



# 5 HAVO PERIOD 3

ENGLISH  
CLASS  
READER

Name:





# READING

## EXAM NO.3

ENGLISH  
CLASS  
READER

## Avengers: Infinity War



I suffer from Avengernesia: I'm a bit hazy on which Marvel films I've seen and the order they're supposed to be in. You don't need to have seen all the earlier films to enjoy this, but some backstory on its gazillion superheroes certainly helps. We begin with Thor getting his arse kicked  
5 by Thanos, who's out to collect six Infinity Stones, which will give him ultimate power in the universe: control over time, space, reality and, um, soul and... other stuff. Perhaps even pedestrian crossings that make you wait forever for the green man.

Two of the Infinity Stones are on Earth: one in Vision's head, the other  
10 with Dr Strange. Various superheroes gather to protect each stone, others go after Thanos and yet more help Thor find a replacement for that hammer of his. Despite the vast cast and multi-stranded plot that looks bewildering on paper, this does kind of work. But ensembles are harder to care about than single protagonists — and after Thanos, the only villain  
15 likely to test the combined superheroes' power, you wonder where the franchise has left to go.

*mercifullyshortreview.wordpress.com, 2019*

*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 Avengers: Infinity War**

---

‘Perhaps even pedestrian crossings that make you wait forever for the green man.’ (lines 7-8)

- 1p    **1**    How can the tone of this remark be characterised?
- A**   as doubtful
  - B**   as matter-of-fact
  - C**   as pitiful
  - D**   as playful
- 1p    **2**    Which of the following is mentioned as a drawback of the film?
- A**   It has a thoroughly unoriginal and boring plot.
  - B**   It is ultimately too violent a movie for the reviewer’s taste.
  - C**   It will be difficult to come up with a plausible follow-up.
  - D**   The storyline is far too complex for the average viewer.
  - E**   There are hardly any likeable characters in it.

## **Tekst 2 Range presents a risk**

---

‘Range presents a risk’ (titel)

- 2p    **3**    Noem twee praktische suggesties die Carl Jones doet om dit permanent op te lossen.  
*Geef antwoord in het Nederlands.*
- 1p    **4**    Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A**   As a result
  - B**   For example
  - C**   Furthermore
  - D**   In fact
  - E**   Nevertheless

### Range presents a risk

To the editor

Re: *Outdoor recreation enthusiasts petition for range access*, May 21.



- 1 In your recent article, the lieutenant-commander offers a curiously outdated defence of the military's right to continue to fire live ammunition miles into a forest area adjacent to a popular public park.
- 2 When the range was established almost a century ago it was in an extremely remote location, but the world has changed and it now presents a risk to public safety.
- 3 Apart from the risk of hitting people and wildlife, the spent ammunition produces undetermined toxic waste close to a public water source. 4, during our hot, dry summers there must be a significant risk of starting a forest fire. At critical times the use of power tools and lawn mowers is banned, so why are gun ranges still open then?
- 4 It is clear that major changes in attitude are required by the federal government. If this range is not relocated to a new 'safe' location, if such a place exists, then the operators should create barriers to prevent stray ammunition flying miles into the forest.

**Carl Jones**  
**Nanaimo, Canada**

*Nanaimo News Bulletin, 2019*

### Smart tech is coming for your last safe space

adapted from an article by Justine Calma

- 1 There's no shortage of gadgets ready to invade the last bastion of privacy at home: the bathroom. The intruders aren't just startups hoping to revolutionize the way we use the bathroom. Regular brands that make personal hygiene products also want in on the action.
- 2 Bic unveiled a prototype for a smart razor and accompanying app. The shaver tracks everything from hair density, shaving speed, the number of strokes, time spent shaving, and blade dullness to environmental factors like temperature and humidity. All of that information is supposed to deliver its users a more personalized shave and improve the razors of the future.
- 3 While the benefits of Bic's data collection 6, a new generation of smart toothbrushes is already vying for a spot in our medicine cabinets. Oral-B and Colgate have toothbrushes on the market that can tell you how to brush better by tracking your movements while you're in the act.
- 4 Toilet paper brand Charmin is working on a sensor shaped like its trademark bear that "sniffs" the air so that it can warn you if the bathroom smells awful. Based on the sensor's reading, a separate display monitor will indicate if it's safe to enter the bathroom or if you're in for a doozy. Charmin's also got a prototype "RollBot", which is a robot shaped like a bear that you can summon to grab a new roll of toilet paper using your smartphone if you're ever in a pinch.
- 5 Do consumers need brands' relentless obsession with enhancing our most intimate moments? Personal hygiene products probably don't need to worry about getting left behind if they don't hop on the "smart home" bandwagon. We'll still need something to wipe our behinds.



