

Hoger
Algemeen
Voortgezet
Onderwijs

Vooropleiding
Hoger
Beroeps
Onderwijs

HAVO Tijdvak 1
VHBO Tijdvak 2
Donderdag 27 mei
13.30–16.00 uur

Vragenboekje

Dit examen bestaat uit 50 vragen.
Elke goed beantwoorde vraag levert
1 punt op.

Tekst 1 Abe Lincoln was...

- 1 ■ What is the main point made in this article?
The state of Mississippi has at long last
- A allowed black people to be elected to the Senate.
 - B enforced laws against racial discrimination.
 - C made it officially illegal to keep slaves.
 - D publicly acknowledged Abe Lincoln's historical importance.

Tekst 2 Hats off to bobbies' helmets

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

- 2 ■
- A modernise
 - B promote
 - C protect
 - D standardise
- 3 ■
- A convenient for
 - B superior to
 - C unsuitable for
- 4 ■
- A fewer changes
 - B greater satisfaction
 - C less trouble
 - D more anxiety
- 5 ■
- A people's interests
 - B politicians' mistakes
 - C the larger issues
 - D the minor problems
- 6 ■
- A improves
 - B protects
 - C reveals
 - D threatens
- 7 ■
- A Brussels
 - B campaigners
 - C the government
 - D the police
- 8 ■
- A leave me cold
 - B make me laugh
 - C mean a lot to me
 - D take me by surprise

- 9 ■
 A by the way
 B for example
 C therefore
- 10 ■
 A contrast with
 B interest in
 C link with
 D longing for
- 11 ■
 A exciting
 B outdated
 C practical
 D safe

Tekst 3 We have ways of making you redundant

- 12 ■ What is the main function of the examples in lines 4–14 ('I have ... continuing.')?
 To illustrate that most people
 A are willing to take informal personality tests, no matter how absurd.
 B believe that informal personality tests can be useful.
 C consider informal personality tests to be a waste of time.
- 13 ■ What recent development does the writer sketch in the second paragraph?
 A Employers applying amateur psychology to improve working conditions.
 B People needing psychology games to give shape to their lives.
 C The use of popular psychology in employment settings.
 D The waste of working hours spent on computerised psychology games.
- 14 ■ What feeling does the writer express in the third paragraph?
 A Amusement.
 B Approval.
 C Doubt.
 D Surprise.
- 15 ■ What can be concluded from lines 47–62 ('Psychometric ... selections.') about psychometric testing in the workplace?
 A It can only be done with the help of multiple choice questions.
 B It has many advantages but has met with a lot of criticism.
 C It is an effective way of improving the quality of top executives.
 D It is widely applied in Britain and can have profound consequences.
- 16 ■ 'Anglian Water' (lines 71–72) is facing an industrial tribunal because it is accused of
 A conducting tests without the help of experts.
 B firing people on the basis of irrelevant tests.
 C putting staff through tests without telling them about the possible consequences.
 D threatening to dismiss employees who were unwilling to take a test.
- 17 ■ How should Roy Davies' words in lines 85–92 be interpreted?
 A As a recommendation of his own company's tests.
 B As arguments against the use of tests to sack people.
 C As evidence of the uselessness of all psychometric tests.
 D As opposition to Anne Vinden's opinion about tests.

- 18 ■ How could the sentence starting with 'Dr Steve Blinkhorn' (line 104) also begin?
- A For example, Dr Steve Blinkhorn...
 - B However, Dr Steve Blinkhorn...
 - C Moreover, Dr Steve Blinkhorn...
 - D Therefore, Dr Steve Blinkhorn...
- 19 ■ Which of the following statements about psychometric testing is/are true, according to Dr Blinkhorn in lines 120–132?
- 1 Many people are attracted to gaining insight into others by means of tests.
2 People may take the test outcomes too seriously.
- A Both 1 and 2 are true.
 - B Neither 1 nor 2 is true.
 - C Only 1 is true.
 - D Only 2 is true.
- 20 ■ What is the function of paragraph 9?
- A To illustrate that children start playing psychology games at an early age.
 - B To round off the article in a light-hearted way.
 - C To warn that the results of psychological tests should not be taken literally.

