Bijlage VWO

2012

tijdvak 2

Engels

Tekstboekje

HIGH PRINCIPALS

1   *LIVERPOOL University is planning to abandon the study of politics, communication, philosophy and statistics, saying the four departments' research isn't up to scratch.*

2   All four departments, which scored less than four stars in the recent national Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), are being considered for closure by the university's senate after failing to pull in the top level of research funding.

3   The announcement is a nightmare for current students, especially first years, who fear that academic staff will soon start looking for work elsewhere, leaving them with a tiny rump of a department in which to finish their studies. Meanwhile lecturers say that dumping a department because of its research grade ignores the quality of teaching and the importance to the strength of the university of offering a full range of key subjects.

4   A further five departments – civil engineering, cancer studies, dentistry, American studies and sociology – are also facing reviews thanks to their research output. The senate voted last week not to withdraw the closure plans put forward by managers and decide on them later in the year.

5   Shadow skills secretary David Willetts blamed the closure of these "well-respected departments" on the government's funding settlement, arguing that universities such as Liverpool "are being forced to close departments because they no longer have the money". But had Willetts done his homework? Liverpool was actually a big winner in the latest Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) and got a whopping 8 percent rise in its grant allocation from the Higher Education Funding Council (Hefce) for next year.
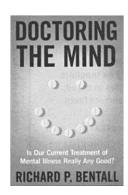
Private Eye, 2010

Tekst 2

by Richard P. Bentall

1 Despite advances in our understanding of mental illness, treatments leave patients no better off today than they did almost half a century ago—according to British clinical psychologist Richard P. Bentall. In his provocative book, *Doctoring the Mind*, Bentall takes on the conventional field of psychiatry, arguing that it works in a way that is "profoundly unscientific" and fails to actually help patients who are suffering from mental problems.

2 The root of the problem is psychiatry's heavy focus on the biomedical approach, which, research shows, is "fatally flawed", Bentall writes. Antipsychotic drugs are not working well, and the impression that they do is actually the result of "skillful pharmaceutical industry marketing", he claims. The same is true for antidepressants, Bentall says, citing studies that found appalling methodological flaws in the drugs' clinical testing. For example, in some studies "patients were removed and replaced by new patients if they failed to show an early response to the antidepressant".

3 But it's not only the treatments that ail the field of mental health care; the diagnoses themselves can be equally problematic, Bentall says. That's because the current system of categorizing psychiatric problems is fundamentally wrong, he argues. For example, many patients show both bipolar and schizophrenia symptoms, blurring the boundaries between the two disorders. Such diagnoses, then, are "about as scientifically meaningful as star signs".

4 *Doctoring the Mind* is a very accessible and well-organized book, but what makes it most engaging is the glimpse inside the world of mental illness that Bentall's patient stories provide. His accounts illustrate the point that a conventional approach often leaves doctors stumbling blindly in the dark. Some of the stories are so bewildering that it is hard to comprehend how they happened. One example is Andrew, who was brought into a facility for psychiatric examination. Presumably in an attempt to find behaviors that fit a diagnosis, health care professionals focused on the fact that Andrew was "excessively polite". One of the reasons for keeping him in the institution, then, became to work out whether his politeness was "part of his normal personality or his illness."

5 __4__ Bentall thinks part of the answer is taking into account the circumstances that most likely led to mental problems in the first place. But rather than trying to make broad diagnoses such as schizophrenia, we should look at individual symptoms, he says. For example, research has already elucidated potential experiences that may contribute to the development of paranoia. Such an approach, however, would require nothing less than "completely rethinking the values and goals of psychiatric care."

—*Nicole Branan*

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 2010

Tekst 3

The following text is the beginning of the first chapter of the novel Boomsday, *by Christopher Buckley.*

Cassandra Devine was not yet thirty, but she was already tired.

'Media training', they called it. She'd been doing it for years, but it still had the ring of 'potty training'.

Today's media trainee was the chief executive officer of a company that administered hospitals, twenty-eight of them throughout the southeastern United States. In the previous year, it had lost $285 million and one-third of its stock market value. During that same period, the client had been paid $3.8 million in salary, plus a $1.4 million 'performance bonus'.