*theverge.com, 2020*

### **Tekst 3 Smart tech is coming for your last safe space**

---

- 1p   **5**   Which of the following becomes clear about smart tech gadgets for the bathroom from paragraphs 1 to 4?
- A**   People buy them in great numbers despite the fact that they are quite expensive.
  - B**   Their commercial success has surprised mainstream manufacturers.
  - C**   They are produced by both traditional and newly established businesses.
  - D**   They were originally developed to cater for the needs of the elderly.
- 1p   **6**   Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A**   lack clear direction
  - B**   might still be ahead
  - C**   pose a safety risk
  - D**   will soon lose relevance
- 1p   **7**   Judging from the text as a whole, how does the writer view the development of smart gadgets for the bathroom?
- A**   as highly dangerous
  - B**   as long overdue
  - C**   as only logical
  - D**   as quite unnecessary

### How to be more efficient

adapted from an article by Maddy Savage and Ginevra Boni

- 1 Whether or not we care to admit it, we're all familiar with procrastination: waiting until the last minute to catch up with pressing tasks, often leading to inferior or incomplete work. The antidote — while easier said than done — is simply to start on your assignments sooner, long before the cut-off time so that your work reflects your full potential. But in your quest to beat procrastination, is it possible to go too far?
- 2 David Rosenbaum, a professor of psychology at the University of California, Riverside, certainly thinks so. His research focuses on the perils of 'precrastination', the tendency to rush too quickly into tasks. It can result in an expenditure of unnecessary effort that could be avoided with a bit of planning — 9, haste makes waste.
- 3 As opposed to a procrastinator, who might leave an inbox full of emails untouched until the next day, a 'precrastinator' reads and responds to each of them first thing in the morning. Even if they know most of the emails are unimportant, they choose to clear them off as soon as possible.
- 4 So why do people 'precrastinate'? Rosenbaum says that for most, it's tough to resist reaching for low-hanging fruit. If something is immediately available to you, you're instinctively wired to go for it. Personality traits such as conscientiousness, eagerness to please and high energy can predict 'precrastination' behaviours, Rosenbaum says, but the evolutionary impulse behind them is universal.
- 5 The real downside of 'precrastination' comes when, in your rush to finish, you encounter the naturally higher chance of doing your work incompletely or inaccurately. In the case of emails, sometimes waiting to respond can show respect for careful thought over expediency, especially if the content of the message is emotional.
- 6 Of course, 'precrastination' is not without its benefits, but it's critical to do so only when it makes sense. Chronic 'precrastinators' must also realise that it's OK to set trivial things aside, because they will not require huge mental energy later in the day, Rosenbaum says.



- 7 He argues that the managers of today would be wise to acknowledge that it's not always best to do everything as quickly as possible. "It should be agreed in our society that it's okay to smell the flowers," he says. "To be deliberate, mindful and to be allowed to slow down."

*bbc.com, 2019*

## Tekst 4 How to be more efficient

---

- 1p 8 What is said about procrastination in paragraph 1?
- A It can be a sign that someone lacks motivation.
  - B It is considered to be acceptable behaviour.
  - C It tends to result in tasks being done badly.
- 1p 9 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A in other words
  - B in the meantime
  - C on the other hand
- 1p 10 What is the function of paragraph 3?
- A to explain why 'precrastination' is generally a good idea
  - B to make clear how exhausting it can be to 'precrastinate'
  - C to present a specific example of 'precrastination'
  - D to stress why 'precrastinators' are popular
- 1p 11 'the evolutionary impulse behind them is universal' (aline 4)  
Welke evolutionaire prikkel wordt hier volgens de tekst bedoeld?  
*Geef antwoord in het Nederlands.*
- 1p 12 Which of the following possible downsides of 'precrastination' is **not** mentioned in this text?
- A coming across as rather inattentive
  - B delivering poor quality results
  - C interfering with someone else's work
  - D prioritising insignificant tasks

### Is the internet leading us into a 21st century dark age?

adapted from an article by Emily Reynolds



- 1 I was about 11 or 12 when we got the internet, the creaky dial-up tone so new and so thrilling that I feel a jolt of excitement when I hear it even now. Unlike the generation that came after me, for whom the internet feels more like a human right than it does a novelty, I can't quite say that I 'grew up' online; rather, it's where I came of age.
- 2 This meant, of course, that our parents were nervous; the internet was new to them, too. They were concerned about what we were posting, how much of ourselves we were revealing; 'catfishing' might have been years away, but they were still faintly aware that other people might con us online.
- 3 But there was one concern that haunted them more than most: the idea that everything we posted would be there forever. It was drilled into us: don't post that stupid comment underneath your friend's Bebo profile picture, it'll be there forever. Don't loudly proclaim your political affiliation on your MySpace profile — you might change your mind, and it will be there forever.
- 4 MySpace and Bebo might be distant monuments to adolescence, but this sense of perpetuity has followed us. Every day we look at Timehop and Facebook Memories to see what we were doing, saying and thinking 10 years ago; websites we were featured on then are still live, too.

