

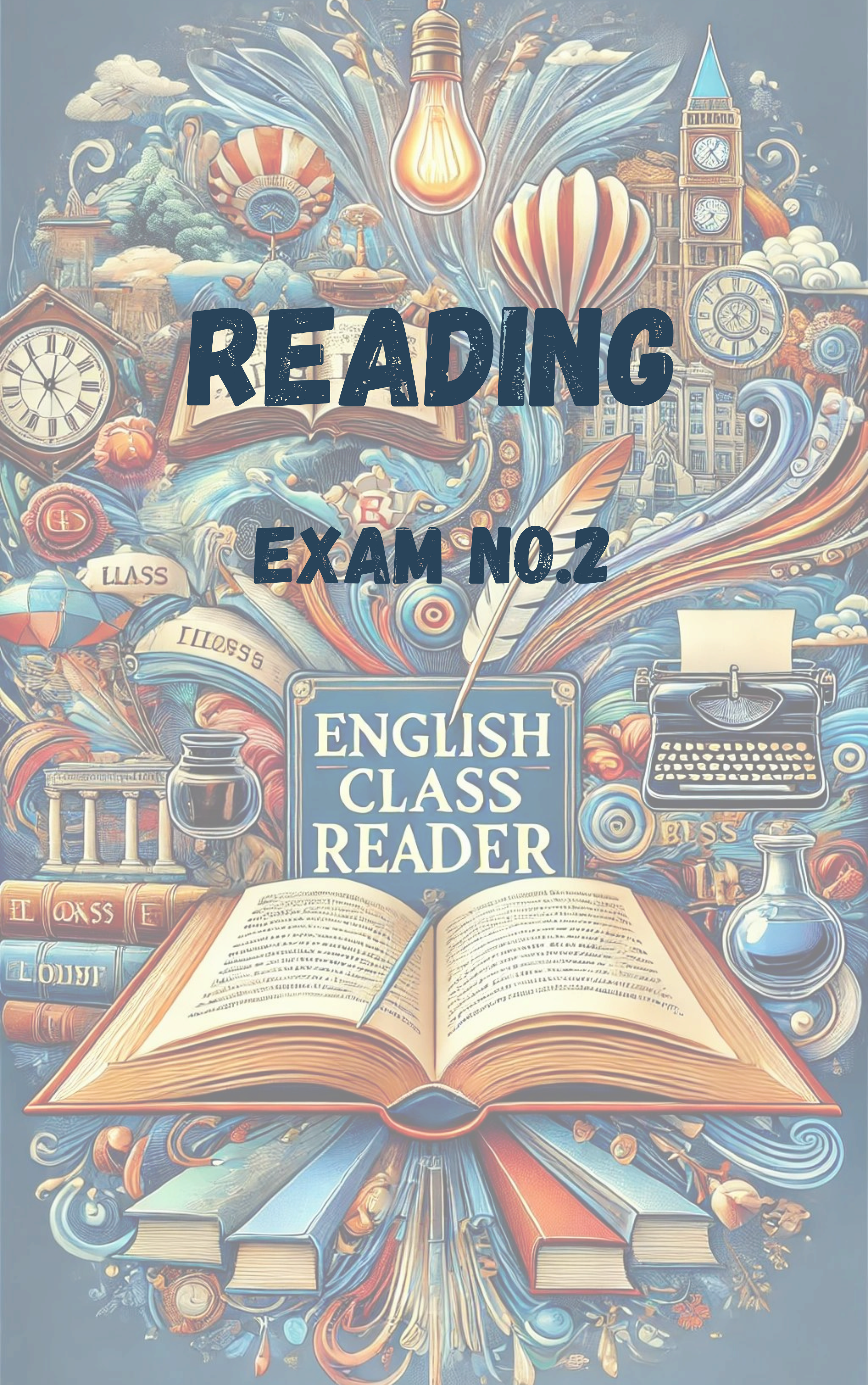


5 HAVO

PERIOD 2

ENGLISH
CLASS
READER

Name:



READING

EXAM NO.2

**ENGLISH
CLASS
READER**

Tekst 1

Elon Musk

It may be time for the business media to stop reporting on every Elon Musk tweet as though it's a 1. Today Musk tweeted "thinking of quitting my jobs & becoming an influencer full-time wdyt," later suggesting he might join OnlyFans. Musk, of course, is already an influencer, so the comment was almost certainly one of the jokey musings he likes to make on Twitter.



Wall Street got the joke, brushing it off by pushing up Tesla stock 1.3%. But various news outlets reported it with a straight face. Reuters adopted what may have been the most deadpan tone in its report, noting "it was not immediately clear if Musk...was serious."

theinformation.com, 2021

Let op: beantwoord een open vraag altijd in het Nederlands, behalve als het anders is aangegeven. Als je in het Engels antwoordt, levert dat 0 punten op.

Tekst 1 Elon Musk

- 1p 1 Which of the following fits the gap in this text?
- A juvenile prank
 - B minor matter
 - C strategic error
 - D true statement

Tekst 2

What about us, police blast

- 1 POLICE leaders accused the Government of holding them in 'contempt' last night despite receiving a further £160 million to fight terrorism.
- 2 Representatives of frontline officers were 'angry and disappointed' as they accused the Chancellor of putting the maintenance of pavements ahead of public safety. They had called for more cash as they battle a surge in violent crime and increasingly complex inquiries.
- 3 Outlining his spending plans, Phillip Hammond said the extra counter-terrorism funding will be available in the next financial year. He said:
'I recognize that policing more generally is under pressure from the changing nature of crime.' The Chancellor hinted police budgets could face a further shake-up in their funding settlement in December.
- 4 But John Apter, of the Police Federation, led the criticism, saying:
'This is just another example of the contempt in which the Government holds police officers. What does it say when a Government prioritises repairing pavements over policing? We welcome the investment in counter-terrorism capability but given the 3 this country is facing it is a necessity dressed up as a gift – and the very minimum which is required with more than 700 live counter-terrorism investigations.'
- 5 Police numbers have fallen by 21,000 since 2010, prompting warnings from chief constables about the service they can provide. They have said commanders face stark choices about which crimes they investigate because of limited resources.



Daily Mail, 2018

Tekst 2 What about us, police blast

- 1p 2 What becomes clear in this article?
The police say they are
- A entitled to substantially higher wages.
 - B ready to improve their success rate.
 - C understaffed and underfunded.
 - D unwilling to tackle terrorism.
- 1p 3 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
- A economic difficulties
 - B international competition
 - C political opposition
 - D privacy issues
 - E threat level

Tekst 3

Old drivers on the move

Margaret Hodge is absolutely right about the absurdity of the lax rules on driving in old age (When is it time to call it a day? That's the age old problem, 23 January). She writes that older people should be properly checked – and they can be. At the age of 80, I arranged (for a modest fee) for an assessment through the Institute of Advanced Motoring. At 83, I arranged a further assessment and recently, after my 86th birthday, I did the same. The assessment involves driving for about an hour with an experienced assessor beside you. Afterwards you get an overall rating and some words of advice. For the first two sessions I was rated “safe and competent” but my recent rating was better – “excellent” – largely because of my taking advice to improve use of my wing mirrors. It is gratifying to identify a skill that has actually improved between 80 and 86. If the assessor had thought I was unfit to drive, I would have been told so. Such assessments should be mandatory at 80 and every three years subsequently. The elderly should pay for them if they want to continue driving.

Professor Philip Graham

London

I fear this new campaign to encourage older drivers to hand in their car keys (Letters, 22 January) will result in 5, adding to the perils for pedestrians.

Simon White

Seaford, East Sussex

The Guardian, 2019

Tekst 3 Old drivers on the move

- 1p 4 What is the point made by Professor Philip Graham (first letter)?
- A Being allowed to drive is a fundamental right for any adult.
 - B Elderly drivers can drive as long as they are monitored regularly.
 - C Most senior citizens' driving skills remain constant over the years.
 - D There is no clear correlation between age and unsafe driving habits.
 - E Traffic regulations that take old drivers off the roads are overdue.
- 1p 5 Which of the following fits the gap in the second letter?
- A a substantial reduction in experienced motorists on our motorways
 - B a surge of new taxi companies set up to transport the elderly
 - C a swell of mobility scooters crowding the streets and pavements
 - D an increase in road rage incidents triggered by inexperienced driving

The influence of non-experts and amateur opinion

adapted from an article by Ashley Morgan

- 1 The internet today is a source of seemingly endless amounts of easily digestible material. Countless people contribute to its 'factual' information, and promote their own opinions as facts too. Through Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, people – particularly celebrities – are also able to promote products and ideas in a much more immediate and visual way. In addition, they can frame or reinvent themselves as experts in completely different areas than the ones they gained fame in. They have broken away from the activities that made them famous – acting, singing, or sport – and reinvented themselves as business people. They are now more than just promoters of certain products. They are the 'go to' for fashionable lifestyles.
- 2 That celebrities are moving into business is not such a surprise. Yet, the way in which they adopt expertise in matters on which they have no training is a new twist in the rise of the amateur. When Victoria Beckham, former member of pop group the Spice Girls, first launched her clothing line in 2008, fashion editors were ready to be sceptical, but influential magazines such as *Harper's Bazaar* and *Vogue* were impressed. Despite no apparent training in design – her initial 'expertise' in this matter came from her personal interest in clothing and being photographed wearing fashionable clothes – Beckham recently celebrated a decade as a fashion designer.
- 3 8, actress Gwyneth Paltrow is now a lifestyle and 'health' guru and her 'modern lifestyle brand' GOOP sells face-creams and other products under the umbrella of health and beauty. Despite the chorus of criticism against Paltrow and GOOP's 'pseudo-science', the company is now reportedly worth US\$250m.
- 4 These new experts don't even have to be famous for another reason to demonstrate expertise. Ella Mills, for example, is a UK blogger who, through documenting her illness and experimenting with food, became a staunch advocate of 'clean eating'. This helped launch her 'natural and honest' food brand, Deliciously Ella, without any experience as a dietitian.



