior vice president of one of the world's biggest computer companies. He obviously believes he has the best job in the world.

7 Ive talks down his key role in 'inventing' the iPod and iMac, stressing the contribution of the manufacturing, software, hardware, and electronic teams in his charge. "Our goals are simple. We genuinely try to make the very best product that we can. We have a belief that we can solve our problems and make products better and better. It's a simple goal to articulate, but a difficult one to 18."

8 Apple's philosophy is that their computers and music players should be simple to use and beautiful to look at. The fans say each product just seems 19. The latest Apple range included the 'impossibly small' iPod Nano, the first video iPod and a new iMac – a powerful computer and home entertainment system crammed into the casing of a flat screen television.

9 Put Ive in front of one of his iMac babies and his 20 is infectious. "Look at this. When you put it to sleep – suddenly there's a small white light that appears on the front. But you only see that there's a light there when it's switched on. If it's not switched on, there's no need to see it. The aim," he says, "is to create gadgets that can be



used without looking at the instruction book."

10 So why is so much stuff out there so badly designed? Why is it so hard to programme a video or change the clock on the microwave oven? "It's sad and frustrating that we are surrounded by products that seem to testify to a complete lack of care. That's an interesting thing about an object. One object speaks volumes about the company that produced it and its values and priorities."

11 Ive may not be a household name, but he is not quite the unsung hero of British design. In the last few years he has won a host of awards. You can sense that he is delighted – if a little bemused – by the plaudits and praise. But what gives him his greatest kick is when people give him their iPod stories – when they tell him that his invention has let them rediscover lost music of their youth, or when it has let them fall in love with music again.

1p 13 Welk woord past het best bij 13 in alinea 2?

- A Apple
- B his business plans
- C his private life
- D marketing

1p 14 'It is the sort of instruction' (paragraph 3)
What does the writer think of this instruction?

- A It gives Jonathan Ive too much credit.
- B It is normal when you interview famous designers.
- C You would only expect it when you meet highly placed people.

- 1p **15** What happened after Jonathan Ive invented the iMac according to paragraph 4?
A Apple counted on this one success for too long.
B Apple was back in business.
C Jonathan became world famous.
D Jonathan's designs were copied by other companies.
- 2p **16** In alinea 5 wordt verteld dat de iPod klein is.
→ Citeer uit deze alinea **twee** delen van zinnen die aangeven dat de iPod klein is.
- 1p **17** Kies bij 17 in alinea 6 het juiste antwoord uit de gegeven mogelijkheden.
A According to
B After
C In addition to
D Without
- 1p **18** Kies bij 18 in alinea 7 het juiste antwoord uit de gegeven mogelijkheden.
A achieve
B bear in mind
C believe in
D understand
- 1p **19** Kies bij 19 in alinea 8 het juiste antwoord uit de gegeven mogelijkheden.
A to become cheaper
B to get better
C to get more complicated
D to present a new challenge
- 1p **20** Kies bij 20 in alinea 9 het juiste antwoord uit de gegeven mogelijkheden.
A astonishment
B enthusiasm
C irritation
- 1p **21** What is so interesting about an object according to paragraph 10?
A how it works
B the way it looks
C what it tells you about the makers
D what its price is for the buyers
- 1p **22** What is Jonathan Ive delighted about most, according to the last paragraph?
A the effect the iPod has
B the good reviews he gets
C the number of iPods sold worldwide
D the prizes he has won

Tekst 7

- 1p 23 Iemand wil in de winter een korte vakantie houden op het eiland Guernsey. Wat betaalt hij/zij voor een vliegreis met drie overnachtingen?
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 - B £159
 - C £179
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The latest Brat Camp has turned my life around

1 **XANTHE LAIRD** changed from a pretty and polite 14-year-old into a parent's worst nightmare. At 17, she drank, smoked, swore and took drugs, and often lashed out. She was the despair of her mother, Sorrel Conquest, but, now 18, she has been home from Brat Camp for more than two months, has a job as a trainee stewardess on a boat and a new boyfriend.



**Xanthe Laird says
no to drugs**

2 **SORREL SAYS:** I would have done almost anything to help Xanthe. Half the time I didn't know where she was and I had visions of her lying dead in a gutter. She was out of control and I thought if she didn't end up dead, she'd be locked up.

3 I tried not to have high expectations of Brat Camp, but her letters showed she was changing. She sounded loving and affectionate again. It's reward-based so they know they can only move forwards if they behave. It was brilliant for me, too, because the staff told me not to feel guilty about Xanthe's behaviour. I had taught her about the dangers of drugs but she made her own choices. Now we get on really well. She's stopped taking drugs and turned her life around.

