

Examenopgaven VBO-MAVO-D

2003

tijdvak 1
woensdag 21 mei
13.30 – 15.30 uur

ENGELS D

Dit examen bestaat uit 43 vragen.
Voor dit examen zijn maximaal 47 punten te behalen.

Voor elk vraagnummer staat hoeveel punten maximaal 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 TravelSmith biedt in de advertentie een gratis catalogus aan.
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 - B geheel verzorgde vakantie reizen.
 - C handige reisartikelen.
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- 1p ○ 2 Je bent op zoek naar een nieuwe draadloze telefoon met telefoonbeantwoorder. Je wilt ook graag nummerweergave, zodat je kunt zien wie er belt of gebeld heeft.
 → Welke twee telefoons komen hiervoor in aanmerking?
 Schrijf het merk van de toestellen op.

buyer's guide

Just Wait for the Beep...

Want an easy-to-operate, reliable answering machine? Want it with a powerful cordless phone? Here are 4 models that won't hang you up.

Uniden

THE LONG RANGER

EXS 9500; \$249;
800-297-1023

You can gossip while you garden with this model, which topped our distance tests, taking us several city blocks from home base. It uses Digital Spread Spectrum (DSS), a new technology that transmits your call over a broad 900MHz band, so you get clearer connections and a greater range – at least a quarter mile.

Panasonic

CONVENIENT CALLING

KX-TC1740B; \$159.95;
800-211-7262

This Panasonic has Caller ID built right into the handset, so you'll know it's chatty Patty on the line, even if you've carried the phone into another room. To avoid missing urgent calls while you're out, program this system to buzz your pager when calls come in. And, if you need to punch in a string of numbers (your credit card, for instance), you can press the buttons on the phone base while keeping the handset at your ear.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
INSTITUTE
 REPORT



Casio PhoneMate

HELLO, HIGH-TECH

TC-925; \$99;
310-618-9910

Is your family computer-happy? You'll like Casio's Modem Monitor – it keeps you from getting bounced off the Internet if your husband accidentally picks up the phone while you're online. The system distinguishes between data and voice, so it protects against fax interruptions too. Other notable features: speaker-phone and variable-speed playback.

Sony

BEST ALL-AROUND

SPP-A967;-925; \$249.95;
800-222-SONY

Sony's blend of DSS technology (for down-the-street transmission range) with a feature-packed answering machine makes this our favorite. In addition to handset Caller ID and 3 mailboxes, this phone stores up to 50 numbers for convenient dialing. Voice quality on both the phone and answering machine was the best of any we tested.

- 1p ○ 3 Je kijkt graag naar films en tv-series waarin advocaten een belangrijke rol spelen.
 → Welke film uit het overzicht op deze twee pagina's zou je kunnen kiezen?
 Schrijf de naam van die film op.

MOVIE PLANNER

SATURDAY 25

Innocent Moves

BBC2 11.35am ★★★ ●

When seven-year-old Max Pomerac quickly picks up the ability to play chess by watching a few games in Central Park, his father Joe Mantegna contacts former champion Ben Kingsley to train the prodigy. Steven Zaillian's film is a lot more intelligent than your average sports movie.

Executive Target

Ch5 9pm ★★ ▲

After his stomach-churning, ear-slicing turn in *Reservoir Dogs*, Michael Madsen quickly became typecast as your average nutcase with a gun. In this pacy if predictable 1992 thriller, Madsen gets a chance to be on the receiving end for a change when he is taken hostage during a hijacking.

SUNDAY 26



Blue Murder At St Trinian's

Ch4 1.45pm ★★★ ●

Policewoman Joyce Grenfell's encounter with devious coach-owner Terry-Thomas, Alastair Sim and Lionel Jeffries in drag – and George Cole as a younger version of Arthur Daley – are just some of the lessons in laughter on the curriculum of *Lauder* and Gilliat's lively schoolgirl sequel.

MONDAY 27

Hello Again

Ch5 3.30pm ★★ ●

After being reincarnated by sister Judith Ivey, Shelley Long discovers that her husband Corbin Bernsen is now married to her best friend Sela Ward. Surgeon Gabriel Byrne provides the romance in a lightweight reincarnation comedy which didn't do much for the *Cheers* star's big-screen career.



TUESDAY 28



Inside Daisy Clover

Ch5 3.30pm ★★★ ●

With her page-boy hairdo and permanent pout, Natalie Wood was surely far too cute to be credible as the disillusioned teenage movie star in Robert Mulligan's camp soap set in Thirties Hollywood. Robert Redford and Christopher Plummer do better as the men who help mess up her life.

WEDNESDAY 29

Rent-A-Kid

BBC1 2.35pm ★★★ ●
 Matt McCoy and Sherry Miller want to experience parenthood before they decide to take the plunge and have children of their own, so salesman Leslie Neilsen has the bright idea of 'renting' them three children from his son's orphanage. A sappy but sunny family comedy.

Hellinger's Case

Ch5 3.30pm ★★ ●
 Telly Savalas was really just playing *Kojak* again, but without the lollipop, memorable catch-phrases and badge, in this routine TV thriller series which cast him as a top defence lawyer. Here, the excuse for his big day in court is a Mob accountant charged with killing a TV newscaster.