- 5 While social media can be considered a force for good in education, the dominance of a 'point of view approach' in this sphere – rather than true expertise – 10 expert knowledge itself, and the idea that you spend time to train and gain qualifications in a chosen field before claiming expertise. Besides, as more people turn to the internet and social media for knowledge of all kinds, it might arguably be much harder to tell 'point of view approach' from empirical and factual research, as they now both appear in the same place. A recent example of this is the wider proliferation of pseudo-science. Pseudo-science itself is based on amateur opinions, and the issue with this is that social media becomes the supreme platform for perpetuating it.
- 6 As social media has proved that people can be successful with no obvious qualifications or training, and viewpoints that are presented increasingly confirm people's perspectives, scientific expertise might arguably be eroded. While many people have benefitted financially and in terms of social status, the knowledge that has emerged from social media is increasingly narrow and difficult to gauge.

theconversation.com, 2019

Tekst 4 The influence of non-experts and amateur opinion

- 1p 6 What is the point made about celebrities in paragraph 1?
- A They are often hired by companies as social media authorities.
 - B They can forge a new career for themselves through social media.
 - C They exploit their social media profile to get better advertising deals.
 - D They increasingly rely on social media to keep in the public eye.
- 1p 7 How does paragraph 2 relate to paragraph 1?
- A It counterbalances the point introduced in paragraph 1.
 - B It evaluates the point introduced in paragraph 1.
 - C It exemplifies the point introduced in paragraph 1.
 - D It questions the point introduced in paragraph 1.
- 1p 8 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A After all
 - B In contrast
 - C Similarly
 - D Therefore
- 1p 9 What does paragraph 4 make clear?
- A Anyone with a following can be seen as an authority on a certain subject nowadays.
 - B The best remedies for ailments are those tried and tested by sufferers themselves.
 - C The internet is starting to replace formal schooling as a primary source of knowledge.
- 1p 10 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
- A could have a negative impact on
 - B might lead to significant backing for
 - C will probably cause a revival of
- 1p 11 Which of the following becomes clear from paragraph 5?
- A A lot of unverified information is spreading and flourishing online.
 - B Social media steers people towards new insights and experiences.
 - C The digital community seems to reject most academic practices.
- 1p 12 How can the tone of paragraph 6 be characterised?
- A as concerned
 - B as confused
 - C as hopeful
 - D as mocking
 - E as neutral

Reading Faces: Why You Sometimes Get It Wrong



adapted from an article by Frank T. McAndrew PhD

- 1 Hundreds of studies over the past 50 years reveal that most of us can quickly and accurately distinguish basic emotional expressions from each other, even when the expression is present for as little as a tenth of a second. It is also well accepted that displaying emotion through the face is a universal, innate part of who we are. In other words, humans everywhere use the very same expressions to convey the very same feelings. There is even an area of our brain that is devoted solely to recognizing facial expressions. So why do we sometimes get it wrong?
- 2 For starters, we simply are not always looking. In our interactions with others, it would be considered 14-1 and more than a little bit creepy to stare fixedly at the face of the person with whom we are speaking. We look at others more when we are listening than when we are the ones speaking, but in either case, we frequently glance away. This means that we may miss very brief microexpressions that come and go in a fraction of a second, and these microexpressions will often reveal our partner's true feelings because they are less easy to control than more obvious emotional signals.
- 3 Also, the 'Display Rules' that are part of your culture's repertoire of 14-2 norms dictate that it is not always appropriate to show exactly what you are feeling. Display rules differ from culture to culture, with some cultures permitting more flexibility than others regarding the range and intensity of emotions that are acceptable in public. Every culture, however, has consistent expectations about how the public display of emotion should be handled.
- 4 One of my favorite examples of the pressure to act differently than we feel is what you usually see at the end of a beauty pageant or talent competition. Each of these contestants invariably beams with apparent joy at her good fortune, even when they do not win. The social pressure to smile and appear happy is so powerful that cultural norms overwhelm the display of feelings such as disappointment, envy, or anger that would almost certainly be more 14-3. And the winner, what does she do? She cries! Apparently, leaping up and down with joy and lording the victory over the also-rans is something that our culture has determined to be unseemly.

- 5 Also, we have probably all been in situations where a small 'White Lie' is 14-4: feigning gratitude for a well-intentioned gift that you hated; praising the cooking of the host after a terrible meal; offering encouraging words after the embarrassing karaoke performance of a friend. Anyway, you could say that both display rules and white lies are culturally accepted forms of deception.
- 6 Success in many occupations depends greatly upon the ability to manage emotional expressions. Actors, diplomats, lawyers, and sales representatives, among others, would not get very far without this skill. There are a few tried-and-true facial management techniques that we rely upon to keep true emotions hidden. Qualifying is a technique by which you immediately follow a genuine expression that has slipped out with a different expression, as if to say "pay no attention to what you just saw – this is how I *really* feel." Modulating is what you do when you turn the volume of an emotional expression up or down depending upon the circumstance. For example, imagine that you and one of your close friends have both applied to the same graduate school, and you get in but your friend does not. You will of course be happy about your acceptance, but you will almost certainly downplay the extent of your happiness in front of your friend. Falsifying is exactly what it sounds like – you completely fake an emotion by covering up the real expression and displaying a bogus one.
- 7 In short, as good as you are at reading the emotions of others, always remember that there will be times when you get the signals wrong – and that is 16 part of social life.

psychologytoday.com, 2019

Tekst 5 Reading Faces: Why You Sometimes Get It Wrong

‘So why do we sometimes get it wrong?’ (alineea 1)

- 2p 13 Welke twee verklaringen worden gegeven in alinea 2 tot en met 5 voor het feit dat mensen signalen uit gezichtsuitdrukkingen niet oppikken?
Geef antwoord in het Nederlands.

Vier van de onderstaande zeven woorden (a tot en met g) zijn uit de tekst weggelaten (zie **14-1**, **14-2**, **14-3** en **14-4**).

- 2p 14 Geef voor elke open plaats aan welk woord daar hoort.
Noteer de letter van het woord achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
Let op: er blijven drie woorden over.
- a behavioural
 - b deceptive
 - c fascinating
 - d genuine
 - e impolite
 - f necessary
 - g outdated

‘this is how I *really* feel’ (paragraph 6)

- 1p 15 How should this remark be interpreted?
- A as basically untruthful
 - B as completely outrageous
 - C as fairly humble
 - D as overly emotional

- 1p 16 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 7, judging from the text as a whole?
- A a dreary
 - B a shocking
 - C an attractive
 - D an unavoidable

Tekst 6

Het volgende fragment is het begin van een kort verhaal, over een moeder en dochter die samen reizen.

“Just Like Us”

by Vanessa Hua

It wasn't easy to get kicked out of Happy Trails RV Park and Camp. The owner put up with a lot, as long as you followed the rules. Put your fire out before turning in. Dump your trash each night and secure the lid to keep the raccoons away. No fireworks on the beach. Only if people fell to
5 shouting and shoving after a long day of drinking that slid into night did the owner call the cops. I won't abide fighting, she said.

But she let us go without summoning the authorities.

Mama and I had arrived at Happy Trails the spring I turned fourteen. We drove north on Highway 101, past the green hills and herds of cows in
10 Sonoma County, the billboards for the Indian casinos, the signs to Shelter Cove and the Lost Coast. Past Ukiah and Willits and Garberville and Phillipsville, each town smaller than the last. It seemed like we'd been driving forever in our truck camper and we were still in California.

We entered a grove of redwoods that kept the roads in a cool perpetual
15 twilight and not long after came upon a carved wooden cowboy sleeping in a crescent moon, the sign for Happy Trails. At the front counter, the woman studied our hair, our clothes. Our camper's shower had a lukewarm, faint spray, never wet enough.

"We're looking for a place to stay," Mama said.

20 "How many nights?" The woman wore a green velour tracksuit and a white visor tucked into her bobbed silver hair.

"Is there a discount for more nights?" Mama asked.

The woman peered at us. I didn't look much like either of my parents, with my tawny skin and dark brown hair that people mistook for Mexican or
25 Italian or Native American or Middle Eastern. Mama had sandy-blond hair and fair skin freckled from too much sun. In photos, my Chinese father had been lean and dark enough to disappear into my mother's shadow.

A fat man in flipflops came in and pulled out a cherry popsicle from the freezer case. "Thanks, Ma." He tossed the plastic wrapper toward the
30 trash can by the door. He missed but didn't pick it up. "That's my profit you're eating into," she grumbled. She must be the owner. "Alan. Alan!" He didn't acknowledge her and the screen door slammed behind him.

Fetching the wrapper, Mama asked the owner if she had any jobs around the campsite in exchange for a discount on the weekly rate. The owner
35 leaned forward for a closer look, checking my mother's hand – no ring. Please, I asked silently. Let us stay. Just for a while. A place to start over, maybe settle for more than a few weeks. For the last five months, Mama

and I had bunked down in RV parks, by warehouses and factories, and in superstore parking lots.

40 “I could use a little help around here,” the owner said. “I’m Margie.”

electricliterature.com

Tekst 6 “Just Like Us”

- 3p 17 Komen de volgende beweringen overeen met de inhoud van de tekst?
Noteer ‘wel’ of ‘niet’ achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 De moeder en dochter worden opstandig als ze zich aan allerlei regels moeten houden.
 - 2 De moeder en dochter komen aan bij een camping die in een dunbevolkt gebied lijkt te liggen.
 - 3 De dochter heeft het gevoel dat zij en haar moeder er wat onverzorgd uitzien.
 - 4 De moeder en dochter laten de zoon van Margie merken dat zijn gedrag onacceptabel is.
 - 5 Margie is benieuwd of de moeder een partner heeft.
 - 6 De moeder overtuigt Margie ervan dat ze ervaring heeft met het beheren van een camping.
- 1p 18 “‘Is there a discount for more nights?’ Mama asked.’ (line 22)
What other clue is given in the text that suggests that the mother and daughter have little money?
- A They have been staying in cheap and substandard locations for a while already.
 - B They have chosen not to fix the broken down water supply inside their mobile home.
 - C They have considered gambling to increase their tight budget.
 - D They have tried to economise by taking food from dumpsters.
- 1p 19 ‘Please, I asked silently. Let us stay.’ (regel 36)
In welke zin **eerder** in de tekst wordt duidelijk dat ze uiteindelijk worden weggestuurd?
Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

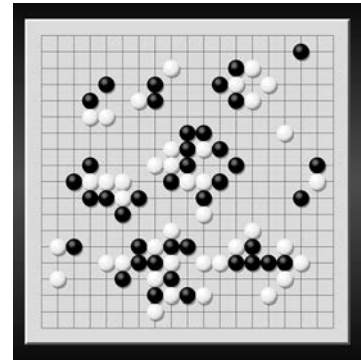
The Games People Play

The Game Maker for *The New York Times* (Yes! There is a Game Maker) explains.

adapted from an article by Sam Von Ehren

- 1 Why do people love games? As the Game Maker for *The New York Times*, I grapple with this question every day. The reductively easy answer is simple: They're fun! But why are they fun? Do they have to be fun? As we dig deeper and deeper, we find more questions. What even is a game? What is fun? My take on the appeal of games is also simple, if paradoxical. Games are a controlled form of freedom.
- 2 Games occupy a strange place in our cultural consciousness. Nearly everyone has played a game at some point in their lives. And yet, games are rarely discussed with the same reverence as other media like films or books. For most, games are like chocolate: a guilty pleasure consumed secretly. The game designer Sid Meier once remarked that "a game is a series of interesting choices." Navigating these choices shapes the course of play, laying bare who we are and how we think. Playing a game is an act of exposition.
- 3 When you play a game you make several agreements with your opponent. You agree to engage in a voluntary conflict against each other; to follow a system of rules to govern your conflict; and to accept the outcome of those interactions, declaring one the winner and the other a loser. We adhere to these agreements and rules faithfully, committing to and executing the game with little hesitation. Game designers call this alternate state of being "the magic circle". Imagine a circle drawn in chalk on a sidewalk. When we are inside the chalk we are "playing" the game. We'll only do what the rules of the game allow. We will try to win. When the game ends, we leave the circle and return to normal. The magic circle is what separates a game from reality.
- 4 I use the metaphor of a chalk line because the magic circle is not an absolute barrier or even a physical one. We can enter and exit the magic circle freely. We bring our bodies, personalities, and life experiences into the game. We take the memories and experience of the game with us when we leave. The chalk line casts a spell on that space of sidewalk and turns it into a space for playing.

