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Tekstboekje



Get on down: you don't have to be in London TONY BUCKINGHAM

Dancing, but not in the city

DESCRIBING house music outside London as “bungalow”, as Cayte Williams does in her article “Clubbing is dead ... long live clubbing” (*Real Life*, 14 December), is the attitude of somebody who has forgotten what house is all about. It is about atmosphere – something provincial clubs have in abundance precisely because they reject Williams’s London-centric attitude.

Graeme Atherton
Liverpool

‘The Independent on Sunday’, December 21, 1997

Between the sheets

AMERICANS are upset to hear that the Lincoln Bedroom in the White House has become a fund-raising asset. They are shocked to hear that dozens of the president's friends and acquaintances have been allowed to sleep there, in exchange for hefty donations to the president's re-election campaign. Bill Clinton's other money-making enterprises – coffees, dinners, dawn jogs, rounds of golf – pale into insignificance. This, after all, was the bed in which Lincoln lay after he was shot, in which he was embalmed, and in which his young son died. Could it really have been rented out to Hollywood moguls, Democratic fat cats and the delicate mayor of San Francisco, who complained that it was lumpy? Is nothing sacred?

In the world of campaign finance, the answer is no. Everything is for sale. Mr Clinton may have been more blatant about his price tags, but his predecessors were equally aware that a night in the Lincoln Bedroom could cement a useful friendship. The law of the game is simple: if you have an asset, milk it. If he thought it would raise cash, Mr Clinton would be at the front gate selling turves from the White House lawn and fibres from the Oval Office carpet. Of course, as *The Economist* has said before, it would be wonderful if the need to raise huge sums of money disappeared from American politics. But since it will not do so any time soon, why not make use of Abe Lincoln's bed?

'The Economist', March 8, 1997

- The Front Page
- In the News
- National
- International
- Texas&Southwest
- Metropolitan
- Business
- Science/Tech
- Sports Day
- ▶ The Arts
- Lifestyles
- Guide
- Opinion
- Religion
- Weather
- Help/FAQ
- The Wire
- News to Use
- Advertising
- Classified ads

List of best 20th-century novels in English stirs debate

- 1 A month after the American Film Institute unveiled its much-debated selection of the 100 greatest American-made movies, the editorial board of the Modern Library has selected the 100 best English-language novels published this century. James Joyce's *Ulysses*, a book many people were
 - 5 bewildered by in college, was the top vote-getter, followed by F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*. Ian Jackman, managing director of the Modern Library, said the panel of 10 scholars and writers who chose the novels has been debating its selections for more than a year, so they weren't inspired by the national attention the American Film Institute got.
 - 10 Nevertheless the list has stirred controversy because of the titles and authors it excludes and because the selections were made almost entirely by men.
- 2 Although William Kennedy's *Ironweed* from 1983 is included, many current, highly regarded writers are left out, such as Don DeLillo and Thomas Pynchon. Other prominent omissions include Irish Nobel Prize-winner
 - 15 Samuel Beckett and Raymond Chandler, even though fellow hard-boiled writers Dashiell Hammett and James M. Cain appear.
- 3 But the fact that British novelist A.S. Byatt is the only woman on the panel and only nine of the chosen books are by women has come in for the most comment. Women writers not featured include Doris Lessing, Toni Morrison
 - 20 and Eudora Welty.
- 4 "I think it's sort of an attempt to exert control on people's reading and thinking and appreciation of literature that really smacks of a sense of desperation," said Dr. Meta G. Carstarphen, poet and professor of journalism at the University of North Texas. "I'm appalled that in the latter years of this
 - 25 century, when so many strides have been made by very strong women writers, by multicultural writers, by international writers, when we really are seeing some extraordinary writing, that the list doesn't acknowledge these developments.
- 5 "I'm just stunned by what's on the Top 10. There really are some parallels with this very male protagonist who must make his way in the world – the
 - 30 male coming-of-age – but there are other ways of talking about the human experience than through the eyes of a pubescent or young white male. One also should be encouraged to read novels that look at the coming-of-age experience in other contexts, such as in writings by Sandra Cisneros or Alice Walker or Toni Morrison..."
- 6 35 Scott Gonzalez, who teaches ninth- and 10th-graders at St. Mark's School of Texas, a private boy's school in Dallas, agreed. "Oh, come on," he said, laughing about the list. "There's not much broadness of opinion going on here."
- 7 "The Modern Library board is an old institution, made up mostly of men, and we're addressing that now," said Ann Godoff, president and editor in
 - 40 chief of publishers Random House, which includes the Modern Library as one of its divisions and publishes 59 of the 100 novels on the list.
- 8 "To increase gender and ethnic diversity, the board will be doubled in size," Ms. Godoff said. "If the list speaks to anything, it speaks to the need for more voices." Random House hopes to achieve this in time for its next lists,
 - 45 the top 100 non-fiction books and the top 100 books, fiction and non-fiction, to be released in 1999 and 2000, respectively.

