

Bijlage VMBO-GL en TL
2015

tijdvak 1

Engels CSE GL en TL

Tekstboekje

Life on Mars

American billionaire Dennis Tito has plans to send a couple on a mission to Mars. Tito and his team don't want just any couple on this 501-day return trip to the planet. They want two peas in a pod: the ideal candidates would be people who can cope with being together all the time, for about a year and a half, in a confined space.



And there will be no distractions. The facilities will be very basic in order to save money. For the same reason, there is no landing on the cards. So you will go all the way to the Red Planet and back, without ever leaving your spaceship. No leg-stretching stroll, no glorious holiday snaps by your Martian sandcastle to show the family, no 'meet the neighbours'!

Is there any excitement left in this trip? After the fun of the first week in space, all you'll have around is your partner. The risk of flying in the face of danger under such precarious conditions is that when radiation overexposure gets you, you'll be long dead... of boredom!

I'm passionate about space and sci-fi things. When I was a kid, I wanted to be an astronaut. But the journey to adventure has to be a bumpy ride. If I'm sent to Mars, I want to go with a total stranger. The more alien the better. Each mind, each personal history, is like a planet and I would have all that to discover on my way to Mars. It is the unknown that is exciting! I would want to go to space with my own alien on board.

bbc.co.uk, 2013

CONTAMINATION INCIDENT UPDATE

Tuesday 24th April 2007

Following the sewage discharge, from Seafield (Edinburgh), water samples have been taken from along the East Lothian coast to give an indication of the level of contamination.

Until we have issued further information
please:

- Avoid contact with the water
- Stay above the high tide mark
- Do not let your pet go into the water
- Do not touch or take away rocks, shell or beach debris

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT AFTER
VISITING THE BEACH YOU WASH
YOUR HANDS THOROUGHLY



**East Lothian
Council**

Learning Greek to Improve your English

AS if English wasn't proving hard enough for them, pupils at primaries are to face the challenge of ancient Greek.

Some 13 schools in Oxford will begin lessons designed to improve their English. Dr Lorna Robinson, who helped bring Latin back to state schools, believes ancient Greek is destined for success.

'It will provide a clear and fascinating basis for grasping the complexities of English grammar,' she told the Times Educational Supplement. 'People can be discouraged by the idea of learning a language that has a different alphabet. Actually, we've found that, while the different alphabet does add an extra dimension, it's one that people take to quickly.'

Sue Widgery, the head of a primary school in East Oxford, said: 'The Latin classes we did were surprisingly successful. A lot of our children know two languages or maybe three. They are used to working with different texts.'

Daily Mail, 2010

Angry Swan Named 'Hissing Sid' Evicted



1 AN AGGRESSIVE swan known as 'Hissing Sid' has been evicted from its riverbank home and moved almost 40 miles away after a series of attacks including one that almost caused a teenage girl to drown.

2 ...

3 ...

4 ...

Daily Telegraph, 2010

Rescue the Hitchcock 9

By Kathryn Hadley

The British Film Industry (BFI) has launched a major project to preserve nine of Hitchcock's surviving silent films to their original 1920s versions.

Alfred Hitchcock (1899-1980) directed ten silent films during the 1920s, nine of which have survived and are currently preserved in the air-locked film vaults of the National Film Library in Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. Most early silent films were destroyed when talkies were introduced at the end of the 1920s. The cellulose nitrate film on which they were produced was often melted down for its silver content. 6, they were dangerous to store as the nitrate was very easily flammable. It is remarkable that Hitchcock's silent films have survived – only his second film *The Mountain Eagle* (1926) has been lost.



The BFI National Archive recently launched a major campaign to keep all nine surviving films in their original versions. The project is the biggest single undertaking in the archive's history. The films will be shown to the public in London in the summer.

historytoday.com, 2011

Rhinos' Feet

- 1 The secret of how rhinos carry their huge bodyweight on such stumpy feet is being investigated by scientists keen to make life easier for animals in captivity. They often have problems with their feet and though keepers can ease the pain by trimming them, more knowledge is needed to ensure critical pressure points aren't being 7.