- 5 Is it healthy to have our every correspondence so easily accessible, stored in a phone you pick up hundreds of times a day? Have the boundaries blurred between public and private, work and leisure, our inner and our outer worlds? The answer barely matters; we proceed without thought.
- 6 Perhaps we shouldn't. Just last week, MySpace lost millions of songs from its servers: millions of recordings that may have only existed there and are now gone forever. The same day, I received an email from Google Plus, an old social media platform long since confined to the garbage pile of equally forgettable websites. The site was closing, Google wrote; if there was anything on there you wanted to save, you had better do it quickly or it too would be wiped.
- 7 A few days later, quite coincidentally, I interviewed Elaine Kasket, a psychologist who has just written a book about what happens to our data after we die. Perpetuity, she told me, is a myth propagated by social media platforms keen to keep guzzling our most personal data; if it were all to be lost, rendered inaccessible by technological growth, where would we be? A whole era could become invisible to history.
- 8 This could be catastrophic culturally, of course, and historically. But it's also pause for thought when it comes to our emotional lives. There's nothing wrong with conducting intimate relationships online. The WhatsApp chat log detailing me and my boyfriend's relationship from first message to last, for example, is one of our most precious romantic artefacts.
- 9 But, as Kasket told me, it isn't really ours at all — it belongs to WhatsApp. The intimacies we share online still belong to us — of course they do. But the infrastructure within which we have to operate doesn't. An email from a partner can be just as potent and precious as a physical love letter — the difference is that only one can be snatched from beneath us so easily. In person, our intimacies belong to no-one but ourselves; online, they can always be sold.

*huckmag.com, 2019*

## Tekst 5 Is the internet leading us into a 21st century dark age?

---

1p 13 How did the writer initially react to the introduction of the internet, judging from paragraph 1?

- A She experienced it as something quite extraordinary.
- B She felt overwhelmed by the possibilities it offered.
- C She thought it would have only a temporary appeal.
- D She worried about the great influence it had on her.

'other people might con us online' (alinea 2)

1p 14 Wordt later in de tekst **expliciet** teruggekomen op de mogelijkheid dat je op het internet een oplichter tegenkomt?

Zo nee, antwoord 'Nee'. Zo ja, citeer de eerste twee woorden van de zin waarin dit gebeurt.

'everything we posted would be there forever' (alinea 3)

1p 15 In welke zin wordt **voor het eerst** duidelijk dat dit in de praktijk niet altijd waar is?

Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

1p 16 What becomes clear about social networks Bebo and MySpace in paragraphs 3 and 4?

- A They were an inspiration for big players in the online market.
- B They were considered safe places for children to hang out.
- C They were designed in such a way that parents had access.
- D They were quite popular in the early days of the internet.

1p 17 What is the purpose of paragraph 5?

- A to illustrate how easy it is to access confidential material
- B to point out that people are casual about using technology
- C to question if internet applications have changed society
- D to show how internet companies win customers' trust

'Is the internet leading us into a 21st century dark age?' (titel)

1p 18 In welke alinea wordt uitgelegd wat bedoeld wordt met 'dark age'? Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.

### Autonomous cars need an 'inclusive design'

adapted from an article by Paul Herriotts, Professor of Transport Design, Coventry University

- 1 The move towards driverless cars isn't just a chance for people to relax at the wheel. It's an opportunity to revolutionize personal transport in a way that offers life-changing benefits to people with disabilities. But for this to happen, we need the car industry to commit to more inclusive design practices that right now are widely absent, and to overcome the challenges of designing new ways to interact with autonomous vehicles. The solution could involve manufacturers drawing inspiration from diverse areas of product design to get the balance right between style and real-world user-friendliness.
- 2 The term 'inclusive design' is used to describe the consideration of the needs and abilities of a diverse range of people in the design process. The car industry has traditionally focused on designing for people with driving licences — who by definition tend to be the more 20 section of the population. Yet people with disabilities make up a significant minority — 22% of people in the UK. Many of these people may be unable to drive today's cars, whether due to issues such as sight loss, significant physical impairments or cognitive issues.
- 3 Having a disability and being reliant on public transport is fraught with difficulties. And having trouble getting around is key among the barriers disabled people cite as stopping them taking greater part in society, whether visiting friends and family or joining a club. So making transport more accessible will enable them to improve their quality of life — whether through better economic opportunities, less social isolation or restoring dignity.
- 4 While autonomous cars will increasingly take away the need for people to physically drive the vehicles, there are other barriers to disabled people using cars that need to be considered. Simply getting in and out of vehicles presents difficulties to many people with physical disabilities — not just wheelchair users — and to many older people as muscle strength decreases with age. This makes thoughtful design touches such as grab handles and side steps 22. Self-driving cars will also introduce new challenges, such as the need for interfaces to enable passengers to select a destination or receive information about their journey. Visual displays may not be suitable for some passengers, just as voice input may be inappropriate for others.