THURSDAY 30


The Bedford Incident

Ch4 1.40pm ★★★★★ ●
 Sidney Poitier has a refreshingly colour-blind role as an earnest reporter in this tense Cold War thriller. Despite that, it's Richard Widmark's powerhouse performance as the obsessive captain of a U.S. Navy destroyer on patrol in Greenland that's the real driving force behind the drama.



FRIDAY 31

The Defiant Ones

Ch4 1.45pm ★★★★★ ●

 White convict Tony Curtis and black prisoner Sidney Poitier learn racial tolerance when they escape from a chaingang handcuffed together.

Mr. Majestyk

Ch5 9pm ★★★ ▲
 Melon farmer Charles Bronson finds that his experiences in Vietnam stand him in good stead when forced into violent action after he makes an enemy of vicious Mafia hitman Al Lettieri. Pulp maestro Elmore Leonard's caustic script gives this formula vigilante thriller a distinctive edge.

TEKST 4

- 1p ● 4 Welke van de onderstaande scholieren zou begrip tonen voor scholen die kluisjes afschaffen?
- A Christel V.
 - B Jessica B.
 - C Theresa D.
 - D Geen van deze personen.

complete this sentence
 IF SCHOOLS ELIMINATED LOCKERS...

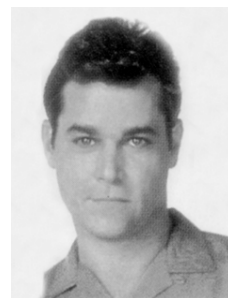
"...it would be a pain to have to carry everything around. I play the cello, and it's already a struggle for me to carry both my book-bag and my cello. Without lockers, I would die!"
 — **Christel V., 13**

"...it would take away students' right to privacy. Teachers and principals have places for their stuff, so why shouldn't we?"
 — **Jessica B., 13**

"...I would learn to live with it. My high school doesn't have lockers. I would love to have one, but stupid people like thieves and people who store liquor and drugs in their lockers have to go and ruin it for everybody else."
 — **Theresa D., 16**

“I was bulimic but nobody knew”

Jonathan Llewelyn, now 22, battled with bulimia for over two years



“I always thought I was a bit overweight, but I suppose my obsession with food began when I started going out with Katy. I was nearly 18 at the time and the relationship only lasted a month, but it gave me a massive ego boost. Katy was gorgeous, and the fact that she fancied me made me want to make the most of what I’d got. I knew that meant watching my weight.

First, I asked Mum to buy stuff like low-fat spread instead of butter and skimmed milk instead of full fat. Then I started avoiding ‘bad’ foods like chips and chocolate altogether. I soon started to get 5 it. I was checking the fat and calorie content in everything I ate.

That Christmas, I got a holiday job working in a fast food restaurant. This girl called Sarah worked there too; she had an amazing personality and incredible figure, so I was quite happy when she agreed to go out with me.

The thing was, going out with someone so perfect made me want to be perfect too, which made me even more determined to 6. Soon, calorie counting wasn’t enough...

The following February, I was back working in the restaurant with Sarah again. That’s when it happened. I was at work, surrounded by the kind of food I’d been avoiding for ages, and I just gave in. I didn’t eat loads – I think I just had a burger and chips – but afterwards, I felt awful, so bloated... I guess my stomach just wasn’t used to 7 meals.

Then it came to me; if I could get rid of the food, then I’d feel fine. I’d heard about bulimia, but I didn’t really apply it to what I was doing. Making myself sick just seemed like the perfect solution, 8 I would sneak off to the toilet and put my fingers down my throat.

After that, I started making myself sick at home, too. I’d get in from work, eat whatever Mum had made me, then walk to the fields behind our house and throw it back up, 9 afterwards, so mum wouldn’t smell the sick on my breath. It was easy.

I was making myself sick up to three times a day. The weight started to drop off and my health began to suffer. I felt exhausted. Still no one guessed what was happening – I guess bulimia was the last thing my mates would have suspected.

By the time summer arrived my body couldn’t take it any more. At work one day I just passed out cold. I came round in hospital.

“Are you eating properly?” a doctor asked, poking at my stomach. “You appear to be quite malnourished.”

Suddenly I decided to 10.

“I’ve... I’ve been making myself sick,” I stuttered, tears pouring down my face. “But please don’t tell anyone.”

I felt so ashamed.

“OK,” he promised. “But you have to understand that if you carry on, you won’t just pass out, you’ll *die*. Your body’s got nothing to work on, Jonathan.”

I was 11. I knew I’d lost weight but I hadn’t thought bulimia could be so dangerous.

“You need to talk to someone about this,” said the doctor as he left. “Someone close.”

I knew he was right and after a few moments alone I decided Sarah was the best person to open up to. She suggested: “Look, my aunt’s a counsellor, why don’t you talk to her about it?”

I went the next day and it was really a good move. She was so understanding and talking about it really helped.

Since then, I’ve made tons of progress; in fact, I don’t make myself sick at all any more.

I know I’ve still got problems but my self-confidence is 12 and I’m learning to love myself for who I am. I think a lot more boys worry about their weight than girls realise. You may not know a boy who’s got an eating disorder but they are really out there – I should know.”