- 5 Humans have always been drawn to this trick, finding novel ways to play within their environments. In prehistoric times, humans were playing games with sheep ankle bones called Knucklebones. Players balance a few bones on top of their hands, then toss a few in the air, capturing as many as possible on the way down. Go, a strategy game invented in ancient China, is still played, highlighting part of what is so fascinating about games. Although Go's origin is unclear, many scholars speculate that it was created to teach tactics and strategy. By entering the magic circle to play Go, we give ourselves permission to try, to fail, to lose, and when we stop playing, we carry that experience with us. The same is true for Chess, Poker, or any number of analog games.



- 6 Digital games take many of the powers of traditional analog games and ramp up both the rate of interaction and the complexity of the underlying systems, but I often find that analog games are a bit more playful. When playing an analog game, the only limitations are the rules you've agreed to. You can modify them at will, more easily creating playful experiences.
- 7 Games sometimes model real-world systems, allowing free exploration of their interlocking processes. The precursor to Monopoly, Elizabeth Magie's The Landlord's Game, was created to model and critique capitalism by giving players an opportunity to feel its failings first hand. It was not very fun, but that's OK. One of the dark secrets of game design is that games don't need to be fun to be meaningful. Games can help us deal with stress and give us the power to transform our living rooms, backyards, and online meetings into different playful realities.

nytimes.com, 2020

Tekst 7 The Games People Play

- 1p 20 What explanation for why games are fun does paragraph 1 present?
- A They are based on contradictory theories.
 - B They have become more complicated over time.
 - C They help people stay playful and relaxed.
 - D They provide room for play within limitations.
- 1p 21 What is the main point made in paragraph 3?
- When playing a game, people
- A behave more graciously than they do in the real world.
 - B can forget the worries that define the here and now.
 - C get the chance to refine skills they need in daily life.
 - D give themselves over to an alternative existence.

- 1p 22 What is the function of 'the metaphor of a chalk line' (paragraph 4)?
- A to emphasise that games and reality are completely unconnected
 - B to illustrate how games help people to make more sense of everyday reality
 - C to make clear that the border between games and reality can be easily crossed
 - D to question if drawing a line between games and reality is necessary
- 1p 23 What is the example of 'Go' in paragraph 5 meant to make clear?
- A that classic games are quite sophisticated
 - B that games can have practical purposes
 - C that games may prevent real-life conflicts
 - D that mankind needs games for survival
- 1p 24 Which advantage do analog games have over digital ones, according to paragraph 6?
- A They are cheap to produce.
 - B They are simple to play.
 - C They can be adapted.
 - D They engage players physically.
 - E They have a long history.
- 1p 25 Which conclusion does paragraph 7 lead up to?
- A Games can provide people with an escape from everyday life.
 - B Games that mirror true-life situations are the most enjoyable ones.
 - C It takes time for games to evolve towards their ideal form.
 - D Old-fashioned games can still be relevant to modern society.
- 1p 26 Which aspect of games is **not** discussed in this article?
- A They are potentially addictive.
 - B They can be educational.
 - C They provide entertainment.
 - D They reveal a player's nature.

Bear Necessities

adapted from a guest column for Michigan Local News by Brittany Peet, PETA¹⁾ Foundation



- 1 Kind people are drawn to facilities that rescue animals, a fact that many for-profit breeders, dealers and exhibitors use to their advantage. Claiming to offer refuge to animals in trouble brings visitors through the gates and donations in the mail. Case in point: Oswald's Bear Ranch, a roadside zoo that shamelessly markets itself as a rescue facility, even though it has only taken in three orphaned cubs in the last decade. By contrast, it has bred 13 cubs in the past 24 years and purchased or received 70 others from shady captive-breeding operations for use in photo ops.
- 2 This roadside zoo's owner, Dean Oswald, treats vulnerable bear cubs as 28. In the wild, cubs stay with their mothers for years, and premature separation of cubs from their mothers causes extreme distress to both. Experts believe that a cub's immune system does not fully develop until after about 12 months, but apparently, that's of little concern when there are coffers to be filled. Oswald has taken cubs as young as 6 weeks old to a bar.

- 3 Bear cubs can catch common human illnesses such as colds and the flu. Removing them from their mother before the period of natural weaning causes abnormalities in brain development that can lead to stereotypic (neurotic) behavior, compromise natural exploratory and social behavior, and can be detrimental to their mental and physical well-being throughout their lives. Bears avoid contact with humans, whom they perceive as predators, and being forced into close proximity with the public causes them to feel trapped and vulnerable. Such exposure is a constant, never-ending stressor. When not being used as photo props, bears at Oswald's exist in conditions that are incompatible with their needs. Cubs are confined to a concrete-floored enclosure, which can lead to foot injuries and is particularly damaging to young cubs, as their developing musculoskeletal systems are fragile and can easily be injured if they run or jump on a hard surface.
- 4 As a Michigan native, I find it infuriating to see this kind of blatant animal exploitation in my home state. 30 Take notorious tiger abuser Jeff Lowe, who was featured in Tiger King: he lived in Michigan for many years and kept big cats there. When I was a kid, I used to visit a park in nearby Mt. Pleasant. There, a bear named Smoky paced around his cramped pen. He has been dead for a long time, but his suffering motivated me to fight to ensure that other bears would not be sentenced to a life of exploitation.
- 5 Bears belong in the woods, not in the arms of the public. If you care about animals, never pay to interact with wildlife. Urge Oswald's to let the cubs and other bears be transferred to legitimate sanctuaries so they can spend the rest of their lives in comfort and peace.

Mlive.com, 2020

note 1 PETA = People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

Tekst 8 Bear Necessities

- 1p 27 What is said about Oswald's Bear Ranch in paragraph 1?
- A It gets money in ways that are clearly illegal.
 - B It has more bears than it can accommodate.
 - C It is only interested in selling bears.
 - D It pretends to be something it is not.

- 1p 28 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
A high-maintenance playmates
B luxury goods
C money-making tools
D uncontrollable animals
- 2p 29 Komen de volgende beweringen over beren in gevangenschap overeen met de inhoud van alinea 3?
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
1 Ze kunnen op den duur menselijk gedrag gaan vertonen.
2 Ze lijden er levenslang onder als ze op jonge leeftijd bij hun moeder worden weggehaald.
3 Ze voelen zich bedreigd als mensen dicht bij hen in de buurt zijn.
4 Ze worden traag en lui omdat ze eten krijgen zonder daar zelf voor te hoeven zorgen.
- 1p 30 Which of the following sentences fits the gap in paragraph 4?
A And Oswald isn't the only offender.
B Because Oswald started out better.
C But Oswald seems to have imitators.
D So that explains the focus on Oswald.
- 1p 31 What is the main goal of paragraph 5?
A to appeal to authorities to outlaw the practice of keeping animals in captivity
B to discourage people from observing animals that are forced to spend their lives in captivity
C to mobilise people to stop supporting the abuse of animals living in captivity

Feeling Upset? Try Writing

adapted from an article by Elizabeth Bernstein



- 1 People who write about a traumatic experience or difficult situation in a manner that psychologists refer to as “expressive writing” – recording their deepest thoughts and feelings – often show improved mental and physical health, says James Pennebaker, a psychology professor at the University of Texas. Dr. Pennebaker pioneered the scientific study of expressive writing as a coping mechanism to deal with trauma back in the 1980s.
- 2 Expressive writing is a specific technique, and it’s different from just writing in a journal. People need to reflect honestly and thoughtfully on a particular trauma or challenge, and do it in short sessions – 15 to 20 minutes for a minimum of three days is a good place to start.
- 3 Expressive writing works because it allows you to take a painful experience, identify it as a problem and make meaning out of it, experts say. Recognizing that something is bothering you is an important first step. Translating that experience into language forces you to organize your thoughts. And creating a narrative gives you a sense of control.
- 4 But there are a few cautions. Expressive writing isn’t a magical cure. It shouldn’t be used as a replacement for other treatments. And people coping with a severe trauma or depression may not find it useful to do on their own, without therapy.
- 5 Yet it can be a powerful coping tool for many, in large part because it helps combat the secrecy people often feel about a trauma, as well as their reluctance to face emotions. “The more you 34, the more trouble you will have with it, because you create a loop of trepidation and apprehension and increasing negative emotions,” says Brian Marx, a professor of psychiatry at the Boston University School of Medicine and deputy director of the behavioral science division of the National Center for PTSD.

- 6 Why write? Thinking or talking about an event can lead to ruminating, where you become lost in your emotions. But writing forces you to slow down, says Joshua Smyth, distinguished professor of biobehavioral health and of medicine at Pennsylvania State University, who studies expressive writing.
- 7 “The mere act of putting emotions on paper can dampen the neural activity in the threat area of the brain and increase activity in the regulatory area,” says Annette Stanton, chair of the department of psychology and professor of psychiatry and biobehavioral sciences at UCLA. Dr. Stanton’s research suggests that expressive writing can lead to lower depressive symptoms, greater positive mood and enhanced life appreciation. “Writing can increase someone’s acceptance of their experience, and acceptance is calming,” says Dr. Stanton.

wsj.com, 2020

Tekst 9 Feeling Upset? Try Writing

- 1p 32 Which of the following is said about ‘expressive writing’ in paragraphs 1-3?
- A It can teach you how to keep your emotions in check.
 - B It helps you get a better grip on what is bothering you.
 - C It is unclear whether it is effective in the long run.
 - D It loses its effectiveness if done without guidance.
- 1p 33 What is the main point made about ‘expressive writing’ in paragraph 4?
- A It cannot be combined with other remedies.
 - B It cannot be used to manage serious illnesses.
 - C It is not a substitute for professional care.
 - D It is not as beneficial as some people claim.
- 1p 34 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
- A avoid an issue
 - B disprove an argument
 - C examine a situation
 - D express a desire
- 1p 35 How does paragraph 7 relate to paragraph 6?
- A It contradicts the advantages of writing mentioned in paragraph 6.
 - B It explains the physical impact of writing introduced in paragraph 6.
 - C It shows that writing is more effective than suggested in paragraph 6.