- 5 Yet, despite the considerable discussion and resources going into changing personal transport through the development of self-driving cars, there's little evidence that inclusive design is a major part of the process. Regulators are updating their codes to accommodate trials of autonomous vehicles, but apparently without considering how vehicle design could benefit people with disabilities.
- 6 It's not difficult to design accessible cars if the needs and capabilities of a diverse population are considered early in the design process. A few car makers have adopted this philosophy, for example, Ford uses a 'third age suit' that simulates the limited mobility, vision and sense of touch that many older people experience. This helps the firm's engineers and designers to get those important details right, such as their 360-degree door handles that allow the door to be easily opened from the outside using the whole arm and hand, rather than pull-up handles that require the fingers and wrist to operate them. Similarly, firms in other sectors have already found ways to develop accessible interfaces. Samsung's work in producing smart TVs accessible for blind and partially sighted people received the Royal National Institute of Blind People's inclusive Society Award. The TV can read on-screen text back to the user and provides verbal feedback about the channel, volume and programme information.
- 7 The car industry has a choice to make: business class travel for a select few, or truly accessible transport for the wider population, offering dignity and an enhanced quality of life to those who face significant challenges every day. I know which I prefer.

*theconversation.com, 2020*

## **Tekst 6 Autonomous cars need an 'inclusive design'**

---

- 1p 19 What is the point made by Paul Herriotts in paragraph 1?
- A He believes his expertise gives him the right to criticise the way in which cars are designed.
  - B He hopes that new technological developments will lead to cars being designed for a wider target audience.
  - C He is convinced that today's car producers will cooperate more to come up with creative designs.
  - D He thinks that the main focus of car design should be on combining safety with comfort.
- 1p 20 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A able-bodied
  - B accident-prone
  - C easy-going
  - D old-fashioned
  - E thrill-seeking

- 1p 21 What is the function of paragraph 3?
- A to explain why inclusive car designs are long overdue
  - B to give examples of the requirements for inclusive car designs
  - C to make clear what can be gained from having inclusive car designs
  - D to show how complicated inclusive car designs tend to be

- 1p 22 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
- A mostly decorative
  - B overly luxurious
  - C quite affordable
  - D rarely applicable
  - E widely beneficial

- 1p 23 What is the point made about interfaces in paragraph 4?
- A They are irrelevant in the successful transformation of motorised transport.
  - B They demonstrate how people have become reliant on navigation technology.
  - C They need to be able to deal with more than one type of input or feedback.
  - D They will almost certainly be removed from the future modes of transport.

‘there’s little evidence that inclusive design is a major part of the process’  
(alinea 5)

- 1p 24 In welke zin eerder in de tekst geeft de schrijver **voor het eerst** aan dat autoproducenten geen aandacht hebben voor een inclusief ontwerp? Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

- 1p 25 What is the point made in paragraph 6?
- A Businesses should be more open to sharing their expertise.
  - B Companies benefit from hiring a more diverse workforce.
  - C Much can be achieved if car manufacturers start out right.
  - D The car industry has probably lost its window of opportunity.

- 1p 26 How can paragraph 7 be characterised best?
- A as a compliment to the car industry
  - B as a joke at the expense of the car industry
  - C as an apology on behalf of the car industry
  - D as an appeal to the car industry

## Tekst 7

*The following text is taken from the novel The Party, written by Elizabeth Day and first published in 2017.*

He paused briefly, glancing around the marquee, taking its measure, and then I could see him fix his features accordingly and he unbuttoned his jacket and became jovial, shaking the proffered hands with ease, one palm resting on the other person's upper arm as he did so. 'Good to see you,' I heard him say as he approached. 'Great party. Great to be here.'

Edward Buller got closer and closer to us and I felt a surge of energy, all at once worried that he wouldn't remember me and that I would have to pretend to be a perfect stranger, even though I'd spoken to Gilly plenty of times in the past about how well I knew him. I saw her watching me now with her beady stare as the Prime Minister continued his triumphal procession and I knew that if Edward Buller blanked me, Gilly would note this down and it would become part of her spewing anecdotage at other parties like this one and I would never live it down.

'All he needs now is someone to give him a baby to hold,' Lucy said. 'Wonder if Ben's arranged that.'