‘Sugar’

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

1p ● 5

- A bored by
- B careless about
- C obsessive about

1p ● 6

- A date other girls as well
- B earn some money
- C get into shape
- D improve my health

1p ● 7

- A healthy
- B low-calorie
- C normal-sized
- D tasty

1p ● 8

- A but
- B so
- C though
- D yet

1p ● 9

- A chewing some gum
- B covering it
- C feeling better
- D taking a shower

1p ● 10

- A ask some more advice
- B blurt the whole thing out
- C keep it all to myself
- D make up some kind of story

1p ● 11

- A disappointed
- B glad
- C relieved
- D shocked

1p ● 12

- A cracking up
- B gone completely
- C growing steadily
- D lower than ever

Sheriff with a mission doles out rough justice

by Tom Rhodes
Phoenix

1 THE mornings are icy in the desert scrubland outside Phoenix, and Christopher Gingerich's hands shake with cold as he eats a meagre breakfast in his tent. A single overhead heater barely penetrates the cold air, while thin prison clothes offer little warmth for Gingerich, 16, and his fellow teenagers as they huddle together eating a slop of powdered eggs.

2 Dressed in black and white stripes and pink undergarments they look almost comical. But there is no laughter from the group of solitary campers. Last month they became the first juveniles in America forced into a tented jail. Soon they could become the first to form a chain gang.

3 'The cold nights are just the start,' said Gingerich, after his dawn ritual of exercise followed by a freezing shower. 'There's no tolerance in here. You make one mistake and they lock you up 23 hours a day. Then it's the chain gang.'

4 The crimes committed by the young prisoners range from attempted murder to burglary and from rape to sexual assault. But most would say their biggest mistake was to commit a crime in the jurisdiction of Joe Arpaio, a man who is known to all as the meanest sheriff in America.

5 He has justifiably earned the title. Arpaio, 66, who runs the third largest sheriff's office in the country, says he operates on a simple philosophy: "Nobody should live better in prison than they do outside."

6 His tent cities were set up in 1993 to save money and relieve the crowded jails. First there were 1,200 men. Then came 200 women, and now the first batch of juveniles in what Arpaio calls the 'pups' tents'.

7 'I could say that what I do is all about saving taxpayers' money,' he said. 'But this is about punishment, and I want juveniles who commit crimes to realise



Tough going: Arpaio presides over America's only female chain gang. Other elements of his harsh regime include bans on coffee and cigarettes.

that they will be treated no differently than adults.'

8 Arpaio's methods are legendary. He already runs the only female chain gang in the country. The introduction of pink underwear was another means to embarrass the young inmates.

9 Coffee and cigarettes, the staples of almost every American and British jail, are banned. Other luxuries and entertainment are equally scarce. Donald Duck cartoons, Lassie films and a weather channel are broadcast on a single television set.

10 The only concession to age is a series of portable buildings in which the young prisoners spend at least four hours each day. Known as Hard Knocks High, these cabins offer education to high school standard. The sheriff also provides computers and desks.

11 Outside there are no such frills. The tents are surrounded by 12ft high fences topped with barbed wire. German shepherd dogs equipped with collar cameras patrol the area 24 hours a day to ensure that nobody leaves his tent without authorisation. Arpaio even proudly assures visitors that he spends more each day on dog meat than he does on prison food.

12 A neon vacancy sign blinks all night above the tents, another icon of Arpaio's culture of humiliation.

13 Made possible by state legislation that allows 14 to 17-year-olds to be convicted as adults, the first juvenile tents have provoked fierce protests from civil rights activists. Amnesty International claims Arpaio's harsh justice merits a 'Nobel Prize' for cruelty.

14 Arpaio's opponents are convinced the teen tents won't work: 'The more repressive you get with juveniles, the more you reverse the process of rehabilitation,' said Malcolm Klein, a professor of sociology at the University of Southern California.'

15 Sheriff Joe has been elected twice by at least 90% of the voters of Maricopa County. He ignores the criticism. 'It's all rubbish,' he said. 'People set you up and then they try to knock you down. Ask the parents of these young criminals what they think.'

16 Kim Gingerich has yet to visit her son in the tent city. She is almost convinced that Christopher is without hope of rehabilitation. He has moved from detention centre to halfway house, finally being charged as an adult after he broke probation and ran away from home. 'I just pray these tents are bad enough - I really do,' she said. 'I can't bear to see him suffer, but Christopher's been outsmarting the system for so long, it's what he needs.'

'The Sunday Times'