Corporate Crime Scene, the prime-time investigative television program, was doing an exposé and had requested an interview. In her negotiations with the show's producers, Cass had learned that they had footage of him boarding the company jet ($35 mil) wearing a spectacularly loud Hawaiian shirt and clenching a torpedo-shaped indeed, torpedo-size cigar in his teeth while hefting a bag of expensively gleaming golf clubs. Unfortunate as it was, this footage was only the appetizer. The main cinematic course was a video of the company's recent annual 'executive retreat' at a Bahamas resort of dubious taste. It showed the client, today's trainee, along with his fellow executive retreatants – doubtless exhausted after a hard day of budget cutting and crunching numbers – drinking rum punch dispensed from the breasts of anatomically correct female ice sculptures, to the accompaniment of a steel drum band, a limbo bar, and scantily clad waitresses dressed as – oh dear – *mermaids*. It would all make for a spirited discussion on the upcoming episode of *CCS*, especially when juxtaposed against the footage they were also running of patients parked like cars in an L.A. traffic jam in litter-strewn corridors, moaning for attention, some of them duct-taped to the wheelchairs.

'So they don't fall out', the client explained.

Cass took a sip from her seventh or eighth Red Bull of the day and suppressed a sigh, along with the urge to plunge her ballpoint pen into the client's heart. Assuming he had one.

'That last one was a lot better', she said. They'd done four practice interviews so far, with Cass pretending to be the interviewer from the television program. 'If you have the energy, I'd like to do just one more. This time, I'd like you to concentrate on smiling and looking straight into the camera. Also, could you please not do that sideways thing with your eyes? It makes you look ... *like a sleazebag*. 'It works against the overall tone of you know ... transparency.' The man was as transparent as a bucket of tar.

'I really don't know why we're even agreeing to the interview.' He sounded peeved, as though he'd been frivolously talked into attending a performance of *The Marriage of Figaro* when he'd much rather be at the office, helping humanity, devising new and more cost-effective methods of duct-taping terminal patients to their wheelchairs so they could be parked in corridors all day.

'Terry feels that this is the way to go. In cases like this ...' The client shot her an 'I dare you to call me a criminal' glance of defiance. 'That is, where the other side has a

strong, uh, visual presentation, that it's best to meet them in the center of the ring, so to speak. We're looking to project an image of total … up-frontness.'

The client snorted.

'That *no one* is more upset at the' –she glanced at her notes to see what artful term of mendacity they were using at the moment– 'revenue downtick'. 'And that you and management are' – she looked down at her notes again, this time just to avoid eye contact – 'working around the clock to make the, uh, difficult decisions.' Like where to hold next year's 'executive retreat'. Vegas? Macao? Sodom?

The client generously consented to one final practice interview. He left muttering about persecution and complaining of the indignity of having to fly back to Memphis via commercial aircraft. Terry had sternly forbidden him the company jet. Tomorrow, the client would spend an hour in a soup kitchen ladling out faux humanity to Memphis's wretched, an act of conspicuous compassion that would be inconspicuously video-recorded by one of his aides. If *Corporate Crime Scene* declined to air it, perhaps it might come in handy down the line – say, during sentencing deliberation. Cass sent him off with a DVD of his practice interviews. With any luck, they'd cause him to jump out his corner office window.

Cass wanted to go home to her apartment off Dupont Circle, nuke a frozen macaroni-and-cheese, pour herself a goldfish bowl-size glass of red wine, put on her comfy jammies, get under the covers, and watch reruns of *Law & Order* or *Desperate Housewives* or even the new reality show, *Green Card*, in which illegal (but good-looking) Mexicans had to make it across the U.S. border, past the Border Patrol and minutemen and fifty miles of broiling desert, to the finish line. The winner got sponsorship for a green card and the privilege of digging ditches in some other broiling – or, if he was lucky, frigid – part of the country.

Yes, that would be lovely, she thought, then realized with a pang that she hadn't posted anything on her blog since before work that morning. There was an important Senate vote on Social Security scheduled for that day. She hadn't even had time to glance at CNN or Google News to see how it had turned out.

The light was on in Terry's office. She entered and collapsed like a suddenly deflated pool toy into a chair facing his desk.

Without turning from his computer screen, Terry said, 'Let me guess. You had a wonderful, fulfilling day.' He continued to type as he spoke.