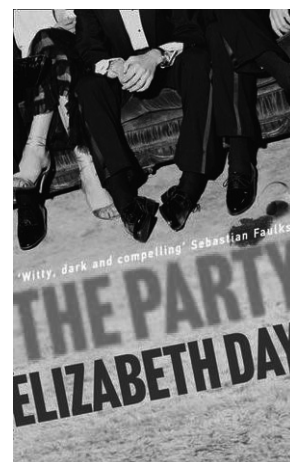
I laughed.

'Hi, Eric!' The Prime Minister was saying now, just two feet away from us. 'So glad you could make it.'

He was trailed by his meek wife, Fiona, a slender brunette wearing a mid-calf dress in an ugly geometric print. The Daily Mail was forever pillorying Fiona Buller for 28 and her habit of recycling old outfits. A few weeks before, she had been pictured at a women's mentoring event wearing a jumper knitted with the design of a poodle across her chest. The Mail had run a double-page spread asking fashion experts to give their assessment under the headline 'Paw Show'. One of the stylists had given her 'Canine out of ten for dowdiness'.

'Great to see you', Buller said to a man with ginger hair. 'You remember my wife, Fiona?' Behind him, Fiona gave a wordless shrug.

The Prime Minister was now close enough for me to smell the metallic edge of his aftershave. I rehearsed what I would say. I thought it best to take the initiative so that, before he had the chance to humiliate me by not remembering who I was, I would say, 'Nice to see you again, Edward,' and then maybe I would follow up with 'Must have been at Ben's' in order to give him the appropriate context. My hand was sweating. I removed it from Lucy's clasp. The Prime Minister had just embraced a woman in a tight brocade dress and was moving towards me, his progress inexorable. He looked up and our eyes met briefly and his gaze was one of complete



blankness and I felt my heart rate soar as he came closer and the inevitable moment was upon me....

'Maaaaate!' Ben had surged out from the crowd and was grappling the  
45 Prime Minister into a showy bear hug. All I was left with was a broad  
sweep of Buller's shoulders and Ben's arms around him. Ben drew back.  
'So good of you to come.' His eyes were glistening. Was he — no, he  
couldn't be — but was he actually on the verge of tears?

'Wouldn't have missed it,' Buller was saying.

50 Then Serena shimmied into the picture, cheekbones pearlescent, and  
kissed Fiona lightly on each cheek and said loudly: 'You two never let us  
down!' So everyone could see what good friends they were. Fiona took a  
startled step back.

## Tekst 7 The Party

---

'all at once worried that he wouldn't remember me' (regel 9-10)

- 1p 27 Uit welke zin **verderop** in de tekst blijkt dat de zorg van de verteller terecht kan zijn?  
Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

- 1p 28 Which of the following fits the gap in line 25?

**A** her attitude towards politics  
**B** her lack of style  
**C** her need for approval  
**D** her refusal to act her age

- 3p 29 Komen de volgende beweringen overeen met de tekst?  
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.

1 The Prime Minister tries to cover up the fact that he has arrived rather late by making a loud entrance.  
2 The narrator may have made too much of being acquainted with the Prime Minister.  
3 The party is in celebration of Ben becoming a father.  
4 The narrator is surprised about feeling emotional after being upstaged by the host.  
5 Serena and Fiona have clearly had a recent falling-out.

## Can tiny homes solve big problems for the homeless?



- 1 To the editor: While I am accepting of the need for temporary shelter for homeless individuals, the "tiny homes concept" is not a cost-effective way to achieve it.

Multi-unit construction with common walls and perhaps a second story are cheaper to build, air condition and maintain. They also require less land. Think college dorm units, with individual locking bedroom areas and shared bathroom, kitchen and outdoor facilities. Cost-effective solutions might also include conversion of empty malls to dorm-type shelters. Finally, it is notable that the dignity of homeless people is emphasized, and yet it is OK to keep nursing home residents in shared rooms with shared bathrooms. Not a safe, respectful or dignified situation for them, is it?

**Danella Donlan, Palm Springs**

- 2 To the editor: Seeing the photo of rows of tiny homes for unhoused people made me sad. I am reminded of rows of barracks at displaced persons camps and military bases, unrelieved by any greenery.

Is there not a way to site the homes in a more organic, humane configuration? Trees? Community vegetable gardens? A tiny garden plot outside a front door? A window box?

For \$130,000, I'll bet there are communities where home-buyers could get a condo with a balcony and have access to green space.

**Toby Horn, Los Angeles**

- 3 To the editor: Twelve years ago, I worked at a Los Angeles City water reclamation plant. We decided we needed shelter for our one-person, 24-hour security.

The structure needed enough room only for two people, so it would be small. It would have internet and electric access but no water and sewer connections. When I inquired about the cost, I was told it was around \$50,000.