- 1p ● **13** What are the first two paragraphs about?
A About a miserable camping excursion for young criminals.
B About very old-fashioned and uncomfortable prison buildings for young criminals.
C About young prisoners whose living conditions are unusually tough.
- 2p ○ **14** Hieronder staan vier beweringen over de gevangenen.
 → Geef van elk van de beweringen aan of deze juist of onjuist is volgens alinea 3.
 1 Ze beginnen de dag met gymnastiek en een douche.
 2 Ze verzetten zich tegen de strenge regels.
 3 Ze worden zwaar gestraft voor iedere misstap.
 4 Ze zitten 23 uur per dag alleen opgesloten.
Noteer het nummer van iedere uitspraak op je antwoordblad gevolgd door 'juist' of 'onjuist'.
- 1p ○ **15** → Citeer de uitspraak van Arpaio die aangeeft waarom hij *alle* gevangenen zo hard aanpakt volgens alinea 1 t/m 7.
 Schrijf de eerste twee en de laatste twee woorden op.
- 1p ● **16** What could 'But this is' in 'But this is about punishment,' (paragraph 7) be replaced by?
A But I don't need their money; this is ...
B But that is not the point; this is ...
C But that would be illegal; this is ...
D But the taxpayer has no say in the matter; this is ...
- 1p ● **17** Welke combinatie van woorden uit alinea 10 vat de belangrijkste informatie uit die alinea samen?
A concession to age – education
B concession to age – young prisoners
C computers and desks – education
D computers and desks – portable buildings
- 2p ○ **18** → Geef van elk van de onderstaande vier beweringen aan of ze juist of onjuist zijn volgens alinea 11.
 1 Arpaio heeft liever met honden dan met mensen te maken.
 2 De bewakingshonden liggen de hele dag voor de ingang van de tent.
 3 De gevangenen krijgen voedsel te eten dat eigenlijk hondenvoer is.
 4 Omheiningen en honden met camera's om hun nek maken ontsnappen bijna onmogelijk.
Noteer het nummer van iedere uitspraak op je antwoordblad gevolgd door 'juist' of 'onjuist'.
- 1p ○ **19** → Wat is de kritiek van tegenstanders op de methode van Arpaio volgens alinea 14?
Leg je antwoord uit.
- 1p ● **20** What does Kim Gingerich think about Arpaio's method according to paragraph 16?
A She hopes it will finally help her son change his life.
B She is convinced that it will make criminals more hardened.
C She thinks it is far too hard on her son.
D She wonders whether it isn't more suitable for adults.

- 1p ● 21 Wat maakt het onderstaande artikeltje duidelijk over grote winkels die elektronica verkopen?
- A Ze concurreren elkaar weg door te stunten met te lage prijzen.
 - B Ze houden klanten voor de gek met zogenaamd verlaagde prijzen.
 - C Ze houden zich niet aan de onderling afgesproken prijzen.
 - D Ze zijn te vroeg begonnen met het afprijzen van artikelen voor de kerstuitverkoop.

Stores hoodwink customers with false 'sale' tags

by Paul Nuki
and Edin Hamzic

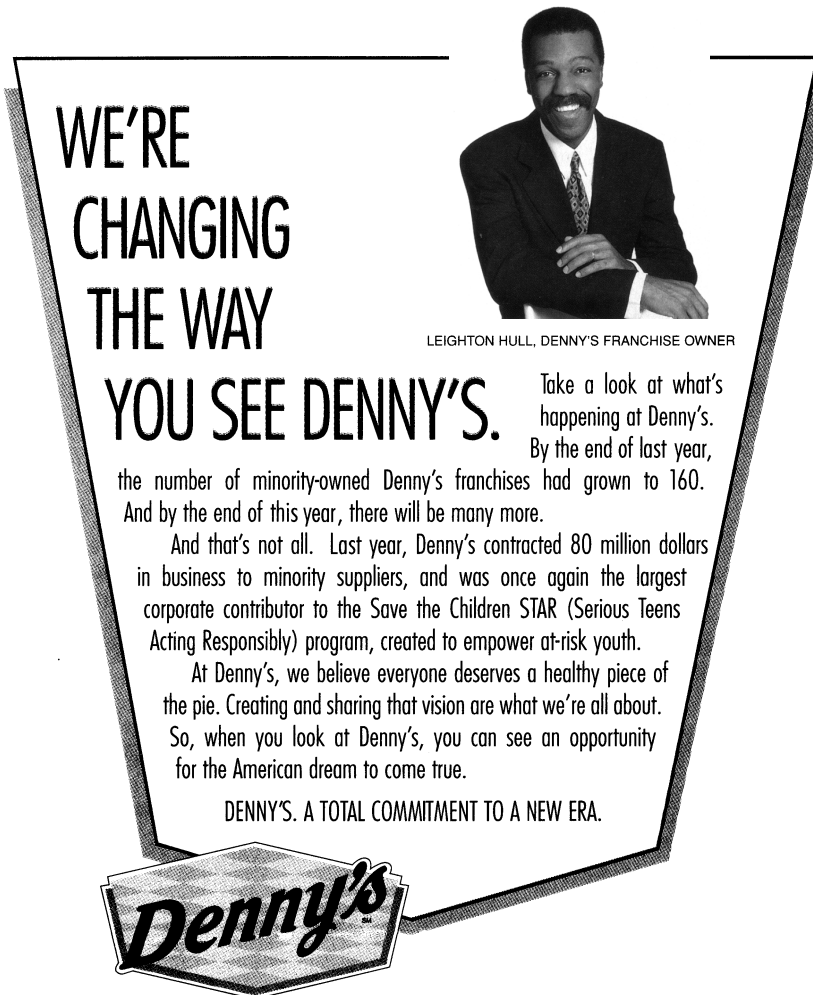
LEADING high-street stores are duping shoppers into paying inflated prices for refrigerators, cookers, washing machines and other big-ticket items by falsely indicating that they have been reduced by up to 30% in pre-Christmas "sales".

The ploy, which trading standards officers say is unethical and probably illegal, was uncovered by a Sunday Times survey of electrical retailers including Currys, the white goods arm of the Dixons Group, and Comet, which runs a similar chain of warehouse-style superstores.

It follows the publication in May of a Monopolies and Mergers Commission report which found electrical manufacturers were fixing prices in high-street stores. An earlier Sunday Times investigation, published in March, produced video evidence showing senior industry executives admitting price-fixing.