Movie star mystery

- 1 Traditionally, streaming service Netflix has held statistics about its viewing figures close to its chest. It made an exception last week, however, with the announcement that 30 million subscriber accounts had streamed its new comedy thriller, *Murder Mystery*, in its first three days of release. Had it been released in the cinema, and if you imagine that for each account two people watched it, this would make it the third-best opening weekend ever.
- 2 Which just goes to show that 36-1, said Melanie McDonagh in *The Daily Mail*. According to her this Agatha Christie spoof, starring Jennifer Aniston and Adam Sandler as a hapless American couple who get drawn into a glamorous if implausible murder mystery, is lacking in anything resembling suspense, emotional depth or even humour.
- 3 Leo Benedictus of *The Guardian* also notices the film is cliché, but he thinks that's the point of a spoof. And he goes on to state that he finds it an amiable movie precisely because 36-2.
- 4 What *Murder Mystery* really proves is that, contrary to reports, 36-3, says Benjamin Lee in *The Guardian*. He explains how in the cinema, the biggest hits, like Marvel's Avenger movies, rely on franchise momentum more than on the draw of individual actors. But stars like Sandra Bullock and Ben Affleck, whose big screen record has been patchy, have found a new lease of life on Netflix. When Sandler signed a multi-movie deal with Netflix, pundits took it as proof the actor was washed up. On the contrary, it looks like he was just ahead of his time.



adapted from *THE WEEK*, 2019

Tekst 10 Movie star mystery

Drie van de onderstaande vijf zinnen (a tot en met e) zijn uit de tekst weggelaten (zie **36-1**, **36-2** en **36-3**).

- 2p **36** Geef voor elke open plaats aan welke zin daar hoort.
Noteer de letter van de zin achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
Let op: er blijven twee zinnen over.
- a a badly-scripted B-grade movie with cringeworthy dialogue can be remarkably original
 - b millions of couch potatoes can be wrong
 - c modern audiences are immune to old-fashioned movie-star charm
 - d the movie star is alive and well but he or she is just not to be found on the big screen anymore
 - e well-known actors playing stereotypical characters makes it such a guilty pleasure

‘Traditionally, streaming service Netflix has held statistics about its viewing figures close to its chest.’ (alinea 1)

- 1p **37** Wordt verderop in de tekst een verklaring gegeven voor het feit dat Netflix zijn kijkcijfers meestal niet deelt?
Zo nee, antwoord ‘Nee’. Zo ja, noteer het nummer van de alinea waarin dit gebeurt.

Tekst 11 New documentary by Ascher

- 2p **38** Komen de volgende beweringen overeen met de inhoud van de tekst?
Noteer ‘wel’ of ‘niet’ achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.

- 1 De eerste twee documentaires van Rodney Ascher waren een commercieel succes.
- 2 Volgens Sundance bevat *A Glitch in the Matrix* interessant beeldmateriaal.
- 3 *A Glitch in the Matrix* gaat over een theorie die al in de klassieke oudheid bestond.
- 4 *A Glitch in the Matrix* is een scherpe aanklacht tegen de oppervlakkigheid van de huidige tijd.

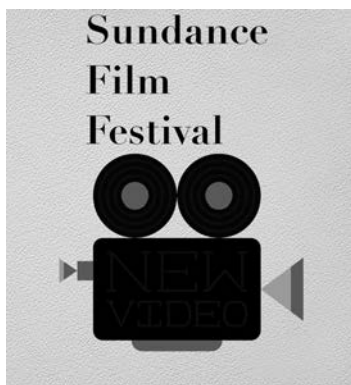
- 1p **39** Which of the following fits the gap in the text?
- A is transforming beyond recognition
 - B may have more than three dimensions
 - C might not be entirely real
 - D will be taken over by robots

- 1p **40** How can the tone of this text be characterised best?
- A as ambivalent
 - B as enthusiastic
 - C as mocking
 - D as mysterious

New documentary by Ascher

by David Pescovitz

Two years ago, I posted that my old pal Rodney Ascher, director of fantastically freaky documentaries like *Room 237*, about weird theories surrounding *The Shining*¹⁾, and *The Nightmare*, a study on sleep paralysis, was embarking on a new documentary project about people who believe that we're living in a simulation. At Rodney's request, I invited any Boing Boing readers who are convinced that our world is a digital creation to get in touch with him. Some of you did! I'm thrilled to say that the film, titled *A Glitch in the Matrix*, is now complete and will premiere next month at the 2021 Sundance Film Festival followed by a release by Magnolia Pictures! Congratulations, Rodney.



Here's what Sundance said about *A Glitch in the Matrix*:

This fascinating and visually stimulating documentary examines simulation theory – the idea that this world we live in 39. The theory is as old as Plato's Republic and as current as Elon Musk's Twitter feed and *A Glitch in the Matrix* traces its genesis over the years, from philosophical engagements by the ancient Greeks to modern explorations by Philip K. Dick,

the Wachowskis, and game theorists. Amidst advancing waves of technology within today's sophisticated digital culture, *A Glitch in the Matrix* explores the scientific possibility of simulation theory while interrogating it as a symptom of twenty-first century existential crises.

boingboing.net, 2020

noot 1 *The Shining* is een film uit 1980, gebaseerd op een thriller geschreven door Stephen King

Tekst 12

Lees eerst de opgave voordat je naar de tekst gaat.

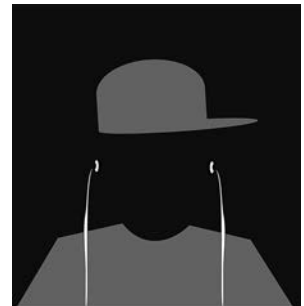
The remarkable history of the word 'hip'

adapted from a blog by Tom Dalzell

For more than 110 years, *hip* has found a prominent place in our slang, reshaping and repurposing itself every few decades to carry itself forward, from the early twentieth century's *hip* to today's *hipster* movement.

Hep or hip

For years *hep* and *hip* were used interchangeably. *Hep* was recorded first, on 9 May 1903, in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. The 'aware' sense of *hip* quickly grew to include 'world-wise', 'sophisticated', and 'up-to-date with trends in music, fashion, and speech'. It expanded to the verb *hip* in 1932, meaning 'to make aware'. *Hip* may be a simple, three-letter word, but its etymology (when used in this way) is a mystery. Holloway and Vass suggested in *The African Heritage of American English* that *hip* might be derived from Senegalese slaves, for whom *xipi* in their native Wolof language meant 'to have your eyes open, to be aware'.



Hepcats and hipsters

Hep gave way to *hepcat*, meaning a knowledgeable and fashionable jazz aficionado. In the September 1937 issue of *Downbeat*, a caption over a picture showing three male musicians and a female singer reads: '3 Hep Cats and a Hep Canary.' It was not until 1940 that we saw *hipcat*, meaning the same thing. This was also the case with *hepster* and *hipster* – *hepster* first appeared in the title of *Cab Calloway's Hepster's Dictionary*, punning no doubt on the rhyme with 'Webster'. *Hipster* would not appear until 1940, although it would soon outpace *hepster* in popularity. Both terms referred to a white fan of jazz, and usually of jazz played by black musicians.



Hippie



Next came the early sense of *hippie*. In the 1950s, *hippy* or *hippie* took on a somewhat derisive tone when applied to those who posed as *hipsters* but were not in fact the genuine article. The first use of *hippie* in a new 1960s countercultural/flower child sense came in a series of articles on the evolving Haight-Ashbury neighborhood of San Francisco by Michael Fallon which began running in the

San Francisco Examiner on 5 September 1965. Still using *beatnik* in the headline, Fallon used *hippies*, *heads*, and *beatniks* interchangeably in the body of the article.

Hip-hop

A tad over a decade later, *hip* showed up in *hip-hop*, referring to a subculture that originated in the black and Hispanic youth of America's inner cities, especially in the South Bronx neighborhood of New York in the late 1970s. The word *hip-hop*, like many of its slang giant peers, has several claimed parents, but no solid evidence supporting any of the claims. The earliest recorded usage found to date is from nine years after DJ Kool Herc began the experiments that produced the art form, in the 1979 song *Rapper's Delight*, with 'Said a hip hop the hibbit the hippidibby hip hip hoppa you don't stop'. Out of the scat context, the earliest usage is from the 24 February 1979 *New Pittsburgh Courier*, which reported that DJ Starski was "responsible for the derivation of the 'Hip-Hop'."

Hipster



Almost a century into its journey through American slang, *hip* had at least one more life up its sleeve in the form of the new *hipster* movement, referring to relatively affluent young Bohemians living in gentrifying neighborhoods. It is an opaque term, and one which is generally not used by anyone considered by others to be a *hipster*.

All in all, *hip* has had a remarkable and unusual slang life. Slang is usually short-lived and while there are examples of words that have risen, fallen, and risen again (*groovy*, *sweet* and *tasty* all come to mind), *hip* is unique in its ability to navigate 110 years, adding suffixes every few decades to emerge fresh and new. It has been a long and strange trip for *hip*, and there is nothing to suggest that there won't be a new *hip* variant again soon.

blog.oup.com, 2015

Tekst 12 The remarkable history of the word 'hip'

Lees eerst de opgave voordat je naar de tekst gaat.

'*hip* has found a prominent place in our slang' (aline 1)

- 1p 41 In welke zin verderop in de tekst wordt duidelijk gemaakt dat het bijzonder is dat het woord 'hip' al zo lang wordt gebruikt?

Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

EXAM IDIOM

4, 5, 9

ENGLISH CLASS READER

4

Feelings and attitudes

English > Dutch

attitude	His teachers complain about his bad attitude in class.	
	<i>Zijn docenten klagen over zijn slechte houding in de klas.</i>	<i>houding</i>
gratitude	I'll send her some flowers to show her my gratitude .	
	<i>Ik zal haar bloemen sturen om mijn dankbaarheid te tonen.</i>	<i>dankbaarheid</i>
polite	She sent me a polite letter thanking me for my invitation.	
	<i>Ze heeft me een beleefde brief gestuurd om me te bedanken voor mijn uitnodiging.</i>	<i>beleefd</i>
to praise	Mother praised me for my hard work at school.	
	<i>Moeder prees me omdat ik op school zo hard werkte.</i>	<i>prijzen</i>
to adore	Grandmother adores her grandchildren.	
	<i>Grootmoeder aanbidt haar kleinkinderen.</i>	<i>aanbidden</i>
reassuring	It was very reassuring to hear his voice on the phone.	
	<i>Het was erg geruststellend om zijn stem door de telefoon te horen.</i>	<i>geruststellend</i>
hostile	It's a pity she still is so hostile to her ex-husband.	
	<i>Het is jammer dat ze zich nog steeds zo vijandig opstelt tegenover haar ex-man.</i>	<i>vijandig</i>
appalling	These poor children live in appalling conditions.	
	<i>Deze arme kinderen leven onder vreselijke omstandigheden.</i>	<i>vreselijk</i>
desperate	When she saw her car had been stolen, she was desperate .	
	<i>Toen ze zag dat haar auto was gestolen, was ze wanhopig.</i>	<i>wanhopig</i>
to appal	People were appalled by his sudden death.	
	<i>De mensen waren verbijsterd over zijn plotselinge dood.</i>	<i>verbijsteren</i>
indignant	She wrote an indignant letter about the way she had been treated.	
	<i>Ze schreef een verontwaardigde brief over de manier waarop ze was behandeld.</i>	<i>verontwaardigd</i>

disdain	She looked at him with undisguised disdain . Ze keek naar hem met onverholen minachting .	minachting
outrage	The murders provoked outrage across the country. De moorden hebben in heel het land verontwaardiging opgeroepen.	verontwaardiging
rage	He flew into a rage and pulled out a gun. Hij ontstak in woede en haalde een geweer tevoorschijn.	woede
resentment	He is full of resentment towards his parents who had neglected him as a child. Hij zit vol haat jegens zijn ouders die hem als kind hadden verwaarloosd.	haat, wrok
furious	When I got home late, my dad was furious with me. Toen ik te laat thuis kwam, was mijn vader woedend op mij.	woedend
anxious	My mother always gets a bit anxious if we are not home on time. Mijn moeder raakt altijd wat ongerust als we niet op tijd thuis zijn.	ongerust
concerned	I'm a bit concerned about my sister's health. Ik ben een beetje bezorgd over de gezondheid van mijn zus.	bezorgd
anguish	Her anguish over her missing child speaks for itself. Haar enorme bezorgdheid en angst om haar vermiste kind spreken voor zich.	enorme bezorgdheid en angst
agonizing	He has to make an agonizing decision. Hij moet een zeer pijnlijke beslissing nemen.	zeer pijnlijk
to sense	She sensed she was being followed. Ze voelde dat ze gevolgd werd.	voelen
commitment	Her boss appreciates her for her commitment . Haar baas waardeert haar voor haar grote inzet .	grote inzet
tendency	Tim has a tendency to be sentimental. Tim heeft de neiging sentimenteel te zijn.	neiging
blunt	There's no need for you to give such blunt answers. Je hebt geen reden om zulke botte antwoorden te geven.	bot
patronising	'We only sell expensive sports cars here,' she said in a patronising way. 'Wij verkopen hier alleen dure sportauto's', zei ze op een neerbuigende manier.	neerbuigend

condescending	Don't talk to your staff in such a condescending , almost insulting way.	
	<i>Praat niet op zo'n neerbuigende, bijna beledigende manier tegen je personeel.</i>	neerbuigend
to reject	It's never nice to be rejected by someone.	
	<i>Het is nooit leuk om door iemand te worden afgewezen.</i>	afwijzen
prejudice	A judge must be free from prejudice .	
	<i>Een rechter moet vrij zijn van vooroordelen</i>	vooordeel
suspicious	There are some suspicious characters hanging around outside.	
	<i>Er hangen buiten een aantal verdachte figuren rond.</i>	verdacht
to envy	I envy your thick glossy hair.	
	<i>Ik benijd je om je dikke glanzende haar.</i>	benijden, benijden om
to bear	She can bear the pain well.	
	<i>Ze kan de pijn goed verdragen.</i>	verdragen
to grieve	He is still grieving over his wife.	
	<i>Hij treurt nog steeds over de dood van zijn vrouw.</i>	rouwen, treuren
to mourn	The whole nation mourned the death of Princess Diana.	
	<i>Het hele volk treurde over de dood van prinses Diana.</i>	rouwen over, treuren over
pledge	They made a pledge to work for the freedom of their country.	
	<i>Zij deden een plechtige belofte te werken voor de vrijheid van hun land.</i>	plechtige belofte
to dedicate to	He has dedicated his life to his country.	
	<i>Hij heeft zijn leven gewijd aan zijn land.</i>	wijden aan
reluctantly	She reluctantly cleaned up her room.	
	<i>Ze ruimde haar kamer met tegenzin op.</i>	met tegenzin
to be eager	She's eager to meet you.	
	<i>Ze wil je heel graag ontmoeten.</i>	heel graag willen
keen	My parents are keen walkers.	
	<i>Mijn ouders zijn enthousiaste wandelaars.</i>	enthousiast
overwhelmed	She was overwhelmed by all the flowers she'd received.	
	<i>Ze was overweldigd door alle bloemen die ze had ontvangen.</i>	overweldigd
to long	She longs to go back to her native country.	
	<i>Ze verlangt er sterk naar terug te keren naar haar vaderland.</i>	sterk verlangen



Do you remember?

A. Fill in the correct word. There are two words too many.

appalling, concerned, condescending, eager, hostile, overwhelmed, suspicious

- 1 They were ____ with grief when their baby died.
- 2 Our neighbour is rather ____ and can get quite verbally aggressive.
- 3 Brian was ____ to get home and play with his new toy.
- 4 The public were warned to look out for ____ packages.
- 5 After his ____ behaviour, we had no option but to fire him.

B. Fill in the correct word. There are two words too many.

adore, appal, dedicate to, envy, grieve, reject, sense

- 1 My dad was ____ed by the lack of staff in the hospital.
- 2 They have one daughter and they ____ her.
- 3 When we entered the house, we ____d there was something wrong.
- 4 Not liking your job very much, I understand why you ____ your sister's commitment to her work.
- 5 The government and the people ____ over the terrible tragedy that took place on Saturday.

Dutch>English

negeren	Ik weet niet waarom Robin mij de laatste tijd negeert . <i>I don't know why Robin has been ignoring me lately.</i> to ignore
ergeren	Zijn gedrag ergert me. <i>His behaviour annoys me.</i> to annoy
weigeren	Ik weiger deze rekening te betalen. <i>I refuse to pay this bill.</i> to refuse
lijden	Hij heeft veel geleden toen zijn vrouw hem verliet. <i>He suffered a lot when his wife left him.</i> to suffer
walgelijk	Zijn beledigende opmerkingen zijn echt walgelijk . <i>His insulting remarks are really disgusting.</i> disgusting
eerlijk gezegd	Eerlijk gezegd kan het me niets schelen. <i>Frankly, I couldn't care less.</i> frankly
helaas	Helaas is het niet zo eenvoudig als jij denkt. <i>Unfortunately, it's not as simple as you think.</i> unfortunately
verwarrend	Het is verwarrend om twee versies van hetzelfde ongeluk te horen. <i>It's confusing to hear two versions of the same accident.</i> confusing
gênant	Het was gênant toen ik mijn drankje morste op haar bloes. <i>It was embarrassing when I spilled my drink on her shirt.</i> embarrassing
erop staan	De leraar staat erop dat wij een Engelse penfriend hebben. <i>The teacher insists that we have an English pen friend.</i> to insist
doen denken aan	Zij doet me denken aan haar moeder. <i>She reminds me of her mother.</i> to remind of
vertrouwen	Ik heb het volste vertrouwen in hem. <i>I have the fullest confidence in him.</i> confidence
bewonderen	Ik bewonder hem om zijn harde werk. <i>I admire him for his hard work.</i> to admire
bui	Hij is in een slechte bui vandaag. <i>He's in a bad mood today.</i> mood
van streek	Ze was van streek door die beslissing. <i>She was upset by that decision.</i> upset

Language functions

Zo kun je aangeven dat je je redelijk goed voelt als iemand vraagt hoe het met je gaat:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| > Het kan slechter. | <i>It could be worse.</i> |
| > Het gaat wel, dank je. | <i>Not too bad, thank you.</i> |
| > Mag niet klagen. | <i>Can't complain.</i> |
| > Het ergste is achter de rug. | <i>I'm over the worst.</i> |

Zo kun je aangeven dat je je goed voelt:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| > Prima, dank je. | <i>I'm fine, thank you.</i> |
| > Kon niet beter. | <i>Never better.</i> |
| > Ik heb niets te klagen. | <i>I've got nothing to complain about.</i> |
| > Heel goed, dank je. | <i>I'm very well, thank you.</i> |

Do you remember?

C. Fill in the correct English words for the Dutch words in brackets.

- 1 (Eerlijk gezegd), it doesn't surprise me in the least.
- 2 Using the desperation of terminally ill people for entertainment purposes is absolutely (walgelijk).
- 3 Our teachers (erop staan) that we do our homework ourselves.
- 4 How (gênant) to be found out as a liar!
- 5 I didn't (negeren) you on purpose. I just didn't recognize you.

5

Quality, frequency
and extent

English > Dutch

rewarding	Helping handicapped people can be very rewarding . <i>Gehandicapte mensen helpen kan erg dankbaar zijn.</i>	<i>dankbaar</i>
fashionable	She usually wears fashionable clothes. <i>Ze draagt gewoonlijk kleren die in de mode zijn.</i>	<i>in de mode, modieus</i>
extraordinary	He told us the story of his extraordinary escape. <i>Hij vertelde ons het verhaal van zijn uitzonderlijke ontsnapping.</i>	<i>uitzonderlijk</i>
thorough	The police searched the house thoroughly . <i>De politie doorzocht het huis grondig.</i>	<i>grondig</i>
accurate	He gave the police an accurate description of the robber. <i>Hij gaf de politie een nauwkeurige beschrijving van de overvaller.</i>	<i>nauwkeurig</i>
appropriate	He wasn't wearing appropriate clothes at the funeral. <i>Hij droeg geen gepaste kleren bij de begrafenis.</i>	<i>gepast, geschikt</i>
entire	I was at home the entire morning. <i>Ik was de hele ochtend thuis.</i>	<i>heel</i>
extensive	There will be extensive repairs to the motorway. <i>Er komen uitgebreide herstelwerkzaamheden aan de snelweg.</i>	<i>uitgebreid</i>
substantial	He wants to make substantial changes. <i>Hij wil flinke veranderingen doorvoeren.</i>	<i>flink, aanzienlijk</i>
considerable	The damage to the car was considerable . <i>De schade aan de auto was aanzienlijk.</i>	<i>aanzienlijk</i>
harsh	She deserves harsh punishment. <i>Zij verdient een streng straf.</i>	<i>streng</i>
severe	We had a severe winter last year. <i>We hebben vorig jaar een streng winter gehad.</i>	<i>streng</i>