Once the prefabricated structure was installed, a Building and Safety inspector came out and told us we needed a concrete wheelchair access ramp with curbing to the sliding door. We tried to explain that the plant had proper access for wheelchairs, and that no one in a wheelchair would approach the guard house.

Needless to say, we installed the access ramp to the door with the required curbing. We then passed inspection. The final cost of the small guard house after all the work was close to the "tiny home" price of \$130,000.

The thing is, soon after that I got a report that one of the guards had tripped over the curbing while leaving the guard house.

**Douglas Bohlmann, La Habra**

*latimes.com, 2020*

## Tekst 8 Can tiny homes solve big problems for the homeless?

---

- 1p 30 Komen de volgende beweringen overeen met wat Danella Donlan (brief 1) schrijft?  
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 Het bouwen van 'tiny homes' om daklozen op te vangen gaat meer geld kosten dan nodig is.
  - 2 'Tiny homes' zijn geschikt om ouderen in te huisvesten.
- 1p 31 What does Toby Horn (letter 2) want to stress about tiny homes?
- A that having army quarters nearby them has a negative impact
  - B that the construction costs make them generally unaffordable
  - C that their surroundings should also meet certain standards
- 1p 32 What do the writers of letters 1 and 2 have in common with regard to tiny houses?
- A They assume that the people for whom they are built will not easily adjust to them.
  - B They believe that tax payers' contribution for them is unreasonably high.
  - C They feel that the money used for building them is at least partially unwisely spent.
  - D They think there are more urgent problems than housing that need to be addressed first.
- 1p 33 What does Douglas Bohlmann (letter 3) want to make clear?
- A Accessibility regulations can have adverse effects.
  - B Security staff deserve proper work conditions.
  - C Small spaces can cause security issues.
  - D Speaking up against inspectors is advisable.
- 1p 34 'Can tiny homes solve big problems for the homeless?' (titel)  
Hoeveel alternatieven voor het bouwen van 'tiny homes' worden genoemd in deze brieven?  
Noteer het aantal.

### Sheep ban threatens ancient grazing rights

by John Bingham, social affairs editor

- 1 IT IS one of the oldest surviving commoners' rights in England, thought to date back beyond the Norman Conquest, but the custom of allowing sheep to roam free in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, is set to become a crime.
- 2 Forest of Dean district council has drawn on controversial anti-social behaviour legislation to rule that anyone allowing sheep to "enter and remain" in Bream, the area's largest village, will now face a fine of up to £1,000. Introduced almost two years ago, Public Spaces Protection Orders allow councils to ban specific activities within certain areas.
- 3 But the Manifesto Club, a group that campaigns against hyper-regulation of daily life, has catalogued how the so-called "busybody's charter" is being used in some areas to outlaw lucky charms, chalk drawings, singing and even, in one case, carrying a golf bag. But if the penalties, now out for consultation, come in for Bream it is thought it will be the first time orders have been used to criminalise sheep.
- 4 After complaints of sheep nibbling rose bushes, baa-ing loudly and leaving droppings, the council set up an "Irresponsible Shepherding Scrutiny Task Group" to compile "evidence logs". However, local shepherds believe some complaints are from new arrivals in the area's "gentrification", many of whom ignore an unwritten rule to fence and gate their gardens. They fear it could spell the end of rights enjoyed for centuries which allow commoners in the "Hundreds of St Briavels" — the traditional name for the Forest of Dean — to "turn out" or graze sheep freely.
- 5 A protest is planned for Saturday.



*Daily Telegraph, 2016*

## Tekst 9 Sheep ban threatens ancient grazing rights

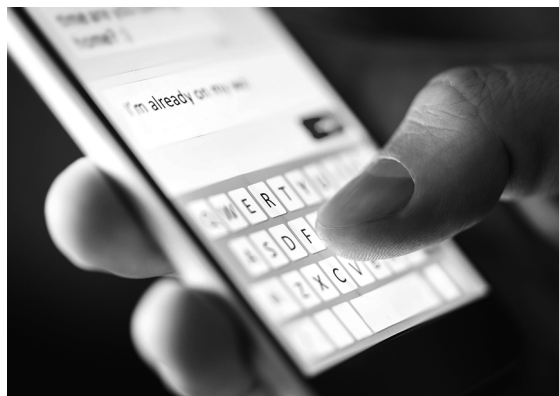
---

- 2p 35 Wordt met de volgende citaten 'anti-social behaviour legislation' (alineea 2) bedoeld?  
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 'Public Spaces Protection Orders' (alineea 2)
  - 2 'busybody's charter' (alineea 3)
  - 3 'Irresponsible Shepherding Scrutiny Task Group' (alineea 4)
  - 4 'an unwritten rule to fence and gate their gardens' (alineea 4)
- 1p 36 What is one of the points made in paragraph 4?
- A People who have only just moved into the area seem to disrespect ancient traditions.
  - B Sheep are less of a nuisance in the Forest of Dean than they used to be many years ago.
  - C The district council is reluctant to take action against practices that are clearly illegal.
  - D The outcome of a local survey into the problem is based on inaccurate information.
- 'A protest is planned for Saturday.' (paragraph 5)
- 1p 37 Who would support this protest?
- A Forest of Dean district council (paragraph 2)
  - B the Manifesto Club (paragraph 3)
  - C new arrivals (paragraph 4)