In the latest inquiry, Sunday Times reporters logged the current "sale" prices of nearly 50 products, ranging from microwaves to fridge-freezers stocked by stores including Currys and Comet. In most cases the "sale" prices were found to be the same or higher than prices at which the products had previously been sold.

- 1p ● 22 Welke verandering heeft er bij Denny's plaatsgevonden?
- A Denny's gaat een groot deel van zijn winst bestemmen voor liefdadige doeleinden.
 - B Denny's is een onderneming geworden waar bij voorkeur kans-arme jongeren in dienst genomen worden.
 - C Denny's is nog meer aandacht gaan besteden aan wat de onderneming op maatschappelijk gebied doet.



**WE'RE
CHANGING
THE WAY
YOU SEE DENNY'S.**


LEIGHTON HULL, DENNY'S FRANCHISE OWNER

Take a look at what's happening at Denny's. By the end of last year, the number of minority-owned Denny's franchises had grown to 160. And by the end of this year, there will be many more.

And that's not all. Last year, Denny's contracted 80 million dollars in business to minority suppliers, and was once again the largest corporate contributor to the Save the Children STAR (Serious Teens Acting Responsibly) program, created to empower at-risk youth.

At Denny's, we believe everyone deserves a healthy piece of the pie. Creating and sharing that vision are what we're all about. So, when you look at Denny's, you can see an opportunity for the American dream to come true.

DENNY'S. A TOTAL COMMITMENT TO A NEW ERA.



Denny's is committed to providing the best possible service to all customers regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Fear of flying

At Schiphol Airport there is a book in which travellers write their most pressing concerns. What do they write about?



John Naughton

1 **W**atching people at Stansted airport the other day I fell to wondering: what do passengers really care about? If you judge by airline advertising, they are concerned only with ticket prices, legroom, in-flight movies, check-in procedures, personal video consoles, in-flight cuisine and having their needs attended to by sleek young women. The one thing that is never, ever mentioned in airline advertisements is safety.

2 Which is strange, when you come to think about it, because nowadays, fear of flying is very widespread indeed. It has been estimated that 50 million Americans suffer from it. This is bad for them, because it limits their employment and leisure opportunities, but is even worse for the airline industry because it puts a huge number of potential customers beyond their reach. Airplane disasters make the problem even worse.

3 30 Then there are those passengers who do fly but hate the experience. Every flight I have ever been on has had its quota of ashen-faced folk at take-off and landing. At Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam there is a 'prayer room' with a book in which travellers can write about their most pressing thoughts and con-

cerns. The volume, reports one of its recent readers, 'is full of heart-rending outpourings of loneliness and worry, the anxiety of passage, the fear of flight, the terror of death'.

4 Anyone who knows anything about the way risk can cause panic knows it is pointless to argue that flying is, in relative terms, an extremely safe form of transportation. As is often said, the most dangerous segment of an air trip is the drive to the airport. Despite this, there are lots of people who would cheerfully drive an old wreck of a car round the M25 on a foggy day yet would not dream of boarding an aircraft.

5 This lack of logical thinking may cause great difficulties to airline marketing people, but there is an explanation for it: many people have no choice except to use a car for getting to work or taking the children to school, for example, whereas flying is still an optional activity in most cases. We accept the higher risk of motoring because we feel we have no realistic alternative.

6 Then there is the fact that road accidents – though often gruesome – generally involve only one or two fatalities at a time.

75 But when an airliner crashes, many people are killed at the same time and there is something particularly grotesque and chilling

about that.

7 80 Another reason why aircraft disasters play such a large role in people's imagination is that the mass media are obsessed with them. Some time ago Arnold Barnett, a professor of statistics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, analysed front-page articles in the *New York Times* over a two-year period. He compared the number of articles about people who die from cancer with the number of articles about people who die in aircraft crashes. He found that each victim of an aircraft crash roughly receives 7,000 times the media coverage of each patient that dies of cancer.

8 Yet the industry ignores the subject of safety. Given the cut-throat competitiveness of the business, you might have expected that those operators with good safety records would boast about their achievements. But they don't. Instead, they choose to compete on price, destinations and in-flight service. The result is a widespread illusion that safety is exactly the same with each airline – that relative safety is not a criterion for consumer choice, that one aircraft is as safe as another.

9 Which, of course, is nonsense. A whole raft of factors determines the safety of an aircraft: its manufacture, age, condition, operator and – most importantly – country of registration. I am not myself an anxious flyer but I would hate to travel with any operator based in China, Africa or the former Eastern bloc countries for the simple reason that the standards of their safety regulations are questionable.