- 2 Rhinos have just small feet with three toes which are spread evenly across the foot. Little is actually known about the mechanics of how rhinos' feet are able to bear their heavy weight on such a small surface area. To help unravel this mystery a team from the Royal Veterinary College (RVC) in London has trained rhinos to walk over a sensor board with electronic pressure pads and through a thin passageway. The sensor board then measures where in their feet the rhinos put most pressure. 8 having health benefits for animals with sore feet, understanding how these huge animals deal with their weight could help people to design load-bearing structures, such as vehicles or buildings.

dailymail.co.uk, 2012

I'll Travel Anywhere

By Lucy Benyon

- 1 MANY women experience a moment of clarity that inspires them to make a life change. For Linda Cruse, the flash of insight occurred 15 years ago during a terrifying incident. Since then the 53-year-old former sales representative has transformed her life. The mother of two has become an aid worker in some of the most extreme places on earth.
- 2 Linda became a single parent in her late 20s. She once shared a family home in Bristol with her children, Gail, 31, and Graham, 29, but now Linda owns nothing but a battered blue suitcase and a few personal possessions. Yet what she lacks in material goods she makes up for in conviction. "I have absolutely no regrets," she says.
- 3 Energetic and passionate, Linda embodies optimism and strength but she has not always been like that. "I used to be pretty negative," admits Linda. She had a job as a sales representative in a pharmaceuticals company. The money was good but she felt 11. Then late one night she was driving on the motorway when she suddenly lost her sight. Luckily she made it to a layby. "I thought I might die and I made a vow to myself if I survived, I would change my life," says Linda. After a couple of hours her sight returned as unexpectedly as it had disappeared. She has since discovered that temporary blindness can be caused by stress. From that moment on she banished all negative influences from her life.
- 4 When her daughter went on a gap year to work on an aid project in rural China, Linda went to visit and wanted to get involved. A year later, when Linda was 40, she got in touch with a charity called Project Trust. She was sent to southern China as a volunteer teacher. Before long she gained a reputation for creating strong links between big businesses and small local charities. After China she moved on to projects in Nepal and Tibet where she was granted a private audience with the Dalai Lama. Later, Prince Charles visited a project for Tibetan refugees that she had pioneered.



- 5 The real test came in 2004 when the Asian tsunami struck. Linda travelled to a refugee camp in the beleaguered Thai region of Khao Lak but the first few hours were so horrifying she wondered if she could bear to stay. “There was a smell of destruction with grief and fear everywhere I looked,” recalls Linda. “The mood was of mass hysteria.” Her first priority was to break the chain of misery in the camp so she arranged for a magician and circus to come over from the UK to give the children the chance to feel joy again. Linda stayed for two years, helping launch new businesses and organizing for Thai fishermen to learn how to build new boats.

- 6 Spending her time amid such hardships and suffering made it harder for Linda to visit the UK. She says: “I try not to be judgmental but people here do take a lot for granted.” Her own family, which includes two grandsons, is still important to Linda. She tries to visit her children every three months and stays with her parents in Bristol when in the UK. Not everyone understands why she has chosen such a nomadic lifestyle. She has suffered from dysentery, exhaustion and been forced to live without running water or shelter. Yet she has forged the most incredible friendships and feels intense satisfaction from helping people in dire need. She now wants more people to get involved in international projects and has launched her own organization, Be The Change, to bring business leaders and charities together.

- 7 As for her own future, Linda has no desire to return to the life she left behind. “I will go wherever I am needed,” she says. “I have told my children I will keep going until the day I die. I want a traditional Tibetan burial and for my body to be left on a mountainside.” Until then, this amazing woman will continue to fly high.

www.express.co.uk, 2012

How to Make the Most of Rubbish

By Geoffrey Lean



The green economy at work: 400 jobs have been created via the recycling scheme on Bali, which has been extended to Java

(1) It's known as the 'Island of the Gods', but it's sinking under a rising sea of rubbish. You see garbage almost everywhere in Bali: on the beaches, dumped by roadsides, clogging rivers and streams and blocking drainage channels. This has got so bad that it is threatening not only people's health, but also that of the economy: two thirds of tourists surveyed said that it would prevent them from coming back. But, still, little is collected, and rubbish tips are overflowing.