### Young people don't trust anyone who uses a full stop

adapted from an article by Hanna Frishberg

- 1 While older texters may consider the period an innocent symbol that a sentence has ended, digital natives consider it a triggering form of aggression. The punctuation problem ignited over social media recently, with Gen Z and millennials agreeing that ending a sentence with a period is overly hostile and, worse yet, extremely uncool.



- 2 "Only old people or troubled souls put periods at the end of every sentence," wrote digital culture journalist Victoria Turk in her book on digital etiquette, *Kill Reply All*. "The thing is, in a messaging conversation, a period is simply not necessary," she explained. "It's clear when you've finished your thought already, so what function does the period fulfill? 39, using a period in messaging now looks rather emphatic, and can come across as if you're quite cross or annoyed."
- 3 *Guardian* columnist Rhiannon Lucy Cosslett started a public discussion on the issue. "Older people — do you realize that ending a sentence with a full stop comes across as sort of abrupt and unfriendly to younger people in an email/chat? Genuinely curious," she asked on Twitter. Although the tweet was met with cries of ageism, her argument has a point: In a 2015 study of 126 undergraduates, researchers at Binghamton University found that texts containing periods were also perceived as insincere.
- 4 The period's new, aggressive interpretation can also be used 40, for comedic effect. "While periods at the end of sentences might be on a downward slope, they can find themselves redistributed elsewhere, where they can be placed very deliberately in order to add emphasis," Turk wrote. This includes putting a period between every word, as in the example she gives: "Just. Look. How. Emphatic. This. Is."

*New York Post, 2020*

## Tekst 10 Young people don't trust anyone who uses a full stop

---

- 1p 38 'The punctuation problem ignited over social media recently' (aline 1)  
In welke zin **verderop** in de tekst wordt duidelijk dat het onderwerp op social media verontwaardigde reacties opriep?  
Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.
- 1p 39 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?  
A As a result  
B In the meantime  
C On the other hand
- 1p 40 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?  
A properly  
B purposefully  
C tactlessly

## Tekst 11 The tricks bosses play at interviews

---

*Lees eerst de opgave voordat je naar de tekst gaat.*

'But does washing your coffee mug mean you're right for the job?'  
(subtitel)

- 2p 41 Welke twee personen zouden duidelijk 'Nee' antwoorden op deze vraag?  
Noteer de namen van deze personen op het antwoordblad.

Lees eerst de opgave voordat je naar de tekst gaat.

### The tricks bosses play at interviews

Employers have shared some of the ways they pick a suitable candidate. But does washing your coffee mug mean you're right for the job?