*'The Observer Review',
September 1, 1999*

- 1p ● **23** What does the writer make clear in paragraph 1?
A Airlines are not really interested in passengers' safety.
B Airlines avoid talking about one of the most important aspects in air travel.
C Most passengers do not realise how dangerous flying can be these days.
D Passengers are quite willing to pay for all kinds of extra services.
- 2p ○ **24** Het in regel 28-29 genoemde probleem heeft voor zowel consumenten als luchtvaartmaatschappijen negatieve gevolgen.
→ Welke gevolgen zijn dat voor elk van beide groepen volgens alinea 2?
- 1p ● **25** Why does the writer mention the book in the 'prayer room' at Schiphol airport (lines 36-37)?
A To explain that fear of flying is not the only feeling bothering passengers.
B To illustrate what sort of feelings passengers may have about flying.
C To prove that something can be done to reduce people's fear of flying.
D To show that the Dutch airport authorities take people's fear of flying seriously.
- 1p ● **26** 'it is pointless to argue that flying is, in relative terms, an extremely safe form of transportation' (lines 48-51).
Why is such an argument useless according to the text?
A Everybody knows that even modern planes are frequently involved in accidents.
B Most people find it easier to travel by car.
C People simply do not like to talk about their fear of flying.
D Their fear of flying makes it impossible for people to accept reasonable arguments.
- 1p ● **27** Which of the following is true according to lines 53-58 ('Despite ... aircraft.')?
A In spite of all its risks, driving a car is still less dangerous than flying.
B On their way to the airport people often take too many risks because they are afraid of missing their plane.
C People who are afraid of flying are usually known for their careful behaviour on the road.
D The dangers of driving do not impress people as much as the dangers of flying.
- 1p ● **28** How can 'This lack of logical thinking' (line 59) be explained?
A Flying is much more expensive than driving a car.
B Flying is not so dangerous as many people think.
C There is a clear need for the use of cars.
D The use of cars should be reduced in favour of public transport.
- 1p ● **29** What is the main point made in paragraph 6?
A Most people are not aware of the large number of road accidents.
B Road accidents happen more often than air accidents.
C The chances of surviving an air accident are practically zero.
D What shocks people about an air disaster is the enormous number of casualties.
- 1p ● **30** Which of the following sentences would be a logical end to paragraph 7?
A So it is amazing that people are so concerned about air safety.
B So it is hardly surprising that so many people are afraid of flying.
C The risk of dying of cancer is therefore much greater than of being killed in an air accident.

- 1p ○ 31 'But they don't.' (regel 104)
→ Wat doen de luchtvaartmaatschappijen niet?
- 1p ● 32 What advice is suggested in paragraph 9?
A Always check what country your aircraft has just returned from.
B Avoid travelling to countries that are politically or economically unstable.
C Only fly with airlines from countries where air safety is strictly controlled.
D Only trust official information on standards of air safety.

TEKST 10

- 1p ● 33 Wat moet de winkelbediende gedacht hebben toen hij zei: "We're open 'till ten tonight, you know"?"
A Dat de klant de openingstijden niet kende.
B Dat de klant een drankprobleem had.
C Dat de klant voor een druk restaurant werkte.



- ▶ LAUGH LINES
- ▶ WORD POWER
- ▶ SPECIAL FEATURE
- ▶ WHAT DO YOU THINK?
- ▶ JOIN THE DEBATE
- ▶ HOME
- ▶ OUR OTHER SITES

All in a Day's Work®

Here is the winning All in a Day's Work story. To e-mail the story to a friend, click on the **Send It** button.

Winning story

Send It

WHEN I WAS a cafeteria manager for a small-town industrial plant, we occasionally prepared a special entree. One particular recipe required a gallon of sherry, which the cafeteria did not have on hand. I purchased the sherry at a local package store on my way to work. Later that morning a cook accidentally broke the bottle, necessitating another trip to the liquor store in the afternoon. The same clerk helped me and gave me a long look as he handed me my change. "We're open 'till ten tonight, you know," he said.

--Contributed to "All In a Day's Work" by Maryann Stathoulis

- 2p ○ 34 Op een internetsite van de BBC staat een aantal brieven naar aanleiding van het nieuwe 'national cycle network' in Groot-Brittannië.
 → Welke twee personen maken duidelijk dat de fiets voor hen het belangrijkste vervoermiddel is?
 Schrijf de voornamen op.

BBC News | TALKING POINT | Would you ditch your car for a bike?

Thursday, 22 June, 2000, 07:43 GMT 08:43 UK

Would you ditch your car for a bike?



A new national cycle network has been opened in the UK - 5,000 miles of bicycle lanes to tempt the nation's motorists out of their cars and on their bikes.

Do you think more people should be using their bikes to get around? Will increasingly inflated petrol prices eventually drive motorists onto two wheels, or will the convenience of driving your own car always be preferable?



In the past I have done a lot of cycling, but I'm not convinced this network is going to have any effect at all on car usage. It's a great idea for leisure, but when you look at the roads most people would have to negotiate to cycle to work it's just not going to happen. The answer to the transport problem lies in decent public transport coupled with increased pressure on those who insist on using a car to go into the cities. Cycling, fun though it is for leisure, just isn't safe or viable for most peoples' work journeys.

Oliver Mason, UK

We have a family car, but only use it for essential journeys, less than 3000 miles per year. Other car owners look at me in disbelief when they learn that my preferred means of transport is my bike, in all but the worst weather. It's non-polluting, healthy and fast (in rush-hour I'm faster than a car for my 2-mile journey to work). And you can park a bike just about anywhere, free!

Lee Bailey, UK

As well as more cycle routes we really need better and safer facilities for leaving bikes. Most city centres do not have suitable places to leave a bike. If motorists know they can leave their bike right in the heart of a city centre in a safe place, they will be more likely to give up their cars.

Garry Swann, England

If they could flatten out a few of the hills around my town, I'd gladly get on my bike! Perhaps I should just move to Holland.

Bob, UK

Every time I cycle past a long, winding, line of static traffic on my way to work, I grin. Then, as I pedal on a warm summer morning, I remember all those people packed like sardines in smelly, hot tube trains and my grin turns to a smile. Cycling is the best way of getting around town. If only those cars would just get off the road.