Jerome Weeks, 'The Dallas Morning News', July 21, 1998

LETTERS

Smoking slaves

Sir—You are right to urge the larger tobacco companies to come clean about the addictiveness of nicotine (March 29th). But you fall into the trap of also arguing that smokers exercise their freedom by “choosing” to smoke. Yet the very nature of addiction is that it denies an addict the freedom of choice, as he or she becomes a slave to the drug. Of the 14m smokers in Britain, for instance, more than 9m say they would rather be non-smokers.

No smoker makes a decision to become hooked. To apply terms such as “reasoned calculation” and “informed decisions” to the situation of the addict is naive. An addict is fully aware that he

or she is acting in a manner which is in direct contradiction to his or her rational judgment, but simply feels unable to stop. Indeed a drug addict is a victim of one of the worst forms of slavery.

London

ALLEN CARR

SIR—You ignore one point important to those of us who are non-smokers. Whereas second-hand heart attacks and second-hand skiing accidents are quite rare, second-hand smoke is both harmful and obnoxious.

*Cheswick,
Pennsylvania*

G. ANTHONY
PARKER

‘The Economist’, April 12, 1997

Healthy, wealthy and wise?

*Anthony Holden reviews
Living on the Lottery
by Hunter Davies*

Can money buy happiness? “13!” comes the unanimous reply from the new breed to have won it rather than earned it. Houses, cars and sunshine holidays are the almost universal measure of happiness to the national lottery’s growing ranks of overnight multi-millionaires.

Hunter Davies spent the lottery’s first year of operation tracking 12 of the biggest winners prepared to talk to him. All say they are happier than they were before, even if their relatives are not speaking to them and their marriages have broken up. Only one of them, John from Durham, 14 about his increased happiness quotient. After seven years on the dole he had just landed a job as kitchen porter when that golden finger pointed his way. All too soon, of course, he had regretfully given it up, and started Spanish lessons with a view to buying a villa. But he still risks £3 a week on the lottery.

In fact, perplexity remains the only real barrier between John and 15. Most of Davies’s other subjects soon got over that, and were proudly showing him their new BMWs, detached houses with swimming pools, and holiday snaps from Disneyland. Some had taken professional advice, and in-

vested their money wisely; others just left it sitting in their new account, far more than they could ever spend.

The dark side of 16 can be embarrassment and guilt, the sudden emergence of countless long-lost relatives, and, above all, pursuit by the tabloid press – symbolised by Lenny Lottery, a Sun reporter who changed his name for the purpose. 17 even his attentions are a cheap price to pay for the blessings conferred by untold wealth, all of them blissfully material.

Thirty million Britons (65% of the population) spend an average of £2.48 each week on the national lottery, despite odds of 14m-1 against winning. In its first year of operation it rapidly became the biggest lottery in the world, far exceeding expectations, with a total take of more than £5 billion. It also became one of Britain’s biggest retail businesses, achieving in one year the kind of turnover built in a century by firms the size of Boots, Guinness and Cadbury Schweppes.