Tekst 4 Man *and* animals

- 'But is this the full picture?' (line 15)
- 21 ■ What do the writers express with this question?
- A Concern about the public's lack of interest in the activities of conservation organisations.
 - B Doubt whether the approach of conservation organisations to nature is altogether right.
 - C Surprise at people giving such generous financial aid to conservation organisations.
- 22 ■ What is the purpose of paragraph 2?
- A To applaud the growing recognition of the need for conservation.
 - B To describe the form conservation has taken so far.
 - C To illustrate the worldwide approval of Western conservation methods.
 - D To stress the limited success of the current conservation policy.
- 23 ■ What is the example of 'Africa' (line 39) meant to illustrate?
- A Most national parks are set up in thinly populated areas.
 - B National parks generally compensate local people for damage done to their property.
 - C National parks usually cover very large stretches of land.
 - D The creation of national parks has robbed a great many people of their land and livelihood.
- 24 ■ What is suggested in lines 53–66 ('It is ... imagination.')?
- A All unspoilt areas of land should be protected against any intruders.
 - B Even supposedly unspoilt areas have at one time been cultivated in some way.
 - C Rainforests are steadily giving way to farmland.
 - D The idea that nature can be protected is an illusion.
- 25 ■ What is the example of the 'Masai' (line 75) meant to illustrate?
- A Banning natives from their land for the purpose of conservation may be counterproductive.
 - B It is difficult to restore cultivated land to its former natural state.
 - C The absence of native people may make parks less attractive to tourists.
 - D Wildlife often increases in areas that people have been forced to leave.

- 26 ■ What conclusion does paragraph 6 lead up to?
 A Countries invest far more money in their defence than in environmental protection.
 B Some original landscapes are destroyed by freedom movements.
 C The methods used by environmental campaigners are becoming more and more violent.
 D Vast amounts of conservation money go to policing the nature reserves.
- 27 ■ What distinguishes the ‘alternative vision’ (line 109)?
 According to this vision,
 A conservation policies should be different from area to area.
 B man is not free to adjust his natural surroundings to his needs.
 C modern methods of cultivating the land can be environment-friendly.
 D the presence of people can be beneficial to both man and nature.
- 28 ■ How could the sentence ‘Community ... professionals.’ (lines 120–126) also begin?
 A For example, community...
 B One way or another, community...
 C On the other hand, community...
 D To begin with, community...
- 29 ■ How do paragraphs 8 and 9 relate to paragraph 7?
 A They prove the plan proposed in paragraph 7 to be impractical.
 B They shed new light on the point made in paragraph 7.
 C They tone down the optimism expressed in paragraph 7.
- 30 ■ Which of the following is true of the ‘conservation professionals’ discussed in the last paragraph?
 A They act as if they know better than the local people.
 B They concentrate on the specific needs of the local people.
 C They disagree on what constitutes the best approach to conservation.
 D They do not have the interests of conservation organisations at heart.
- 31 ■ Which of the following is in line with the writers’ ideas about conservation?
 A The ‘powerful ideology’ discussed in paragraph 3.
 B The ‘alternative vision’ discussed in paragraph 7.
 C The view of the ‘conservationists’ discussed in paragraph 8.
 D The view of the ‘conservation professionals’ discussed in paragraph 9.

Tekst 5 Dirty money that stains Swiss vaults

- 32 ■ How are Harry Lime’s words ‘In ... clock.’ (lines 2–4) to be understood in the context of the article?
 A As a compliment on the technological achievements of the Swiss.
 B As a light-hearted criticism of the lack of originality of the Swiss.
 C As a mocking comment on Switzerland’s reputation of innocence.
 D As a recommendation of Switzerland’s form of government.
- 33 ■ What is ‘the inescapable conclusion of a study of secret documents’ (lines 8–9)?
 A Nazism was more widespread in Switzerland than has so far been assumed.
 B Switzerland profited substantially from the Nazi plundering of Europe.
 C The Swiss authorities and banks did their best to oppose the Nazi regime.
- 34 ■ How are the Swiss characterised in paragraph 3?
 A As eager to restore the injured image of their banks.
 B As reluctant to set right their wartime wrongdoings.
 C As still discriminating against Jewish institutions.
 D As unprepared to give up their connections with former Nazi clients.

- 35 ■ Which of the following becomes clear from paragraph 4?
 A A lot of hard drugs are distributed via Switzerland.
 B Switzerland is still allowing its banks to conceal crime-related money.
 C The Swiss government is trying to stop illegal banking practices in the country.
- 36 ■ Which of the following does the writer plead for in the last paragraph?
 A Britain should admit that, like Switzerland, it has banks that hide criminal money.
 B Britain should stimulate further research into any dubious dealings by Swiss banks.
 C Britain should support Switzerland in paying back damages to victims of the Second World War.
 D Britain should urge Switzerland to be absolutely open about its banking practices.