smooth	The baby's skin was as smooth as silk.	
	<i>De huid van de baby was zo glad als zijde.</i>	<i>glad</i>
numerous	Your report contains numerous mistakes.	
	<i>Jouw rapport bevat talrijke fouten.</i>	<i>talrijk</i>
sufficient	I'm glad I've got sufficient time for this project.	
	<i>Ik ben blij dat ik voldoende tijd heb voor dit project.</i>	<i>voldoende</i>
huge	He lives in a huge house.	
	<i>Hij woont in een enorm huis.</i>	<i>enorm</i>
vast	The brain is like a vast computer.	
	<i>De hersens zijn als een enorme computer.</i>	<i>enorm</i>
narrow	The corridor is too narrow for two people.	
	<i>De gang is te smal voor twee mensen.</i>	<i>smal</i>
gorgeous	The bride looked gorgeous .	
	<i>De bruid zag er prachtig uit.</i>	<i>prachtig</i>
bleak	Now that he's lost his job his future looks bleak .	
	<i>Nu hij zijn baan kwijt is, ziet zijn toekomst er troosteloos uit.</i>	<i>troosteloos</i>
trivial	Why does he get angry over such trivial matters?	
	<i>Waarom wordt hij boos over zulke onbelangrijke dingen?</i>	<i>onbelangrijk</i>
superficial	He's fun to be with, but he's rather superficial .	
	<i>Hij is leuk gezelschap, maar hij is tamelijk oppervlakkig.</i>	<i>oppervlakkig</i>
moderate	The wind will be light to moderate .	
	<i>De wind zal licht tot matig zijn.</i>	<i>matig</i>
tedious	I wouldn't like to have such a tedious job.	
	<i>Ik zou niet graag zo'n saaie baan willen hebben.</i>	<i>saaï, eentonig</i>
incoherent	His speech was incoherent . I couldn't follow him.	
	<i>Zijn toespraak was onsamenhangend. Ik kon hem niet volgen.</i>	<i>onsamenhangend</i>
outrageous	Nowadays prices of houses are outrageous .	
	<i>De huizenprijzen zijn tegenwoordig schandalig.</i>	<i>schandalig</i>
inevitable	The fight between them was inevitable .	
	<i>Het gevecht tussen hen was onvermijdelijk.</i>	<i>onvermijdelijk</i>
virtually	My grandfather is virtually deaf.	
	<i>Mijn grootvader is vrijwel doof.</i>	<i>vrijwel, praktisch</i>
rapid	The 1990s were a period of rapid change.	
	<i>De jaren 90 waren een periode van snelle veranderingen.</i>	<i>snel</i>

to surpass	The results surpassed our expectations.	
	<i>De uitslag overtrof onze verwachtingen.</i>	<i>overtreffen</i>
increasingly	The minister got increasingly irritated by the reporter's questions.	
	<i>De minister raakte steeds meer geïrriteerd door de vragen van de journalist.</i>	<i>steeds meer</i>
invariably	My bus is invariably late.	
	<i>Mijn bus is altijd te laat.</i>	<i>altijd</i>
similar	My mother and I have similar political views.	
	<i>Mijn moeder en ik hebben dezelfde politieke standpunten.</i>	<i>dezelfde</i>
approximately	Approximately 800 people were killed in the earthquake.	
	<i>Er zijn ongeveer 800 mensen omgekomen bij de aardbeving.</i>	<i>ongeveer</i>
potential	He is seen as the potential leader of the new party.	
	<i>Hij wordt gezien als de mogelijke leider van de nieuwe partij.</i>	<i>mogelijk</i>
consistently	The Prime Minister has consistently denied the rumours.	
	<i>De premier heeft de geruchten consequent ontkend.</i>	<i>steeds, consequent</i>
genuine	Is this diamond genuine or is it fake?	
	<i>Is deze diamant echt of is hij nep?</i>	<i>echt</i>
artificial	Are those flowers real or artificial ?	
	<i>Zijn deze bloemen echt of namaak?</i>	<i>namaak, niet echt, kunst</i>
distinct	These two ideas are quite distinct .	
	<i>Deze twee ideeën zijn totaal verschillend.</i>	<i>verschillend</i>
merely	I merely want to know what time it is. That's all.	
	<i>Ik wil alleen weten hoe laat het is. Dat is alles.</i>	<i>alleen, slechts</i>



Do you remember?

A. Fill in the correct word. There are two words too many.

distinct, entire, extraordinary, moderate, smooth, sufficient, superficial

- 1 They wanted to form a new and completely ____ political party.
- 2 Whatever is that ____ object in the sky? – No idea.
- 3 The surface of the water was as ____ as glass.
- 4 This spaghetti should be ____ for eight people.
- 5 His last three albums have not been huge but ____ successes.

B. Fill in the correct word. There are two words too many.

accurate, appropriate, inevitable, rapid, severe, substantial, thorough

- 1 We expect ____ profits from the transaction. Just you wait and see.
- 2 This is a school for children with ____ learning difficulties.
- 3 Are you sure your information is true and ____?
- 4 Mum and dad are giving the house a ____ cleaning, not missing one single spot.
- 5 If you climb snowy mountains, you should wear ____ clothes.

Dutch > English

veelvoorkomend	'Smith' is een veelvoorkomende naam in Engeland.	
	'Smith' is a common name in England.	common
over het algemeen	Ik sta over het algemeen om half acht op.	
	I generally get up at half past seven.	generally
tamelijk	Deze band is tamelijk onbekend.	
	This band is rather unknown.	rather
boeiend	Ik vond de hele film boeiend .	
	I found the whole film fascinating .	fascinating
uitzonderlijk	Zo'n prestatie is uitzonderlijk .	
	An achievement like that is exceptional .	exceptional
terecht	Hij heeft terecht reden om te klagen.	
	He has just cause to complain.	just
nauwelijks	Ik ken hem nauwelijks .	
	I hardly know him.	hardly
heel klein	Kijk eens naar de heel kleine tenen van de baby.	
	Look at the baby's tiny toes.	tiny
weinig (+ enkelvoud)	Sorry, maar ik heb weinig tijd.	
	Sorry, but I've got little time.	little
weinig (+ meervoud)	Er waren weinig mensen op het feest.	
	There were few people at the party.	few
meerderheid	In Groot-Brittannië zijn de vrouwen in de meerderheid .	
	In Great Britain women are in the majority .	majority
minderheid	Gelukkig zijn de mensen die hier problemen veroorzaken in de minderheid .	
	Fortunately, the people causing problems here are in the minority .	minority
geschikt	Deze film is niet geschikt voor kinderen.	
	This film is not suitable for children.	suitable
waardevol	Hij gaf de politie waardevolle informatie.	
	He gave the police valuable information.	valuable
zoals het hoort	Mijn computer werkt nog steeds niet zoals het hoort .	
	My computer is still not working properly .	properly



Language functions

Zo kun je bezorgdheid uitdrukken:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| > Wat is er met jou aan de hand? | <i>What's the matter with you?</i> |
| > Waar zit je over in? | <i>What's worrying you?</i> |
| > Er zit me iets dwars. | <i>Something's bothering me.</i> |
| > Ik maak me zorgen over mijn moeder. | <i>I'm worried about my mother.</i> |

Zo kun je medeleven tonen:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| > Wat jammer. | <i>What a pity/shame.</i> |
| > Dat is erg (voor je). | <i>I'm sorry to hear that.</i> |
| > Wat vreselijk! | <i>How terrible!</i> |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| > Dat moet een hele klap voor je geweest zijn. | <i>That must have been quite a blow for you.</i> |
|--|--|



Do you remember?

C. Fill in the correct English words for the Dutch words in brackets.

- 1 The vast (*meerderheid*) approved of the proposal.
- 2 I'm afraid I've got very (*weinig*) money on me.
- 3 This bike doesn't ride (*zoals het hoort*).
- 4 Houses are (*tamelijk*) expensive nowadays.
- 5 The punishment she got was (*terecht*) if you ask me.

9

Communication and information

English > Dutch

gossip	I don't believe the gossip about the minister. <i>Ik geloof de roddels over de minister niet.</i>	<i>roddel</i>
rumour	Never listen to rumours . <i>Luister nooit naar geruchten.</i>	<i>gerucht</i>
subject	Don't change the subject , please. <i>Verander alstublieft niet van onderwerp.</i>	<i>onderwerp</i>
topic	The topic of this article is the environment. <i>Het onderwerp van dit artikel is het milieu.</i>	<i>onderwerp</i>
to announce	His death was announced on the 8 o'clock news. <i>Zijn dood werd aangekondigd in het nieuws van 8 uur.</i>	<i>aankondigen</i>
to convey	The minister conveyed to me her desire to resolve the problem swiftly. <i>De minister deelde me haar wens mee om het probleem snel op te lossen.</i>	<i>meedelen</i>
to endorse	The plan was endorsed by all parties involved. <i>Het plan werd door alle betrokken partijen goedgekeurd.</i>	<i>goedgekeuren</i>
to preach	The priest preached about the powers of good and evil. <i>De priester preekte over de krachten van het goede en het kwade.</i>	<i>preken</i>
statement	At three o'clock the minister is going to make a statement . <i>Om drie uur legt de minister een verklaring af.</i>	<i>verklaring</i>
gesture	She made a rude gesture at the other driver. <i>Zij maakte een grof gebaar naar de andere chauffeur.</i>	<i>gebaar</i>
tabloid	The tabloids discussed his divorce in detail. <i>De roddelbladen gingen uitvoerig in op zijn scheiding.</i>	<i>roddelblad</i>
headlines	Tabloids often use enormous headlines . <i>Roddelbladen gebruiken vaak enorme koppen.</i>	<i>koppen, krantenkoppen</i>

slip of the tongue	Sorry I said that. It was a slip of the tongue .	
	Sorry dat ik dat zei. Het was een verspreking .	verspreking
issue	My dad likes reading about political issues .	
	Mijn vader leest graag over politieke kwesties .	kwestie
ratings	Advertisers are especially interested in ratings .	
	Adverteerders zijn vooral geïnteresseerd in kijkcijfers .	kijkcijfers
to highlight	The report highlights the need for better safety.	
	Het rapport benadrukt de behoefte aan meer veiligheid.	benadrukken
newsagent	You can get this paper at your local newsagent's .	
	U kunt deze krant bij uw plaatselijke kiosk krijgen.	kiosk, krantenverkoper
editor	He is the editor -in-chief of 'The Independent'.	
	Hij is de hoofd redacteur van 'The Independent'.	redacteur
data	We haven't got enough data about this disease.	
	We hebben niet genoeg gegevens over deze ziekte.	gegevens
abbreviation	Why is abbreviation such a long word?	
	Waarom is afkorting zo'n lang woord?	afkorting
to browse	I was browsing in a magazine to kill time.	
	Ik bladerde in een tijdschrift om de tijd te doden.	bladeren
survey	We're doing a survey about TV commercials.	
	Wij doen een onderzoek naar reclamespotjes op tv.	enquête, onderzoek, marktonderzoek
poll	There are always polls just before elections.	
	Er zijn altijd opiniepeilingen vlak voor verkiezingen.	opiniepeiling
to indicate	I indicated that his help was not welcome.	
	Ik gaf te kennen dat zijn hulp niet welkom was.	te kennen geven
to imply	Her refusal to cooperate implies her guilt.	
	Uit haar weigering mee te werken blijkt haar schuld.	blijken uit, laten doorschemeren
to refer	I hope his accusations did not refer to me.	
	Ik hoop dat zijn beschuldigingen niet naar mij verwezen .	verwijzen
to claim	He claims to own the car, but I don't believe him.	
	Hij beweert dat hij de eigenaar is van de auto, maar ik geloof hem niet.	beweren
to evade	Answer honestly and stop evading my questions.	
	Geef eerlijk antwoord en houd ermee op mijn vragen te ontwijken .	ontwijken