The 18 of all this, and indeed the lottery itself, is not Davies’s concern. Thus there are no interviews here with the families who spend more on the lottery than on food for their children, the families broken up by not winning. Nor has he any qualms about the huge salaries and bonuses the Lottery’s directors pay themselves. So it is slightly unfortunate that he is on first-name terms with them.

Nor does his brief run to discussion of the “worthy causes”¹⁾, the damage done to existing charities and related businesses or the pros and cons of Yorkshire miners subsidising opera-going London toffs. The lottery’s side-effects on 19 are apparently of no interest to its winners, either, for very few of them have given so much as a penny to charity, nor even a box of chocolates to the retailer who received a princely 5p for selling them that lucky ticket.

Davies prefers to confine himself to the 20 dimension of this unique saga, the study of extraordinary things happening to ordinary people. His beady eye misses nothing, marvelling where others might patronise, as he knocks on the doors of council houses concealing some of the richest families in the land. So good-natured a reporter is he that one feels almost guilty, of sour grapes if not snobbery, for tiring of the interminable detail of their 21 pre-lottery lives.

Post-lottery life is more interesting, if equally repetitive. The best detail here comes on page one, when a Lancashire farm-hand named Steve hides his £2.8m win from his own mother, who lives upstairs. A year and 200 pages later, when the family has moved to an eight-bedroom Lake District manor house, she still has no idea, even though they are eating out more at McDonald’s.

Winning the lottery is “harder to cope with than losing a relative”, Davies quotes one of the lugubrious advisers assigned by Camelot to its jackpot winners. As hard as he tries, however, Davies just cannot make me feel sorry for 22.

*‘The Sunday Times’,
November 3, 1996*

noot 1

A substantial amount of money made by the National Lottery goes to charities and the arts

Bomber stamp

Sir: Will the Post Office be following up the obnoxious and insensitive depiction of RAF bombers over Dresden on the new Royal Mail stamps by a series of images showing burning buildings and dead babies?

Alternatively, if this is too offensive, perhaps images of Luftwaffe aircraft over London might be a better reminder of what exactly is being commemorated here. In the meantime, could the Post Office explain how we can write to our friends in Dresden with any decency?

EAMONN MOLLOY

NICK HUNT

Lonsdale College

Lancaster University

*'The Independent',
November 6, 1997*

Freedom, guns and women

1 **T**here is a stout tradition in politics of posing as
something you're not. Bill Clinton secured his
re-election by sounding like a Republican. Republican
Newt Gingrich tried to boost his ratings
5 afterwards by sounding like a Democrat. Now the
National Rifle Association – champion of macho
hunters – is doing the same thing. Fully 85% of the
NRA's 2.8m members are men. No matter: the NRA
is going feminist.

2 10 The women's movement at the NRA is led by
Tanya Metaksa, the organisation's chief lobbyist.
Hoping to extend the NRA's appeal, Mrs Metaksa
has launched a book. It is a how-to manual for
women seeking to be safe. Its message is that
15 women's liberty and gun liberty are inextricably
bound together.

3 This proposition starts with the warnings
plastered over the book's cover.

20 Three out of four women will have a
crime committed against them in
their lifetime, it claims. The police
won't help: there are no arrests in
approximately 56% of all violent
crimes. The courts won't help: half
25 of all convicted rapists spend less
than one year in jail. Husbands and
boyfriends won't help: 60% of female
murder victims were killed by
people they know. Thanks to the
30 progress of feminism thus far,
women are assuming more responsibility
at work. Now it is time for women
to rise up and take care of their
own safety.

4 35 Mrs Metaksa's book explains how to do this.
Fortify your home. Trim garden shrubs so that they
cannot obscure a man-sized figure. Forget glass
doors: they are too easily smashed. Keep a cell
phone handy, in case he cuts your telephone lines.
40 As a pedestrian, walk against the traffic: that way
you will not be surprised by car-borne baddies who
sneak up from behind. As a motorist, don't sit in a
parked car studying the map. Fasten your belt and
fire up the engine in no more than five seconds.
45 Last, but certainly not least, think about keeping the
kind of gun that fires bullets.