(2) And yet, on a disused pig farm not far from the main tourist beaches, a rubbish revolution is under way; it is spreading throughout Indonesia, and could have a bearing all over the Third World. I discovered it in between meetings of the world's environment ministers on the island last week. I visited Bali to find out more about how to tackle environmental problems and watch the green economy at work. So I decided to trace what happened to the contents of my hotel room wastepaper basket.

(3) Beneath the corrugated iron roof of an open-ended old pig shed – amid hundreds of hungry birds – workers were painstakingly hand-separating paper, plastics, glass, aluminium, food scraps, vegetable matter and other material that can be used again, leaving only the leftovers to go into the island's elementary waste disposal system. Every week, 140 lorryloads of waste arrive. Only 10 leave carrying real rubbish.

(4) I was shown the operation by Yuyun Ismawati, who started it 12 years ago, then in her early thirties. An environmental engineer, designing water supply systems for wealthier areas, she decided to switch to working with the poor and picked garbage 'because no one else wanted to touch it'. She found the pig farmer was paying hotels for their waste – five-star food scraps for his animals – and persuaded him that recycling it would be more profitable. Now 25 hotels – including mine – pay him to take their garbage away. Almost all is recycled: food scraps are bought by pig farmers and grass clippings and other vegetation is composted, and mostly returned to the hotels for flowerbeds.

(5) This is the green economy in action, providing new employment for those that need it. It is very basic but it succeeds. If you want a hi-tech solution in a developing country, you will wait and wait and wait until you get the money, or big donors to fund it. And even then it may not work.

(6) A big blue machine, provided by the local government to process the waste, stands idle in a corner, proving the point. The electricity needed to power it costs too much: human energy is cheaper, and employs more people.

(7) The scheme was the first of its kind in Indonesia. Ms Ismawati has since established six more. No wonder she won the world's biggest prize for grassroots green activists, the Goldman Award, last year.

Daily Telegraph, 2010

The Murky Attraction of the Loch Ness Monster

- 1 Many scientists have spent decades studying the loch best known for a creature affectionately known as 'Nessie'. Why does this mythical monster hold such fascination for so many people? Willie Cameron, an expert on the Highland tourism market, says about one million people visit Loch Ness and the surrounding area every year, with the value to the economy worth about £25m. And he says most of them are attracted by the phenomenon of the Loch Ness monster. "Loch Ness has become a brand as big as Elvis Presley, Madonna and Coca-Cola," he says. So when did the Loch Ness monster gain such mythical status, and what is the fascination with finding it?
- 2 Jonathan Downes, director of the Centre for Fortean Zoology, says the legend of the monster dates back to the 6th century, but it was not until the 1930s that it really took off. Since then there have been more than a thousand people insisting they have seen creatures in Loch Ness. Most descriptions of encounters lend themselves to either the theory of a multi-humped sea serpent or a long necked dinosaur. "People like to think of it as a giant Jurassic reptile. I think people find the idea of a 21st century monster, a survivor from the age of the dinosaurs, irresistibly romantic," says Downes.
- 3 Downes continues: "The odd thing about the Loch Ness monster is that although it is 'the most iconic mystery creature', it is actually the one with the least amount of evidence of it being real. So-called physical evidence has turned out to be hoaxes. Footprints turned out to have been made by a stuffed hippo or stuffed elephant, and a 'monster body' that washed up in 1972 turned out to be a dead elephant seal."
- 4 Scientist Adrian Shine has first-hand experience of how unreliable sightings can be. Shortly after he arrived in Loch Ness in the 1970s, he rowed out on the lake. "Suddenly there it was – the classic profile of a large hump and then I saw a half-submerged head which seemed to be moving." He excitedly began snapping pictures but soon realised that it was nothing more than a strange-shaped rock sticking out of the water. "That was when I realised that if I couldn't trust my own eyes I shouldn't necessarily trust anybody else's." 24, Shine says it is hard to dismiss 'the honesty and volume' of eyewitness testimony of the Loch Ness monster.