4 **XANTHE SAYS:** At Brat Camp I had to sleep on wooden boards with no pillows, eat only porridge or rice and sit in a stone circle for four days without speaking to anyone. But I lasted the full 85 days. I was very self-destructive before I went and I wouldn't let anyone help me.

5 When I arrived, I missed my mum for the first time in years and a lot of emotions hit me. The staff seemed evil and sitting in the circle was unbearable but after a while I realised everything they said made sense. We were made to work out why we'd got in such a state, and I got to know myself again.

6 Now I get a buzz from saying no to drugs and cigarettes. Before, I couldn't give anything up because I had no faith in myself, but I feel great that I've managed to do it. I have so much to look forward to thanks to Brat Camp helping me to help myself.

- 1p 24 What is said about Xanthe Laird in paragraph 1?
A She had a bad influence on her friends.
B She has always been a worry to those around her.
C She was severely neglected by her family.
D She was unmanageable during puberty.
- 1p 25 How did Sorrel feel at first about Xanthe going to Brat Camp? (paragraphs 2 and 3)
A She did not have any confidence in Brat Camp's tough approach.
B She didn't dare hope that it would change Xanthe's life.
C She thought it was unnecessary as Xanthe had already shown she was sorry.
D She was afraid Xanthe might not survive it.
- 1p 26 In alinea 3 wordt uitgelegd welk systeem Brat Camp hanteert.
→ Hoe wordt dit systeem aangeduid?
Citeer het woord/de woorden uit de tekst.
- 1p 27 How did Sorrel react to Xanthe's stay at Brat Camp? (paragraph 3)
A She broke with Xanthe for a long period of time.
B She felt the responsibilities of a mother again.
C She finally understood why Xanthe had become a drug addict.
D She no longer blamed herself for Xanthe's misconduct.
- 1p 28 In paragraphs 4 and 5 Xanthe looks back on her stay at Brat Camp. What is the most important thing she learnt there?
A how essential good friends are
B how to communicate with her mother
C that taking drugs does not solve anything
D what kind of person she really is
- 1p 29 Which of the following feelings is **not** described by Xanthe in paragraph 6?
A confidence
B determination
C excitement
D pride
E regret

Tekst 9

- 1p 30 Na je eindexamen wil je graag een periode vrijwilligerswerk doen.
→ Op welke advertentie ga je reageren? (zie de pagina's 14 en 15)
Schrijf het nummer op.

1

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Life and Grime of the Hotel Inspector

1 For 34 years Fred Chrystal has spent at least three nights each week inspecting hotels, guest houses, pubs and B&Bs on behalf of the AA¹⁾. Fred can honestly say he has lived most of his life out of a suitcase. But it has not always been a life of luxury!

His filthiest experience ever was in the Highlands. At what could be described as a doss house²⁾, he was shown a room with an unmade bed and no window.

It reeked of beer and body odour and there was a half-pint glass containing what he hopes was beer. It was so awful that he could not stay the night. Mr Chrystal said to the owners, who had applied for an AA rating: "This is not on. There are no standards here and I don't think they are possible." They just turned round and said they'd changed their minds and did not want one. He won't name the establishment because it still exists under new management.

2 His visits are not always to country or seaside locations. He recalls a miserable night in a city-centre hotel. Although an inspector's job is mainly to inspect bedrooms, bathrooms, public areas, service and food and not to take the role of environmental health officer,

on this occasion he asked to see the kitchen. His instinct was right: he walked into a flock of pigeons, starlings and blackbirds. "It was like a scene from Alfred Hitchcock's *The Birds* with all these birds flapping around in the kitchen," he said.



"There was not a member of staff in sight. All the windows were open and the birds were even perched on the pan that is used to make soup. The manager was next to me,

he knew immediately he was losing his AA stars."

3 Yet standards have dramatically improved through his career. Nylon sheets are banned for all ratings and he rarely has to tiptoe down a corridor to find a lavatory. When he started the job, the AA rejected three out of every four establishments; today inspectors help premises to improve their ratings. And food has been transformed. "I'm most pleased about the fact that there is now so much interest in healthy eating." When Mr Chrystal first set out, the standard fare was prawn cocktail, sirloin steak and Black Forest gateau. "I also remember nouvelle cuisine where you had to use a magnifying glass to see the food," he said.

noot 1 AA = Automobile Club, Britse ANWB

noot 2 a doss house = een opvang waar daklozen de nacht kunnen doorbrengen

4 He is impressed by the way that young people working in hotels and catering try to please. "In almost 80 percent of visits it really is delightful, service with a smile," he said. Mr Chrystal has never been bribed during his nights away. He likes to 35 so that staff do not guess he is an inspector. A newspaper is his favourite prop at the restaurant while keeping a discreet eye on the staff.