5 These safety guidelines may sound a little strict.
But, empowered by the feminist age, women are
prepared to take great pains to increase their life
50 expectancy. They go to great lengths to have themselves
checked for breast cancer; and each year
180,000 cases of this disease are diagnosed – a
quantity, Mrs Metaksa notes, equal to the total
number of rapes that get reported annually.
55 Women get themselves checked for cervical cancer,
too: each year 5,000 women die of this disease, the
same number as are murdered. Only a reactionary
anti-feminist could possibly object to the idea that
women should protect themselves by owning guns.

6 60 This linking of feminism and guns is a clever
political move. So clever, in fact, that it may prevent

further undermining of the NRA's goals. In 1993 Mr
Clinton signed the Brady Law, imposing a five-day
waiting limit on people wishing to buy guns; in
65 1994 he won a ban on 19 types of assault weapon;
in last year's election, gun controllers defeated
several pro-gun candidates. All this comes after a
quarter of a century in which nobody dared take on
the NRA, and not one piece of gun-control
70 legislation was passed at the federal level. Flushed
with these successes, gun controllers have begun to
hope that America may soon come round to the
European view, which is that the right to bear arms
and the right to arm bears deserve roughly equal
75 sympathy.

But now comes the feminist counter-punch.
Whereas violent crime against men has declined in
the past five years, violence against women has in-

80 creased. Moreover, nine out of
ten violent attacks on women
are carried out by men. The
NRA has organised women to
lobby for laws that permit the
carrying of concealed guns:
85 unarmed women are more
vulnerable than unarmed
men, the argument goes, so
women have most to gain
from concealed weapons. In
90 recent years, concealed-carry
laws have duly passed in 31
states.

8 The gun lobbyists hope that
this advance will change the
95 wider gun debate. The more
women carry guns, the more the gun lobby will be
identified with the victims of crime rather than with
the criminals. Until now, opinion polls have
suggested that women were keener than men on
100 gun control. If women were to come around, the
NRA's influence would expand considerably.

Unfortunately for the gun lobby, women may
not come around. So far, rather few have taken to
packing guns in their handbags: Florida's records,
105 for example, show that women account for only
15% of concealed-carry licences. Unless this
changes, the gun lobby's feminist pose may not
convince anyone for long. People may start
pointing out annoying facts: that guns kept at home
110 are more likely to be used on a family member than
on an unknown assailant; that countries which
forbid guns suffer less violence than America.

9 Those foreign countries, highly critical of
America's gun laws, will not like Mrs Metaksa's
115 book. But she is already preparing her response.
"The Japanese and Chinese and the UN are coming
to deny Americans their rights under their own
national sovereignty," she growls. Perhaps there is
another book in this.



'The Economist', June 14, 1997



E-mail Marvin!

TV's Leftover Turkeys / Networks serve up same old slop as cable offers fresh menu

1 WEEK AFTER WEEK, there are reports in the papers about the ratings decline for the four major commercial networks. Once watched by 96 percent of the audience, the four networks in prime time set a new record the week of the July Fourth holiday, at 44
5 percent. The week before it was 45 percent. Even more ominously, for the first time in recorded history, during the week of June 22 more TV households were watching cable than the four networks.

2 The networks blame their decline on the growth of the Internet, bad luck, El Niño. I don't care if they blame it on the fall of the
10 Roman empire. I blame it on stupidity, collective arrogance and awesome corporate blindness.

3 Network thinking about the consuming public always seemed to be based on the philosophy of the toilet paper industry. Even if you keep reducing the number of sheets on a roll, there will always be a
15 demand for the product.

4 For years the networks have been addressing the audience erosion problem. Their latest exciting attempt to address it this summer is reruns. The programs you didn't want to see the first time around, you have the chance to see again.