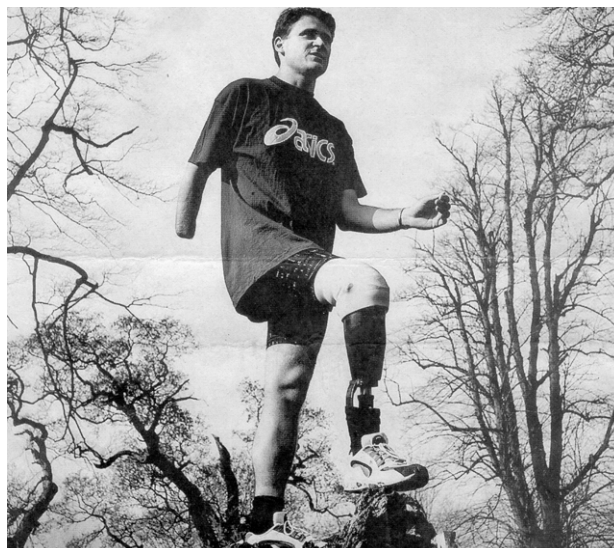
Daniel, Colombia

Moon

rises again

after almost

total eclipse



1 Two snapshots. The first is from a day three
years ago in Africa, the moment on a sunlit
morning in Mozambique when a young
Englishman, the leader of a group detecting land
5 mines, is blown up as he walks down a lane that
has been 'cleared'.

2 The second is set in the near future, a week
from today in a park in south London. This time
the noise that shatters the stillness is the gun
10 sending 30,000 runners on their way in the Flora
London Marathon.

3 Chris Moon narrowly survived the first and will
take part in the second. He is a remarkable man
who, in a literal sense, comes as close as possible to
15 being a sporting hero, fulfilling the classical
requirement: achievement based on superhuman
effort. The mine blew off his lower right leg and
damaged his hand so badly that he lost that too.
But less than a year after leaving hospital in the
20 summer of 1995 he had run his first marathon.
Last year he became the first leg amputee to
complete the 140-mile Great Sahara Run, which is
regarded as the toughest foot-race on earth.

4 The explosion in March 1995 nearly killed 7
25 him and redirected his life. He says he accepts
total responsibility for the accident: 'I chose to be
there, but the people who live in mined areas have
no choice. Also, it doesn't matter whether there
was a de-miner who made an error – and I
30 genuinely don't think there was – because if that
was the case, it was back down to me because I
was the boss.

5 'When it happened I heard this really loud
bang and the next thing I knew I was lying on the 8
35 ground. At first I felt completely normal because

the body produces endorphins so you don't feel
any pain. Then I realised I must have been blown
up by a mine that was below metal-detector
range.' Before the pain kicked in, Moon had to
40 cope with the greatest of the factors that might
have killed him: his loss of the will to live. 'Quite
simply, giving up was the easy option. I'm sure if
I'd given up and gone to sleep I would have died.
But I couldn't. I just think the only failure in life

45 is giving up and I just had to fight it.'
6 Having established his will to live, Moon had
to overcome more life-threatening problems
before he confronted the more ordinary task of
walking again. It was while he was still in hospital
50 in England waiting for his artificial leg that, after
watching the 1995 London Marathon, he
resolved to run the following year. His first
attempt at walking – 'I got really excited, went
out and fell over for half an hour' – supported the
55 medical view that he was being overambitious.
But he was on the starting line in 1996, finished
in five hours 40 minutes and raised £20,000 for a
rehabilitation centre in Cambodia.

This year, Moon will take part as the captain of
60 Team Flora who aim to raise £1.25 million for the
Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund.
'Having met the princess and worked with her on
the mines issue,' he says, 'I wanted to do
something that was quite simply about turning
65 tragedy into something positive. It's all very well
for people to be sad and sentimental, but
unfortunately life is not always fair. As Forrest
Gump says, "Shit happens".'