Getting the message, at last

A parable of manners from Victorian dentists to modern airlines

ON A May evening in 1864, several British politicians were disturbed by a knock at the door and the delivery of a telegram—a most unusual occurrence at such a late hour. Had war broken out? Had the queen been taken ill? They ripped open the envelopes and were surprised to find a message relating not to some national calamity, but to dentistry. Messrs Gabriel, of 27 Harley Street, advised that their dental practice would be open from 10am to 5pm until October. Infuriated, some of the recipients of this __6__ message wrote to the *Times*. "I have never had any dealings with Messrs Gabriel," thundered one of them, "and beg to know by what right do they disturb me by a telegram which is simply the medium of advertisement?" The *Times* helpfully reprinted the offending telegram, providing its senders with __7__.

This was, notes Matthew Sweet, a historian, the first example of what is known today as "spam". It shows that new communications technologies have been prompting questions about __8__ ever since the advent of the telegraph in the 19th century. The pattern is always the same: a new technology emerges on the scene, and nobody can be quite sure how it will be employed, or what the appropriate guidelines are. So users have to make up the rules as they go along.

When the telephone appeared in the 1870s, people worried about receiving calls from people to whom they had not been properly introduced. And what should one say when picking up the receiver? Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, suggested "Ahoy, ahoy". But as in many other respects, his ideas lost out to those of Thomas Edison, who preferred "Hello", an expression that was rarely used before the telephone but is now ubiquitous. Further __9__ awaited. In 1903 the trade journal *Telephony* reported an elderly woman's complaints about her niece, who received a phone call from a male friend while dressing. "The two of them stood talking to one another just as if they were entirely dressed and had stopped for a little chat on the street! I tell you this generation is too much for me," she grumbled.

Subsequent inventions have posed further tricky questions. Is it appropriate to dump your boyfriend by fax? When sending a message to several friends by e-mail, should you put all of their addresses in the "To" field, and so reveal them to all the recipients? Or should you send the message to yourself and "BCC" everyone else? (Answer: b.) How should you respond if your boss "friends" you on Facebook? Does a thank-you letter count if it is sent electronically?

The technology that has done most to __10__, of course, is the mobile phone. Because it can be used almost anywhere, and is used by almost everyone (in the rich world at least), it has the greatest potential for social disruption: bleeping inappropriately in theatres, churches and concert halls, subjecting bystanders to tedious diatribes on trains and buses, and distracting people in restaurants. No

public event is now complete without a request that phones be switched off.

Given the industry's long history of introducing new gizmos without much thought for their social knock-on effects, the extension of mobile phone coverage to aircraft, now under way, represents a striking and welcome change. It is ___11___, for three reasons. Planes are one of the few remaining places where mobile phones do not work; they bring together people from different cultures; and airlines are in a position to enforce whatever in-flight rules they decide upon.

They are treading carefully. Over the next few months they will allow passengers to use their phones on a handful of aircraft, limiting access in some cases to data (i.e., text messages and e-mail), and asking for comments in order to choose the appropriate etiquette. No doubt there will still be unexpected social consequences, and some people will object to the outcome. Determining the right etiquette in advance will not be easy. But airlines should be applauded for trying. ▪

The Economist, 2007

Babies by Design: The ethics of genetic choice by Ronald M. Green

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LEAVING NOTHING TO CHANCE

1 EVERY year children die by the millions from preventable diseases like pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, HIV and malnutrition. Poverty and the lack of clean water, hygiene and prenatal care all contribute to the toll of premature death.

2 In the face of this holocaust, why would Ronald M. Green, a professor of ethics at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, spend 279 pages of well-crafted prose defending the claim that it is ethical for parents to create "designer" children? How much effort is it ethical to devote to improving the lot of the yet-to-come when balanced against the needs of those in the here and now?

3 Unfortunately, *Babies by Design* never directly addresses this question – the hardest ethical question facing proponents of the genetic engineering of embryos. Green is so distracted by the pace of science in genomics, stem cell research, gene therapy, and pre-implantation genetic diagnosis that the staggering plight of so many existing children never edges into his analytical field of vision.