5 20 And why are they doing this? Economics. They need to run a show a second time, it's argued, to pay for the high costs of the original program. Why are costs so high? Pray tell: Could it be they overpay the performers, e.g. Tim Allen, Paul Reiser and Helen Hunt, all of whom broke the million-dollars-an-episode barrier this
25 spring? Not to mention the obscene contracts they give to the writers who create the new garbage. This is not only baloney, but economic suicide.

6 It's too bad the giants don't see they are being eaten up by the pygmies, little bites at a time. Network television just doesn't have
30 appeal anymore, what with all the alternatives. Yet, why is the cable audience growing in July and August? Why is it that people would rather pay than go near the networks' schedules?

7 Cable started out as a way to get people to overpay for what they used to get for free. But somewhere along the line cable executives

35 stumbled on a new idea. At some point, people would get tired of reruns, as incredible as that might seem. Who, I would like to know, is the genius who first told cable that? Who was the Einstein of the entertainment world who came up with the concept of giving the people something they hadn't seen before, so-called "original
40 programing?" I don't know. It was probably some consultant paid millions by the cable industry who came up with the concept of giving people a reason to watch TV in the summer.

8 In the land of the blind, as it is said, the one-eyed man is king. Call me Cyclops²), but here is my plan to keep the networks from going
45 the way of the dinosaurs: Hire the genius who gave cable the amazing concept of original programing in the summertime. Summer should be the time of experimentation, as I have been arguing for more than a quarter-century now, for trying what they are afraid to do in the fall when the stakes are so high.

9 50 So what if these "experimental" shows don't work out. Good or bad, it really doesn't matter. We are all used to bad programing; it's the last thing we would hold against an ambitious network. The point about cable TV's new programing is that it doesn't have to be good or even innovative – it's enough that it hasn't been seen
55 before. I guess that's why the movie industry is still in business. It's based on seeing something for the first time.

Marvin Kitman, 'Newsday', July 15, 1998

noot 2

Cyclops: one-eyed giant in Greek mythology

PRODUCT LITERATURE

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BARRY NORMAN ON FILM [\(http://www.radiotimes.beeb.com/films/barry_norman/\)](http://www.radiotimes.beeb.com/films/barry_norman/)

Barry Norman now has his own spot on the Web. Informative, stylish commentary on the latest film releases, and the only real let down is that the reviews are often too brief, perhaps culled to fit the perceived attention span of Netizens. It also deals with the latest video releases and gives a refreshing non American overview of the cinematic world.

BBC MOVIES [\(http://www.bbc.co.uk/movies\)](http://www.bbc.co.uk/movies)

Weekly round-up of movies showing on the BBC. There's a complete listing, with reviews of the bigger titles and features on directors like Coppola and Spielberg. The archive is small, but growing fast, and there are links to other pages. You'll also find audio interviews with various folk from the industry.

BIG LIST OF MOVIE MISTAKES [\(http://www.redcourt.demon.co.uk\)](http://www.redcourt.demon.co.uk)

This lives up to its title. Classics include the fact that Adam in "The Bible" had a navel, and the bizarre length of Melanie's pregnancy in "Gone with the Wind". Many of the reported errors are technical, so it requires some searching to find the true gems. Still, the site is worth visiting if you're a super-dedicated movie fan.

FILM FINDER [\(http://www.yell.co.uk/yell/ff/index.html\)](http://www.yell.co.uk/yell/ff/index.html)

This is a good place to find out what's on at the movies in the UK. Search by film or cinema location. There are brief reviews of some current releases and a reasonable links page. The site provides other useful information, such as restaurants, parking, disabled access, etc. There's nothing flashy here, but it's a good alternative to the local paper.

FILM WORLD [\(http://www.filmworld.co.uk\)](http://www.filmworld.co.uk)

You won't find Bruce and Arnie here but you don't need to be a connoisseur either to enjoy this classy site. It combines in-depth articles on industry movers and shakers with the latest cinema releases, a searchable film database, as well as movie news. You can buy videos, books and cd's, and there's an archive, along with a forum where you can send in your own film reviews. Lots of information but some audio and video would be nice please.