Tekst 6 We'd like to take them home with us

- 37 ■ How does the writer introduce the topic of the article in paragraph 1?
 A By indicating what makes a best-selling album.
 B By mentioning the three most popular LPs ever.
 C By paying attention to one particularly successful album.
 D By praising the good old days of pop music.

'nobody was counting' (line 13)

- 38 ■ Why was nobody counting album sales?
 Because at the time
 A no reliable method for registering record sales existed.
 B pop artists hardly ever recorded long-playing records.
 C relatively little money was made from the sale of albums.
 D the success of pop groups was not measured by sales figures.
- 39 ■ How could the sentence 'Two ... schedule.' (lines 19–25) also begin?
 A By the way, two...
 B However, two...
 C In fact, two...
 D Moreover, two...
- 40 ■ The word 'guesstimates' (line 30) is in line with
 A 'everybody assumed that it would be a bestseller' (lines 3–4).
 B 'exactly how well wasn't known for sure' (lines 12–13).
 C 'Albums were still considered something of a sideline.' (lines 17–19).
 D 'there has never been much doubt' (lines 31–32).
- 41 ■ What conclusion does paragraph 4 lead up to?
 A Oasis' best songs are inspired by the Beatles.
 B Oasis' popularity fits in with the great British tradition in pop music.
 C Oasis' second album may well become the best-selling album ever.
 D Oasis' success is not likely to last as long as that of the Beatles.
- 42 ■ What does paragraph 5 suggest about many 'monster-selling albums'?
 They owe their huge success to
 A having been available for a long period of time.
 B having been bought twice by the same people.
 C new rules being used for composing pop charts.
 D smart promotion techniques being used.

- 43 ■ Which of the following statements is/are true, according to lines 56–64 ('When ... Glory?')?
 1 Singles taken from *Sgt Pepper* have been less successful than singles taken from *Morning Glory*.
 2 The making of *Morning Glory* took a lot more time than the production of *Sgt Pepper*.
- A Both 1 and 2 are true.
 B Neither 1 nor 2 is true.
 C Only 1 is true.
 D Only 2 is true.
- 44 ■ What conclusion is to be drawn from lines 65–76 ('In ... Dire Straits.')
- A Oasis' rock music has been adapted to suit the taste of the masses.
 B Oasis should try to promote their albums more effectively.
 C The sort of music Oasis make does not usually achieve enormous sales.
- 45 ■ What does the writer suggest with the words 'Oasis would, certainly.' (lines 83–84)?
 Oasis would
- A be as popular as Phil Collins and Elton John if they were less rebellious.
 B consider themselves less acceptable to a wide public than Phil Collins and Elton John.
 C like to earn as much as Phil Collins and Elton John.
 D sing as well as Phil Collins and Elton John if they could.
- 46 ■ What is the point made in paragraph 8?
- A Pop groups apparently need a lot of creativity to remain popular in the long run.
 B Pop groups should take care to seek publicity all the time.
 C Showmanship can serve as a means to cover up poor quality.
 D Showy presentation appears to be the key to ultimate success in pop music.
- 47 ■ What conclusion does the writer draw on the basis of the *Morning Glory* sleeve?
- A Oasis do not have any respect for their fans.
 B Oasis hate being photographed.
 C Oasis have set a new trend in album sleeves.
 D Oasis think their music should sell itself.
- 48 ■ What is the main aim of this article?
- A To influence the reader's opinion.
 B To inform the reader.
 C To spur the reader into action.

Tekst 7 A sorry state

- 49 ■ What is the main point made by Michael Ghirelli?
- A Britain is not the only nation guilty of colonialism and aggression.
 B Britain should express its regret for its behaviour towards Ireland in the past.
 C If Britain says sorry to Ireland, Italy should do the same to most of Europe.
 D Nations cannot be held responsible for harm caused by past generations.
- 50 ■ Which of the following sentences from Michael Ghirelli's letter is sarcastic?
- A 'Now ... times.' (lines 14–21)
 B 'Just how far ... innocent?' (lines 28–31)
 C 'In no ... parents.' (lines 42–46)

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