4 Be that as it may, and as Green makes clear in this engaging book, it is high time we debated the use of genetic technology to enhance children. In fact, the debate is unavoidable: in clinics and labs all over the world we can already see the beginnings of the gene-based technology that will permit parents – or at least those parents who are economically advantaged – to prevent defects and disability in their offspring, and even endow them with enhanced traits and capacities. The disparities between rich and poor will not slow the demand of the rich for more control over the genetic destiny of their children.

5 The key objections to tweaking or selecting a child's genes are that it is too risky to try, that children ought not to be treated as objects of manufacture, and that children should get the chance to be who they want to be without having to carry the burden of their parents' genetically mediated expectations. Furthermore, the arguments go, designing kids will lead to such an unfair advantage for the designees created in labs versus those made in bedrooms or the back seats of cars that it is simply unjust.

6 These arguments have been dismantled in other books, notably Jonathan Glover's *Choosing Children* (Oxford University Press, 2006) and John Harris's *Enhancing Evolution* (Princeton University Press, 2007). Green's book does not add much in the way of new argument, but his prose is

crisp and his engagement with the issues sincere.

7   Of course, risk is an issue, but when we have a technique that is not especially risky that worry evaporates. __15__, Green says, concerns about the risk in engineering children amount to the prudent counsel to go slowly rather than not to go at all.

8   What of the claim that children ought not to be "manufactured"? The worry that children become of less value the more they are designed is, in my view, a distant cousin of the argument about how free will is possible in a deterministic[1] world.

9   Green does not say enough about the fact that wherever dignity resides, it does not emerge from the means of our creation. When assessing a child's worth or moral standing, does anyone ask whether the youngster was born using forceps, spent time in a neonatal intensive care unit or was conceived in a Petri dish? Dignity and worth reside in the person that emerges from the gene/environment cocktail and in the social and emotional relationships that form between parents and their children.

10   Green is less persuasive than he should be in responding to the claim that designer children will bear the burden of their parents' expectations. He insists that parents will love their kid even if they paid a lot of money for a musical prodigy only to find that the little darling still can't play the piano. Some might like to believe that love will conquer all, but cynics will need more convincing.

11   The feared injustice that could result from the rich making designer babies and the poor making babies the old-fashioned way may be real. Green rightly and forcefully argues that social inequity is not an objection to genetically engineering children. Rather, it is a concern about unequal access to the goods of society. Those who bring the objection forward don't seem to realise that the way to avoid a two-class system emerging from the genomic revolution in reproduction is not to stop it but to ensure access to genetic engineering to all who want to utilise it.

12   What's missing from *Babies by Design* is any recognition that someone other than a parent might play a role in deciding what traits or capacities ought to be enhanced. Shouldn't we worry that governments might try to impose standards of design on parents? What about private companies that could spend fortunes trying to guilt or beguile us into making kids that have the traits they happen to sell?

13   Green's book is worth reading, whatever your view on the ethics of designing our descendents. Even if he fails to persuade you that it is moral to do so, he will definitely get you thinking. ●
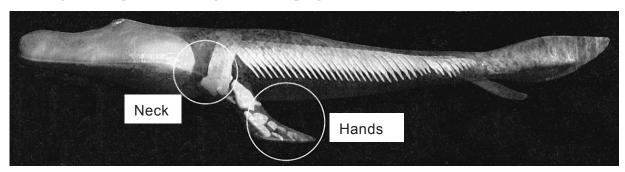
Arthur Caplan in *New Scientist,* 2008

Arthur Caplan is chair of the Department of Medical Ethics and director of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia

noot 1 Determinism is the belief that all action and events result from other actions, events or situations, so people cannot in fact choose what to do.

SCIENCE

The Fish Within Us

Neck

Hands

By Jeneen Interlandi

1   Four years ago, while digging in the Canadian Arctic, paleontologist Neil Shubin discovered the 375 million-year-old fossil of a fish that appeared to have both neck and hands. It was seemingly clear evidence of the transition from life in water to life on land. Scientists heralded the find as their best answer yet to the belief that an absence of such "missing links" is evolutionary theory's most obvious flaw.