FILM.COM

(<http://www.film.com/>)

Just when you thought there couldn't be another site about the latest and greatest in the world of film, up pops another one. Reviews, video clips and lots of opportunities for you to give your 'two cents worth' make this a lively place to visit. Up and coming, already here, just gone, and gathering dust at the video store all find a place here. Very American. Requires Real Audio.

GREATEST FILMS

(<http://www.filmsite.org/>)

Take an in-depth and subjective look at the top 100 films of all time. The reviews are extensive and cover more than just the film itself; they also look at the actors, location, and put the work in a historical context. Some nice reproductions of film posters and a quiz make this a balanced site.

INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTARY FILM FESTIVAL AMSTERDAM MAGAZINE

(<http://www.damocles.nl/idfa/uk/>)

Documentary films from around the world are given substantial reviews in this monthly Web magazine. Most have several minutes of video footage too. Typical reviews cover everything from "Kurt & Courtney" the controversial film about the life and death of Kurt Cobain by Nick Broomfield, to "Broken Silence" by Eline Flipse, looking at five young Chinese musicians who began their training after the end of the Cultural Revolution. The archive section is worth a look too, with themed sections on science, women, biographies and popular culture. It's a shame there aren't details about when the films are showing.

LONDON FILM FESTIVAL

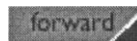
(<http://www.lff.org.uk>)

Although this year's London Film Festival is over, you can still enjoy the highlights here. This official site, produced and hosted by The Guardian, is a shining example of a Web site that really works. All 150 films have their own page with full info, reviews by movie critics and by users, and links to the Internet Movie Database. Exclusive interviews, features and reports, bulletin boards and an excellent Search complement the simple navigation and classy design. Superb.

MEDIADOME

(<http://www.mediadome.com>)

Teetering at technology's edge, this site mixes media into a series of 'webcasts'. Hear Paul McCartney's first symphony while reading about the artist, or play the *Scream2* game online. More than just a series of trailers for the latest films and music, many of these events are entertainment in their own right. Worth a look, even if it's just to see the art of the possible. You'll need plugins to fully enjoy this site.



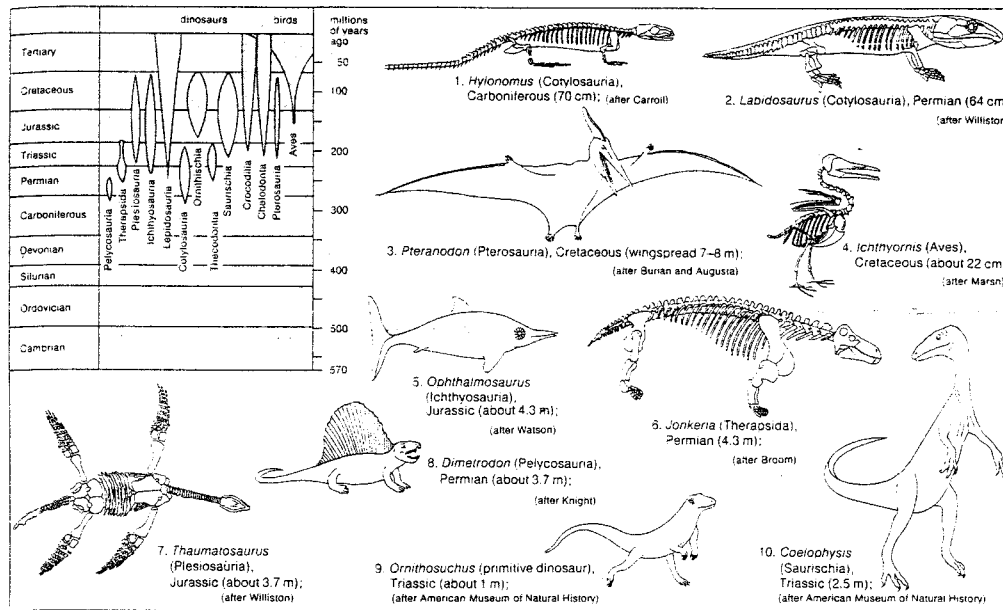


Figure 11: Representative reptiles and birds and their geological range. (Left) Occurrence of dinosaurs and birds in the geological record. Width of stippled zone indicates relative abundance. (1-10) Fossil reptiles and birds as designated.