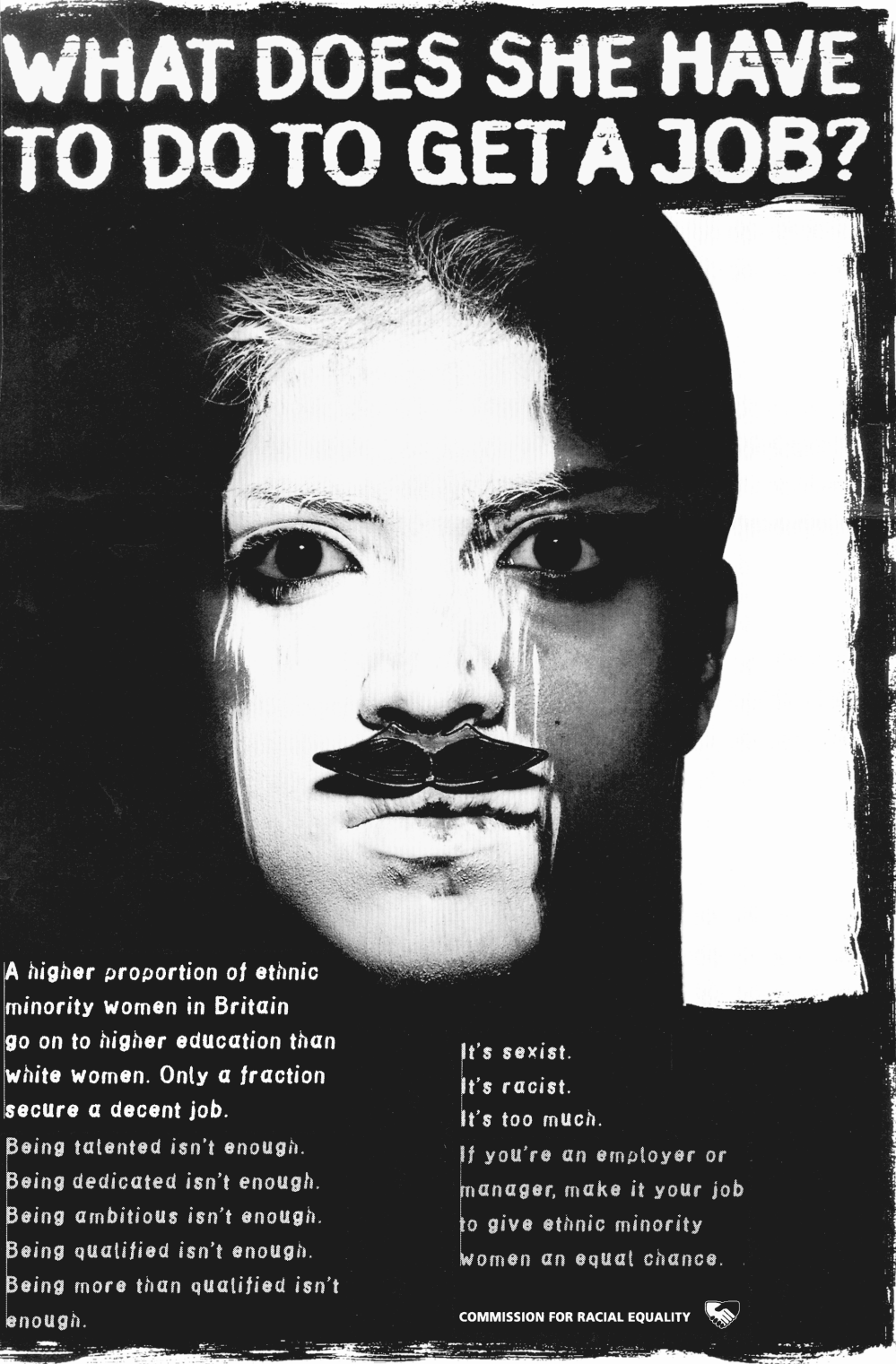
You can take Chris Moon's word for it, too.

'The Observer'

- 1p ● **35** To which of the following does 'snapshots' in 'Two snapshots.' (line 1) refer?
Read lines 1-13.
A Important events.
B Quick photographs.
C Terrible accidents.
- 1p ○ **36** → Waarom staat 'cleared' in regel 6 tussen aanhalingstekens?
- 1p ● **37** What is said about real 'sporting heroes' in lines 13 to 17?
A They have to go to great extremes to be successful.
B They have to take part in different categories of sport.
C They must have high moral standards.
D They must live up to ever changing demands.
- 1p ● **38** What does Chris Moon explain in paragraph 4?
A He does not believe it was just an accident.
B He does not blame anyone but himself for what happened.
C He does not think the area had been searched well enough.
D He had not been able to check the area for mines himself.
- 1p ● **39** What does Chris Moon say about his accident in paragraph 5?
A He did not find out until later what kind of explosives were used.
B He did not realise straight away that he had been badly wounded.
C He knew it was not normal that he did not feel any pain.
D If he had not got out of the way so quickly he would have been killed.
- 1p ● **40** What is said about Chris Moon in paragraph 6?
A He came first in the London Marathon in spite of his handicap.
B He soon realised he needed assistance to fulfil his plans.
C He wanted too much too soon, according to doctors.
- 1p ○ **41** In regel 68 staat "'Shit happens".'
→ Wat wordt daarmee bedoeld?

TEKST 13

- 1p ● 42 Welke groep wordt *aangesproken* in deze advertentie?
- A Allochtonen.
 - B Mensen zonder werk.
 - C Vrouwen met een hoge opleiding.
 - D Werkgevers en bedrijfsleiders.




**WHAT DOES SHE HAVE
TO DO TO GET A JOB?**

A higher proportion of ethnic minority women in Britain go on to higher education than white women. Only a fraction secure a decent job.

*Being talented isn't enough.
Being dedicated isn't enough.
Being ambitious isn't enough.
Being qualified isn't enough.
Being more than qualified isn't enough.*

*It's sexist.
It's racist.
It's too much.*

If you're an employer or manager, make it your job to give ethnic minority women an equal chance.

COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY 

1p ○ 43 → Hoe kunnen lezers meedoen aan de prijsvraag van *The Times*?

PICTURE LINE

READERS are invited to suggest what these Russian soldiers might be saying to one another on parade in sub-zero temperatures.

This picture, recently printed in *The Times*, will appear again next week with an entry chosen from those submitted.

Send "speech bubble" suggestions on a postcard with your name and address to PictureLine, Weekend, *The Times*, 1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN. The closing date for entries is Wednesday, February 25.

Last week's winning caption, was submitted by Joan Milligan, of Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria.