2   But while world headlines marveled at the idea that our own hands were somehow descended from these fish fingers, Shubin began exploring the anatomical vestiges of our previous lives. If we evolved from fish, he reasoned, our body design should look more convoluted than rational. Over the next few years, he found ample evidence to support his claim: our veins meander inefficiently, our knees give out easily under the weight of bodies they were not designed to support and our brains are clumsy upgrades from earlier models. "Turning a fish into a human is like turning a Volkswagen Beetle into a hot rod[1]," Shubin says. In his new book, *Your Inner Fish*, Shubin explains how a range of medical conditions, from hiccups to heart disease, are the byproducts of our clunky evolution. "The extraordinary disconnect between our past and our __22__ present means that our bodies fall apart in certain predictable ways," he says. "Our circulatory systems are a good example. They were designed for activity, but we now have the lifestyles of spuds."

3   The good news is that natural selection may yet correct some of those inefficiencies. A study published in the December Proceedings of the National Academies of Sciences found that not only are humans still evolving, but we are doing so at a faster rate than ever before, with genes that affect our diets and brains leading the race. "If humans had always evolved this rapidly, the difference between us and chimps would be 160 times greater than it actually is," says the study's lead author, University of Utah anthropologist Henry Harpending.

4   The findings have turned some traditional assumptions on their heads. For decades, biologists believed that human evolution had ground to a halt about 10,000 years ago, when the

dawn of agriculture and technology gave us unprecedented control over our environments and made us masters of our own destiny. But rather than slow evolution down, those advances, Harpending says, enabled humanity to hit the accelerator. With better technology, our ranks have swelled from millions to billions. This has driven us to colonize more and different regions of the globe. More people mean more mutations, and more environments mean more things to adapt to. Migration into the Northern Hemisphere, for example, has favored adaptation to cold weather and less skin pigmentation for better sunlight absorption.

5   "History looks more and more like a science-fiction novel in which mutants repeatedly arose and displaced normal humans — sometimes quietly, by surviving starvation and disease better, other times as a conquering horde," says study co-author Gregory Cochran. But what the next generation of mutants will look like is __25__. While Harpending and Cochran estimate that 7 percent of all human genes are undergoing rapid evolution, they concede that scientists haven't a clue what most of those genes do — or what direction they're moving in. One safe bet, they say, is that people from different regions of the world will be less alike than they are today. While malaria-resistant genes are evolving in Africa, genes that suppress body odor and make for coarser hair have emerged in Asia. Meanwhile, the ability to digest milk into adulthood has evolved in Europe, where dairy farming is common, but has yet to appear throughout China and Africa. "We are evolving away from one another," says Harpending.

6   That's not something everyone likes to talk about. "As soon as you say, 'This group of people is genetically different from that group of people,' some constituency will manipulate that to say, 'This group is genetically superior to that group'," says University of Chicago neuroscientist Bruce Lahn. "If we are evolving away from one another, it's because each population is adapting to a different environment, so you can't compare them to one another like that."

7   Keen to avoid this controversy, Lahn says many of his colleagues have chosen to focus on our overwhelming genetic similarities instead of exploring the biology of our differences. But even our fear of diversity may be something we can evolve past. "Eventually, our reasoning centers will develop more control over our emotional ones," says Lahn. "That would make for more rational, tolerant beings." It appears we have quite a few more scales to shed. ∎

NEWSWEEK, 2008

noot 1 Een "hot rod" is een oude auto die is aangepast om vanuit stilstand snel te kunnen accelereren. De term "hot rod" dateert uit de jaren dertig.

You can tell a great university by the companies it keeps

Will
Hutton

1   The British are good at universities. It is not just that Oxford and Cambridge remain among the best in the world; another dozen regularly rank in the international top 100. Given their relative poverty compared with American universities and the country's size, it is an extraordinary achievement.

2   Nor does it stop there. Wherever there is a university, there is an identifiable buzz. What they do spills over into everything from cafe, club and restaurant life, and local companies, large and small, feed off their research, academics, students and graduates.

3   Universities are sources of intellectual, economic and social vitality. But the alchemy that creates the university is very particular. Their culture is sustained because they are autonomous, serving their vocation as places of free learning, scholarship, teaching and research. Any beneficial impact they have on the city in which they are located comes next.

4   Everyone pays lip service to the idea of university as an Enlightenment centre of knowledge. But those who govern universities – and their government paymasters – face a tricky task. Too much emphasis on knowledge and learning for their own sake and the university becomes an ivory tower; too much emphasis on economic benefits and the idea-generator implodes. In the US, despite American universities' world standing, there is growing concern that too many universities and academics have sold their intellectual birthright to the demands of commerce, so killing off the very idea of the university. Some British academics are beginning to voice similar concerns.