From (1,2,4) Romer, *Invertebrate Paleontology*, copyright 1966, University of Chicago; (3, 6-10) L. Stormer, *Jardens og livets historie*; (5) Termier and Termier, *Paleontologie Stratigraphique*, copyright 1960, Masson & Cie, Paris

Dominant terrestrial forms. The Archosauria, or "ruling reptiles," dominated the terrestrial faunas throughout the Mesozoic. The group includes the crocodiles, dinosaurs, flying reptiles, and related primitive forms. Like the lepidosaurs, the archosaurs have two temporal openings (diapsid type), but otherwise the two groups have few characters in common.

The Thecodontia form a central group of the Archosauria, a group from which all the ruling reptiles and the birds evolved. As expressed in the name, the teeth of the thecodonts and their descendants were firmly set in deep sockets. The early thecodonts were small bipedal forms (proterosuchians) with moderately reduced front legs. The group became extinct at the end of the Triassic, but before that they had given rise to the below-mentioned groups.

The Crocodilia are known from the Middle Triassic onward. The early forms were small, heavily armoured, and lizard-like. Later representatives resemble the recent ones and probably had a similar mode of life.

The Dinosauria, the most spectacular vertebrates of all time, had a worldwide distribution and lived and flourished from the Late Triassic to the end of the Cretaceous, a time span of some 150,000,000 years. During this long time interval the dinosaurs were subject to a great radiation both in shape and size: the smallest were the size of a cock, and the largest attained a length of almost 30 metres (90 feet) and a weight of up to 36-50 metric tons.

The term dinosaur is actually an artificial term that includes two distinctly different orders of the archosaurs, two orders that evidently are not more closely related than are the crocodiles, pterosaurs, and birds. The two groups of dinosaurs, the order Saurischia and the order Ornithischia, are distinguished mainly by their different pelvic structures; the former had a triradiate and the latter a tetra-radiate pelvis.

Saurischians. Members of the Saurischia were common in the Triassic. These early forms were bipedal with a well-developed tail, useful as a supporter or "balancer." The suborder Theropoda includes all the small and giant carnivorous bipeds of the Jurassic and Cretaceous. Typical of the small ones were the small head, long neck, and moderately reduced front limbs. The ostrichlike *Ornithomimus* from the Cretaceous was probably an egg robber. Both the small and large theropods have birdlike feet (fossil tracks were originally interpreted as due to large birds). The large theropods, very common in the Jurassic, have, in contrast to the small ones, a large head with a short neck; and the front limbs were strongly reduced, so much so that in the latest forms they may have been practically useless, not even able to reach the mouth. Toward the end of the Cretaceous the largest carnivores appeared. The giant flesh-eating *Tyrannosaurus* measured about 15 metres (47 feet) in length with a height of 6 metres (19 feet) in bipedal pose.

The suborder Sauropoda comprises Jurassic and Creta-

The dinosaurs

ceous saurischians, which were herbivorous and had acquired a quadrupedal gait. In this group, the largest four-footed animals that ever lived (*Diplodocus*, *Brontosaurus*, and *Brachiosaurus*) are found. Characteristic of these reptiles are a small head, a long neck, a short and stout trunk borne on strong "elephantine" legs, and a long tail. The skull has an exceptionally small brain. In certain forms, the nares are placed on the top of the skull, a position suggesting that the long neck served as a "snorkel" when the large sauropod walked in deeper water. *Diplodocus* had a very long tail with a length of 26.7 metres (87.5 feet), and the more short-tailed *Brachiosaurus* measured about 25 metres (80 feet) but was larger, with an estimated weight of 50 tons.