- 5 Shine is still hoping to find out what is behind the mystery and says the beauty of the monster myth is that no one can disprove it, short of draining the loch. “It could be the Atlantic Sturgeon, a fish that is known to grow over 4m long and has reptilian scaled plates along its back. It could very easily have swum into the loch, been spotted and left again leaving nothing behind save an enigma. But even if I do manage to prove it was a sturgeon, I am under no illusion that it will bring an end to the mystery of Nessie. You can’t kill this legend with science.”

bbc.co.uk, 2012

VSO ICS: What's Involved



VSO ICS is a development programme that brings together 16 to 25-year-olds from all backgrounds to fight poverty in overseas communities. You don't need cash, skills or qualifications to take part in ICS – just the ambition to make a difference.

Each programme is designed to bring about lasting change for poor communities and, as an ICS volunteer with VSO, you will get the opportunity to contribute directly to this change. All the countries we send volunteers to have specifically requested to be involved as they recognize the unique contribution young people can make to the development goals of the VSO partners in that country.

You will work in groups with young volunteers from the country you're based in, in groups of between 5 and 20. You will work on a range of issues including education, youth leadership, access to health care and climate change. If we can, we try and match your placement to your interests. However, our placements are designed around what the community needs, rather than our volunteers' preferences. Still, you'll come away with a new awareness of different cultures, and will develop valuable skills and have an opportunity to make a practical contribution where it's needed most.

When you return home, we will support you to carry out a project to share your experiences and to encourage others to take action against poverty.

For more information, write to VSO/ICS, 100 London Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT2 6QJ, United Kingdom

Addams Family Tune

By Paul Stokes

A man who harassed his neighbours for more than four years, by repeatedly whistling the theme to *The Addams Family* film at them, was jailed.

Leopold Wrobel, 51, made the lives of Michael and Kathleen Sharpe 'an absolute nightmare'. They were virtual prisoners in their home through his constant attention. Chesterfield magistrates' court was shown CCTV footage which picked up his repeated whistling as the couple arrived or left the house.

Michael Treharne, prosecuting, said each incident taken in isolation would probably seem silly or almost pathetic.

"But if something happens on an ongoing basis, ... eventually it reaches the stage of being absolutely intolerable," he told the court. Wrobel denied all allegations. Julia Bosworth, defending, said Wrobel disputed he was the perpetrator of all the whistling and that his whistles were directed at his dog, not the Sharpes.

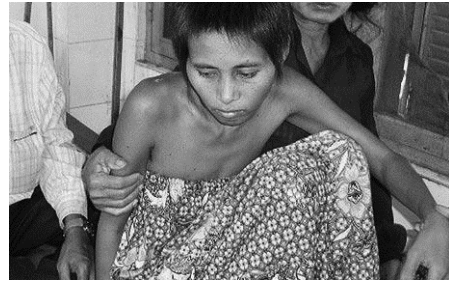
Wrobel was convicted on all counts and sentenced to 20 weeks in prison. After the hearing Mrs Sharpe, 66, of Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, said: "I'm so relieved, it has been an absolute nightmare. It has affected our health and all the family."

Daily Telegraph, 2009



Jungle Woman

**By Barney Henderson
in Kuala Lumpur**



CAMBODIA'S 'jungle woman', who spent 18 years living in a dense forest, has fled back to the wild after struggling to adapt to society.

Rochom P'ngieng, now 29, first disappeared into thick hilly jungle in 1989 when she was a little girl. She was 'discovered' in early 2007 and reunited with her family. However, attempts to reintegrate her have failed. She has not learnt either of the local languages, Khmer or Phnang, prefers to crawl rather than walk, refuses to wear clothes and has made several attempts to return to the forest where she grew up.

Daily Telegraph, 2009