5   These worries reached a new pitch last week by a document, leaked to the *Financial Times*, that sets out how the new Department for Innovation, University and Skills (DIUS) sees universities – or did four months ago. The paper, like the innovation white paper to be published later this month, stresses the economic impact of universities and their research as their alpha and omega. They must further move towards becoming business-led hothouses of local innovation to which other university objectives must be at least partially subordinate.

6   Business must be enlisted to design degree courses and partly fund students' courses, and universities must do more to commercially exploit their intellectual property. New money will go to the universities that get the message; those which do not will live on short rations, with even their precious autonomy threatened.

7   Already a row is brewing. For the government, there are academics

such as Derek Fairhead, professor of applied geophysics at Leeds, whose fast-growing spin-off company Getech has made him and colleagues millions while generating jobs and exports aplenty. If university research is left unexploited, he says, it is a scandalous opportunity lost.

8   The University of Nottingham's Philip Moriarty, professor of physics, takes the opposite view. Universities should not become the research and development wings of corporations, using tax payers' money for research that does not serve the wider public interest. There are differences between how company and university scientists approach research which must be respected to the last.

9   Both men recognise the tightrope they walk: __34a__ does not want to be cast as the defender of the ivory tower, nor __34b__ the apostle of hyper-commerciality. But there is an academic vocation that does not readily sit with commercial values. The evidence is that research needs to be undertaken for its intrinsic interest, with researchers free to go down blind alleys. If you force universities to overprescribe what can and can't be researched at the behest of corporate backers, you kill the goose that lays the golden egg. It is only later, when an idea hatches and a proposition is proven that business should enter the frame.

10   And yet... universities are pivotal to the economy and set to become more so. To forgo making money from research is to *ignore* that truth. And despite all the effort and exhortation of the last few years, the amount of additional income generated by commercialising intellectual property by the UK university sector was a mere £31m in 2005/6, a success rate that would embarrass a single venture capitalist, let alone the university sector worth some £10bn. A survey by law firm Morgan Cole found that 90 per cent of universities still prefer publishing to boost their research standing rather than applying for patents. Small wonder the DIUS ministers get impatient.

11   Yet business's part in the failures remains largely free of criticism. Business wants research on the cheap and, too frequently, it is as much its failure that ideas do not become translated into business propositions, as a recent pro-business review of university-business links conceded. Nor is business any more generous about training. At the last count, there were just 2,045 students who were part-funded by business in doing their foundation degrees. The chances of lifting that number by some 100,000 over the next 12 years to meet the government's targets, unless business radically changes its tune, are zero.

The Observer, 2008

Tekst 8

YOUR ARTICLE "THE GREEN CAR domino effect" (Sept. 24) reinforced the popular myth that electric cars are more fuel- and cost-efficient than conventional gasoline engines and also reduce greenhouse gases from personal transport, and that somehow electric power has no cost or carbon footprint. The reality is that when using fossil-fuel-generated electricity, electric-vehicle power simply moves the carbon footprint from vehicle exhaust to power-plant chimney, and increases it significantly overall, with a cost penalty. What is needed now is to stop wasting gasoline by making vehicle engines more efficient and restricting their size. This could easily produce a fourfold improvement in consumption for a five-seater family car in one stroke. It's down to whether voters really care about the next generation if conserving energy affects their convenience, or whether the media is prepared to tell the truth by using people who understand the issues directly rather than reciting politically correct propaganda from corporate mouthpieces and dissembling politicians who will do nothing to address the structural issues seriously.

BRIAN CATT
LONDON, ENGLAND

NEWSWEEK, 2010

TRUGREEN
Professional LawnCare

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Warrant for arrest of pop star

A judge issued a warrant for the arrest of pop singer Mark Morrison yesterday after he failed to turn up for sentencing on his breach of a community service order. Leicester Crown Court was told that Morrison, 25, of Kensington, West London, was in Barbados for drugs rehabilitation. The court made the order after he was convicted of violent disorder, but he sent an impostor to do the community work in his place. He could now be jailed for the original offence.

The Times, 2009