He was embarrassed recently when he forgot that he was at a candlelit table and drew attention to himself by setting his table on fire.

5 Fred Chrystal hopes to give up his nomadic life at the end of the year. But we pity his wife, who is going to have to cope with an inspector permanently in the house.

1p 31 How did the owners react when Mr Chrystal said he was not satisfied with their hotel? (paragraph 1)

- A They did not seem to care and went on as usual.
- B They promised to make the necessary changes.
- C They said they were planning to sell the hotel.
- D They were disappointed because they had done their best.

1p 32 'and did not want one'. (eind alinea 1)
Waarnaar verwijst het woord 'one'?

- A a room
- B an AA rating
- C the establishment

1p 33 Why did Mr Chrystal ask to see the kitchen of the hotel? (paragraph 2)

- A Checking hygiene regulations in the kitchen is part of his job.
- B He had a feeling that something was wrong in the kitchen.
- C He heard strange noises coming from the kitchen area.
- D Someone had warned him about the state of the kitchen.

2p 34 Uit alinea 3 blijkt dat er veel is verbeterd in hotels. Noem **twee** verbeteringen.

1p 35 Kies uit de gegeven mogelijkheden de groep woorden die het best past bij 35 in alinea 4.

- A attract attention
- B keep a low profile
- C use a false name

1p 36 'his nomadic life' (alinea 5)

→ Schrijf een zin/deel van een zin over uit alinea 1 waar het zelfde wordt gezegd over Fred.


1p 37 Why should we pity Fred's wife, according to the writer of this article? (paragraph 5)

- A She will have to put up with Fred's critical eye.
- B She will have to stay at home more often.
- C She will have to tell Fred what to do now.

Tekst 11

- 2p 38 Wat krijg je als je een kind sponsort bij **act!onaid**?
→ Schrijf vier dingen op.

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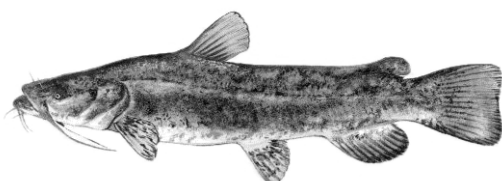
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Tekst 12

- 1p 39 Wat wordt er in het artikel gezegd over de vis Kipper?
- A Hij heeft brand veroorzaakt in een woonhuis.
 - B Hij heeft de andere vissen in zijn aquarium eruit gegooid.
 - C Hij heeft gezorgd voor een overstroming in de woonkamer.
 - D Hij is de aanleiding geweest voor een familieruzie.

Catfish blamed



Normally pet fish do not pose a major risk. But after an extraordinary drama in Dorset, a catfish called Kipper has been blamed for a blaze that has sent a mother and her daughters fleeing for their lives.

It is believed that Kipper began fighting with another fish in its tank, while owner Sharon Killahenna was asleep upstairs. In doing so it caused water to spill over the side onto an electric plug below. This sent a power surge up the tank's light cable which burnt through the lid, causing smouldering plastic to drip onto a leather sofa which caught fire.

Flames quickly engulfed the lounge and Sharon was woken up by the smoke alarm going off. She quickly grabbed her daughters, Nicole, six, and two-year-old Kerry and ran out of the blazing property in Poole. They fled to a neighbour's house and raised the alarm. Later all three were taken to hospital where they were treated for smoke inhalation.

And the fish? Unfortunately they all perished.

Let op: de laatste vraag van dit examen staat op de volgende pagina.

- 1p 40 Hoe komt het dat Schotse soldaten nog maar 24 minuten per dag mogen oefenen met doedelzak spelen?

PIPERS ARE CURBED BY SAFETY CODE



Soldiers learning to play the bagpipes have been told to limit their practice sessions to only 24 minutes a day. Pipers will also have to wear earplugs under the new guidelines brought in by health and safety officials.

The advice, aimed at preventing soldiers from suffering hearing problems, was issued after a study by the Army Medical Directorate environmental health team. Tests showed that outdoors the sound of bagpipes could reach 111 decibels, slightly louder than a pneumatic drill. Indoors, the instrument could reach 116 decibels or as loud as a chainsaw.

Bill Lark, 85, a Black Watch piper who led his comrades into action against the Japanese in 1944, said the rules were 'ridiculous'. He said: "The pipes should be played loudly. That's how they inspire soldiers and scare the enemy."

Bronvermelding

Een opsomming van de in dit examen gebruikte bronnen, zoals teksten en afbeeldingen, is te vinden in het bij dit examen behorende correctievoorschrift, dat na afloop van het examen wordt gepubliceerd.