Ornithischians. The order Ornithischia was largely confined to the Jurassic and Cretaceous. These birdlike, herbivorous dinosaurs display an extraordinary radiation during their development. In addition to a tetradactylous pelvis, they usually had a horny beak with a corresponding reduction of teeth in the frontal portion of the mouth. Four main groups have been distinguished: the bipedal ornithomorphs, the quadrupedal stegosaurs, the heavily armoured ankylosaurs, and the horned ceratopsids.

The bipedal forms include the well-known *Iguanodon*, with its spikelike "thumb" serving as a weapon. Tracks referred to this genus occur as far north as Spitsbergen. Duckbill dinosaurs (trachodonts) also were common in the Cretaceous. These were probably amphibious forms; they had hundreds of leaflike teeth adapted for grinding tough plant material. Other ornithomorphs (hadrosaurs) had peculiar hollow crests on the head, possibly for air storage during diving.

The Jurassic stegosaurs, quadrupedal ornithischians, were peculiar looking, with a double row of large, vertically arranged plates along the back. The brain was very small and the hind legs much longer than the front ones.

The Cretaceous quadrupedal ankylosaurs, or "reptilian tanks," were strongly armoured, a necessary protection against the contemporaneous carnivorous theropods (they could not escape into the water as could the other amphibious dinosaurs).

The Upper Cretaceous horned ornithischians also include quadrupedal forms with a large head (making up to one-third of the total length of the body), which in *Triceratops* ranged from 5 to 6 metres (16 to 20 feet). Characteristic of the group were the prominent horns and the great frill of bones extending back over the neck, form-

ing a good protection for this vulnerable part of the body. Eggs and young individuals of the ceratopsids are known from Mongolia.

No dinosaurs survived the Cretaceous. Most groups disappeared rather suddenly at the end of this system. Many hypotheses have been put forth to explain this extinction, including climatic and environmental change and the rise of the mammals, among others. None seems wholly satisfactory, and their rather sudden extinction remains one of the great mysteries of natural history.

Flying reptiles. The order Pterosauria, or flying reptiles, are known from the Jurassic and Cretaceous. Both the pterosaurs and the birds developed from the thecodonts. Both represent the reptilian conquest of the air. The pterosaurs, however, were the less successful of the two and became extinct before the end of the Cretaceous. The skeleton of the flying reptiles was light with air-filled bones. The elongate wings were composed of a membrane of skin attached to and supported by the arm and a strongly prolonged single finger of the hand. The wing was probably highly vulnerable to rupture, much more so than the wings of bats and birds. The more primitive Jurassic forms (*Rhamphorhynchus*) had a long reptilian tail, which in late Cretaceous forms was reduced to a stub. At the same time a reduction of the teeth is noticeable. Among the latest pterosaurs were very large forms (pterodons) with a wingspread of 7 metres (25 feet) and a long crest extending backward from the head.

THE BIRDS

Representatives of the class Aves (see BIRD) occupy a unique position among the vertebrates because of the feathers that cover their warm-blooded bodies and form the essential parts of the wings. In all other basic characters, the birds are reptilian; their feathers are, in spite of their complex structures, comparable to the scales of reptiles. The structural correspondence between birds and reptiles is so far reaching that inclusion of the Aves in the Archosauria has been seriously considered.

Because of their mode of life, birds are rarely preserved as fossils; seabirds are the more common because they might be preserved in marine sediments. The lack of other fossil birds may give an erroneous impression of their appearance in the fossil record.

The classical finds of three specimens of *Archaeopteryx* in the Late Jurassic of Solnhofen in Germany demonstrate the primitive, really reptilian bird. In contrast to

Sudden extinction of dinosaurs

The primitive, reptilian bird

Einde