regardless of	He decided to tell his parents regardless of the consequences. <i>Hij besloot het zijn ouders te vertellen ongeacht de consequenties.</i>	<i>ongeacht</i>
significance	Some people fail to see the significance of the things they do every day. <i>Sommige mensen zien niet het belang van de dingen die ze elke dag doen.</i>	<i>belang</i>
incomprehensible	I shrugged my shoulders because he whispered an incomprehensible message to me. <i>Ik haalde mijn schouders op omdat hij een onbegrijpelijke boodschap naar mij fluisterde.</i>	<i>onbegrijpelijk</i>
oral	When are you having your English oral exam? <i>Wanneer heb jij je mondeling examen Engels?</i>	<i>mondeling</i>
verbal	She gave a verbal description of the place. <i>Ze gaf een mondelijke beschrijving van de plaats.</i>	<i>mondeling</i>
to exaggerate	The tabloids have exaggerated the minister's illness. <i>De roddelbladen hebben de ziekte van de minister overdreven.</i>	<i>overdrijven</i>
to emphasize	I can't emphasize the seriousness of this enough. <i>Ik kan de ernst hiervan niet genoeg benadrukken.</i>	<i>benadrukken</i>
to contradict	The newspaper reports about the accident contradict each other. <i>De krantenberichten over het ongeluk spreken elkaar tegen.</i>	<i>tegenspreken</i>
in italics	Why is this sentence in italics ? <i>Waarom is deze zin schuingedrukt?</i>	<i>cursief, schuingedrukt</i>
to persuade	Advertisements try to persuade you to buy something. <i>Advertenties proberen je over te halen iets te kopen.</i>	<i>overhalen</i>
to assure	She assured her daughter that everything was going to be all right. <i>Ze verzekerde haar dochter dat alles goed zou komen.</i>	<i>verzekeren</i>
to acknowledge	He was acknowledged as their leader. <i>Hij werd erkend als hun leider.</i>	<i>erkennen</i>



Do you remember?

A. Fill in the correct word. There are two words too many.

gesture, issue, italics, ratings, rumour, survey, topic

- 1 The angry motorist made an obscene ____ to the pedestrian.
- 2 That television serial has fallen in the ____ this week.
- 3 We are carrying out a ____ to find out what people think of their local bus service.
- 4 I heard a ____ that she's leaving, but apparently there's nothing in it.
- 5 The sentences in ____ are the president's exact words.

B. Fill in the correct word. There are two words too many.

acknowledge, browse, contradict, convey, emphasize, exaggerate, persuade

- 1 The general finally ____d that his army had been defeated.
- 2 She ____d the importance of fresh fruit and vegetables in the diet.
- 3 Don't ____, Ralph. It wasn't that expensive.
- 4 She used her womanly charms to ____ him to change his mind.
- 5 The patient ____ed his gratitude to the medical staff.

Dutch>English

aantekeningen maken	We moesten aantekeningen maken tijdens de les.	
	<i>We had to make notes in class.</i>	<i>to make notes</i>
kijker	Veel kijkers hebben geklaagd over dat programma.	
	<i>A lot of viewers have complained about that programme.</i>	<i>viewer</i>
toegeven	Ik moet toegeven dat ik ongelijk had.	
	<i>I have to admit that I was wrong.</i>	<i>to admit</i>
uitgeven	Deze roman is vorig jaar uitgegeven .	
	<i>This novel was published last year.</i>	<i>to publish</i>
uitzenden	Het tenniskampioenschap wordt live uitgezonden .	
	<i>The tennis championship is broadcast live.</i>	<i>to broadcast</i>
de boodschap overbrengen	Is de schrijver erin geslaagd om de boodschap over te brengen ?	
	<i>Has the writer succeeded in getting the message across?</i>	<i>to get the message across</i>
reclamespotje	Wat is jouw lievelings reclamespotje op tv?	
	<i>What's your favourite commercial on TV?</i>	<i>commercial</i>
middel	Internet is een goed communicatiemiddel, nietwaar?	
	<i>The Internet is a good means of communication, isn't it?</i>	<i>means</i>
mobieltje	Net op dat moment ging zijn mobieltje af.	
	<i>Just then, his mobile phone rang.</i>	<i>cellphone (AE), mobile phone (BE)</i>
sms'en	Waarom sms je hem niet om hem uit te nodigen voor het feest?	
	<i>Why don't you text message him to invite him to the party?</i>	<i>to text message</i>
indruk	Je krijgt nooit een tweede kans om een eerste indruk te maken.	
	<i>You never get a second chance to make a first impression.</i>	<i>impression</i>
contact houden	We houden contact via e-mail.	
	<i>We'll keep in touch by e-mail.</i>	<i>to keep in touch</i>
meedelen	Hij deelde ons mee dat hij ging vertrekken.	
	<i>He informed us that he was going to leave.</i>	<i>to inform</i>
overtuigen	Ik kon hem niet overtuigen van zijn ongelijk.	
	<i>I couldn't convince him he was wrong.</i>	<i>to convince</i>
vertaling	Wat vind je van de Engelse vertaling van deze Nederlandse zin?	
	<i>What do you think of the English translation of this Dutch sentence?</i>	<i>translation</i>

Language functions

Zo kun je je voorstellen en naar iemand vragen aan de telefoon:

- | | |
|---|---|
| > Met Rick. | <i>(This is) Rick speaking.</i> |
| > Kunt u me doorverbinden met Tom, alstublieft? | <i>Could you put me through to Tom, please?</i> |
| > Ik zou graag met iemand willen spreken die me informatie kan geven over horloges. | <i>I'd like to talk to someone who can give me information about watches.</i> |

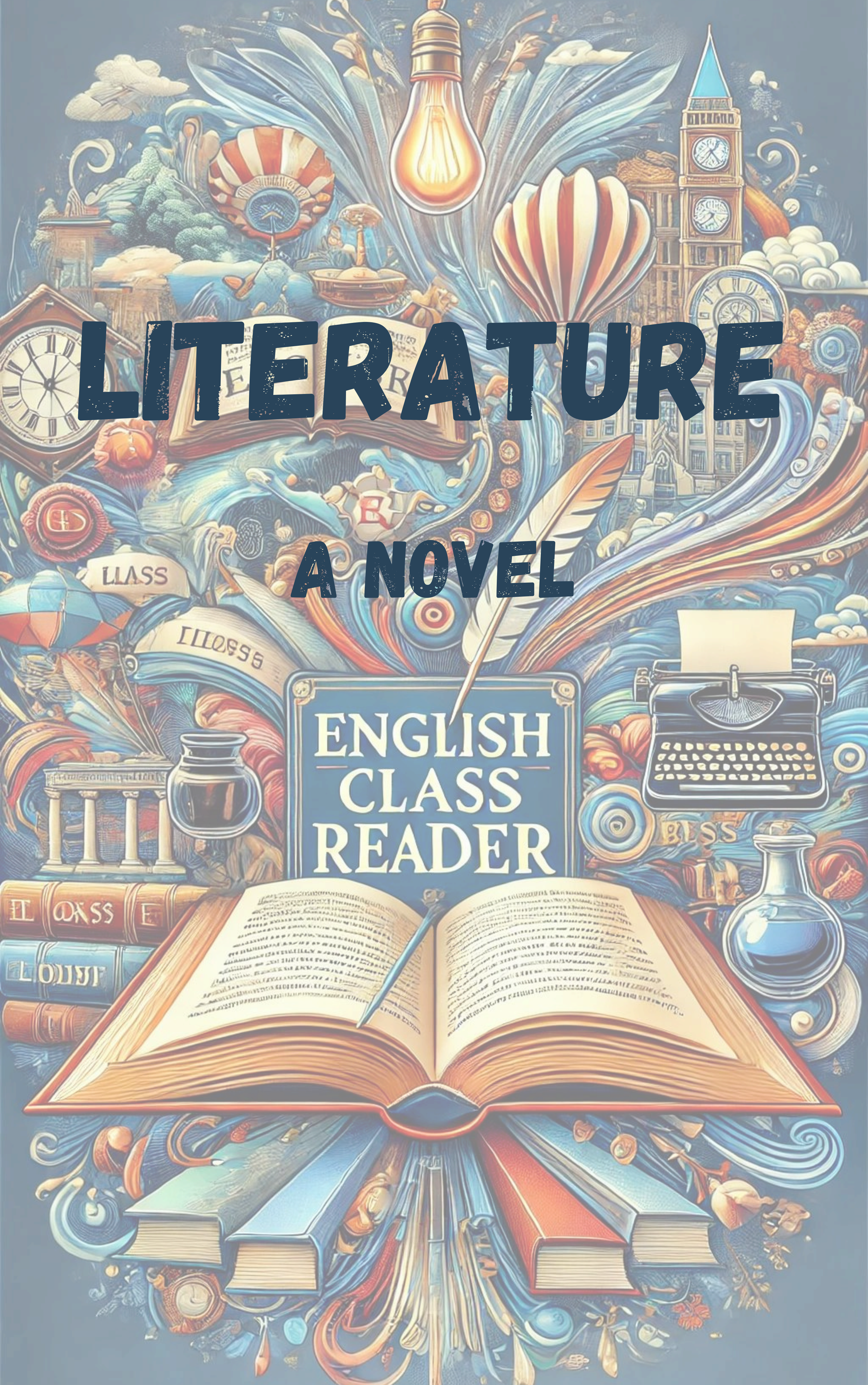
Zo kun je aan de telefoon om informatie vragen:

- | | |
|--|---|
| > Ik bel om te informeren of u mijn pakketje hebt ontvangen. | <i>I'm calling to find out if you have received my package.</i> |
| > Ik bel over de cd die u mij heeft gestuurd. | <i>I'm calling about the CD you've sent me.</i> |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| > Kunt u uitzoeken wanneer ik het pakje kan verwachten? | <i>Can you find out when I will receive the package?</i> |
|---|--|

Do you remember?

C. Fill in the correct English words for the Dutch words in brackets.

- 1 Can you give me a French (*vertaling*) of this letter, please?
- 2 They will (*uitzenden*) the interview on TV tonight at nine.
- 3 We had agreed to (*contact houden*).
- 4 I have to (*toegeven*) that you were right and I was wrong.
- 5 Sport is always a good (*middel*) to do something for a good cause.



LITERATURE

A NOVEL

ENGLISH
CLASS
READER

Book title:



A Good girls guide to murder

5 Have


Reader

Literature

The Great Gatsby

The Hate U Give

Lord of the Flies




Period 2 Literature



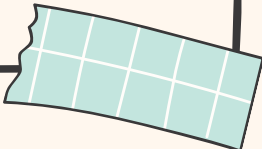
OBJECTIVE

IN THIS ASSIGNMENT, YOU WILL CHOOSE A BOOK TO READ, MAKE NOTES WHILE READING, AND COMPLETE A PRACTICAL TASK BASED ON THE BOOK DURING A FUTURE CLASS. YOU WILL HAVE SEVERAL TASK OPTIONS TO CHOOSE FROM. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU BRING A PHYSICAL COPY OF THE BOOK TO CLASS AND COME PREPARED WITH ANNOTATIONS, UNDERLINED PASSAGES, OR NOTES ON STICKY NOTES.



CHOOSING THE RIGHT BOOK

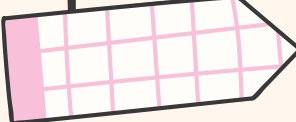
FINDING A BOOK THAT SUITS YOUR INTERESTS IS KEY TO ENJOYING YOUR READING EXPERIENCE. FOLLOW THESE TIPS TO CHOOSE A BOOK THAT MATCHES YOUR PREFERENCES:

1. REFLECT ON YOUR INTERESTS: THINK ABOUT GENRES YOU ENJOY. ALSO, CONSIDER THEMES THAT APPEAL TO YOU, SUCH AS ADVENTURE, COMING-OF-AGE STORIES, OR SOCIAL ISSUES.
 2. READ REVIEWS OR SUMMARIES. IF A BOOK SOUNDS INTERESTING, IT MIGHT BE WORTH A CLOSER LOOK.
 3. CHECK THE LENGTH AND LANGUAGE: MAKE SURE THE BOOK IS APPROPRIATE FOR YOUR READING LEVEL AND THAT THE LENGTH IS MANAGEABLE.
 4. BROWSE THE FIRST CHAPTER: READ THE FIRST FEW PAGES OR A CHAPTER TO SEE IF THE AUTHOR'S WRITING STYLE ENGAGES YOU.
- 



READING THE BOOK

AS YOU READ, MAKE SURE TO:

- USE A PHYSICAL COPY: E-BOOKS OR DIGITAL VERSIONS ARE NOT ALLOWED FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT. YOU NEED TO BRING THE BOOK TO CLASS.
 - TAKE NOTES: ANNOTATE IMPORTANT QUOTES, KEY EVENTS, CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT, OR THEMES. YOU CAN UNDERLINE PASSAGES, WRITE NOTES IN THE MARGINS, OR USE STICKY NOTES.
 - TRACK YOUR THOUGHTS AND QUESTIONS: WRITE DOWN ANY IDEAS, QUESTIONS, OR REACTIONS YOU HAVE WHILE READING. THIS WILL HELP YOU PREPARE FOR THE PRACTICAL TASK.
- 




PRACTICAL TASK

DURING THE LESSON, YOU WILL BE ASKED TO COMPLETE ONE OF SEVERAL PRACTICAL TASKS BASED ON YOUR BOOK. THE TASKS WILL BE CREATIVE AND ANALYTICAL, ALLOWING YOU TO EXPLORE THE BOOK'S THEMES, CHARACTERS, OR PLOT IN MORE DEPTH.

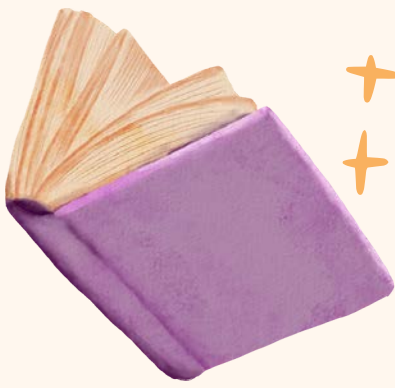
YOU WILL BE GIVEN THE ENTIRE CLASS PERIOD TO WORK ON THE CHOSEN TASK, AND YOU MUST HAND IN THE FINAL PRODUCT AT THE END OF THE LESSON.



CONDITIONS

- YOU MUST SELECT A BOOK THAT YOU HAVE NOT READ BEFORE FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT.
 - HAVE A PHYSICAL COPY OF THE BOOK
 - MAKE SURE YOU'VE READ THE BOOK YOU'VE CHOSEN BY THE TIME YOU NEED TO DO THE ASSIGNMENT IN CLASS :)
- 





Book list

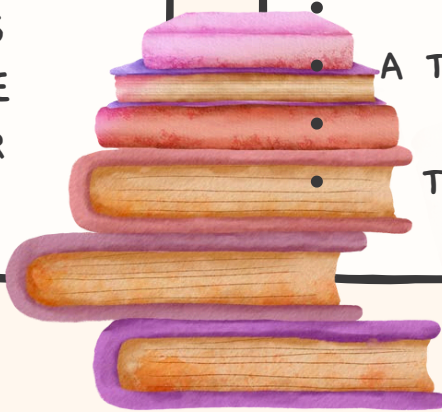


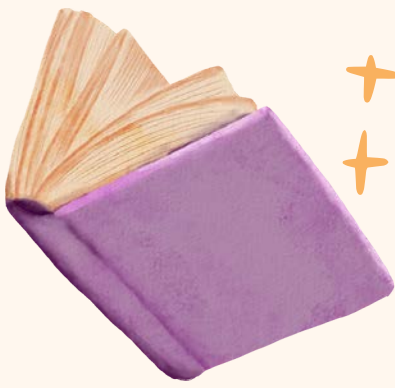
YA BOOKS

- THEY BOTH DIE AT THE END
- THE FIRST TO DIE AT THE END
- THE LOVE HYPOTHESIS
- SOLITAIRE
- THE HATE U GIVE
- ARISTOTLE AND DANTE DISCOVER THE SECRETS OF THE UNIVERSE
- A THOUSAND BOY KISSES
- FIVE FEET APART
- EVERYTHING I NEVER TOLD YOU
- THE FREEDOM WRITERS DIARY
- ALL AMERICAN BOYS
- THE OUTSIDERS
- WE WERE LIARS
- YOU'VE REACHED SAM
- THE SPANISH LOVE DECEPTION
- BOOK LOVERS
- FIVE SURVIVE
- HARRY POTTER (BOOK 4-7)

THE CLASSICS*

- OTHELLO
- LORD OF THE FLIES
- WUTHERING HEIGHTS
- ROMEO & JULIET
- MACBETH
- THE GREAT GATSBY
- BRAVE NEW WORLD
- THE HANDMAID'S TALE
- TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD
- THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST
- THE CATCHER IN THE RYE
- PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
- 1984
- PYGMALION**
- JANE EYRE
- SENSE AND SENSIBILITY
- THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN
- THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY
- DRACULA
- A TALE OF TWO CITIES
- ANIMAL FARM
- THE COLOR PURPLE





Book list



YA BOOKS

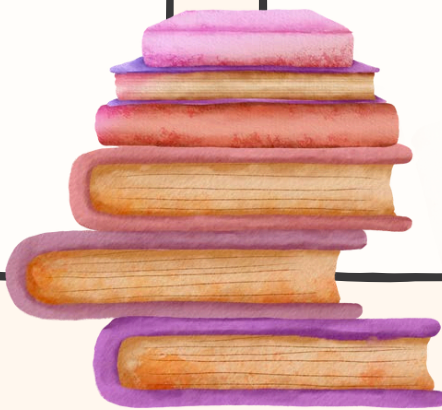
- THE FAULT IN OUR STARS
- AN ABUNDANCE OF KATHERINES
- LOOKING FOR ALASKA
- PAPER TOWNS
- PARIS FOR ONE
- ME BEFORE YOU
- ONE PLUS ONE
- THE HEART'S INVISIBLE FURIES
- THE ECHO CHAMBER
- SIMON VS THE HOMO SAPIENS AGENDA
- VERNON GOD LITTLE
- THE NICKEL BOYS
- THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
- LITTLE FIRES EVERYWHERE
- THE GIRL ON THE TRAIN
- INTO THE WATER
- GONE GIRL

YA BOOKS

OR GET PERMISSION FROM
YOUR TEACHER FOR BOOKS
BY:

- COLLEEN HOOVER
- NICCI FRENCH
- JAMES PATTERSON
- KARIN SLAUGHTER
- HARLAN COBEN
- JANET EVANOVICH
- LISA GARDNER
- SUE GRAFTON
- DONNA TART
- DAN BROWN
- FREIDA MCFADDEN
- JOHN MARRS

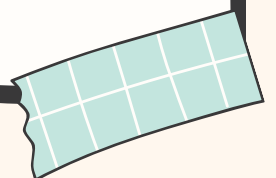
OR ANY OTHER BOOK THAT
YOU WOULD LIKE TO READ!





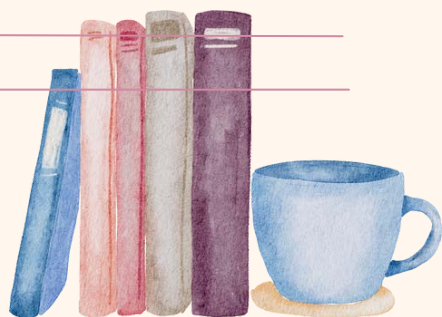
Reading planner

Plan time to read; divide the chapters over the next couple of weeks.





Notes





Notes





Notes





LISTENING BINGO

ENGLISH
CLASS
READER

LISTENING BINCO

You'll listen to podcasts and watch YouTube videos. Make sure that they last for at least 20 minutes. You can listen to a podcast while you're on your way to or from school, or while you're in the gym, or where and whenever you feel like it. You can watch the video in class (when you bring headphones) or at home.

Keep track of the podcasts and videos you've listened to by taking short notes (if possible/needed). You have to record a vlog to report what you have seen and heard. Start with the title, the length and how to find the specific podcast or video. You post your vlogs on Simulise.

In short:

Get 3 bingos: 1 on the podcasts, 1 on the YouTube videos and 1 for the CITO

Podcasts and YouTube videos are at least 20 minutes long
Record a vlog (for podcast/YouTube video) and post it on Simulise.

PODCAST BINGO

You have to get at least 1 bingo (3 in a row).

All podcasts can be found on Spotify.

Enjoy listening!



YOUTUBE BINCO

You have to get at least 1 bingo (3 boxes in a row).
Enjoy watching!



CITO BINCO

Take CITO tests at woots.nl

You should at least do:

2 audio parts (+/- 20 mins)

2 video parts (+/- 20 mins)

1 complete CITO test (+/- 45 mins)

Tip: try doing 1 per week

AUDIO

17/18

AUDIO

18/19

AUDIO

19/20

FREE

COMPLETE

20/21

FREE

VIDEO

18/19

VIDEO

17/18

VIDEO

19/20