by Emine Saner

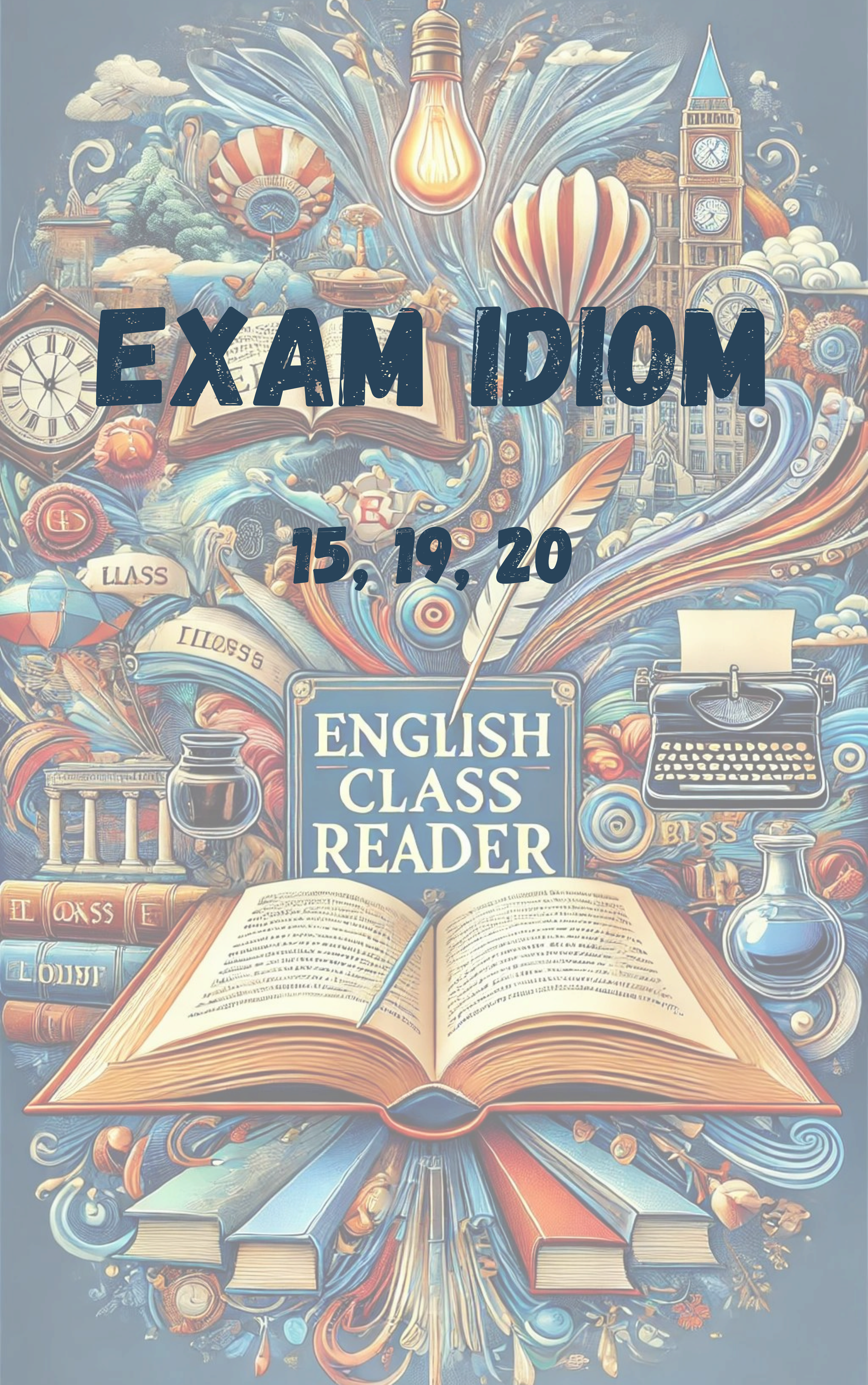


- 1 For some employers, doing extensive prep for an interview and arriving on time isn't enough. They may also subject you to some serious mind games and some have been giving insights into the tricks they use to supposedly highlight the best candidates. Trent Innes, managing director of Australian accounting company Xero, bases his hiring decisions on what people do with their glass or coffee cup. "You can develop skills, you can gain knowledge and experience, but it really comes down to attitude," he recently told *The Venture Podcast*. "And the attitude that we've talked a lot about is the concept of 'wash your own coffee cup'." Similar is the Wrapper Test, where a sweet wrapper is dropped by the door of the interview room and the candidate is judged on if they pick it up. This is supposed to provide insights into a person's selflessness and attention to detail.
- 2 Another manager recently shared her way of weeding out those undeserving of a job: they don't send a thank-you email after the interview. Doing so indicates the person is "eager, organised, and well-mannered," wrote Jessica Liebman, executive managing editor at Insider Inc, in a post for *Business Insider* that went viral: "It shows resourcefulness, too, because the candidate often has to hunt down an email address." Another CEO revealed to the *New York Times* that she texts prospective employees at 9pm or 11am on a Sunday, "just to see how fast you'll respond."

- 3 Ruth Cornish, an HR expert, says trying to "hack" recruitment is particularly common in fast-growing companies and tech businesses, "where the culture is very strong. It is a way of identifying whether that person will fit: 'Are they right for our gang?'" The problem with such tricks, apart from them being potentially unethical, discriminatory and even unlawful, is that companies end up employing the same types of people. "It's not about diversity or inclusion. If you've never been in a world of work before, or your family haven't, you may not know what etiquette is. It doesn't mean you're not a talented person who can't do a wonderful job at that company."
- 4 Claire McCartney, diversity and inclusion adviser at the HR industry body the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, says these tests seem to be an attempt to uncover people's values and behaviours. According to her there are ways that are much more based on evidence, for instance, asking candidates for examples of their integrity or their ability to work in a team.
- 5 There is no rigour to reading into coffee cups and follow-up emails, says McCartney. "People might respond differently for different reasons — they might be nervous about being interviewed. Not saying thank you to an interviewer doesn't mean they're not courteous." And, as Cornish points out, some employers find a follow-up email "a bit desperate and annoying".
- 6 For the candidate, these arbitrary tests — which can be as contrived as a challenge on *The Apprentice* — present more possibilities for post-interview angst. Was your prospective boss impressed when you picked up the greasy Greggs bag — or did you just make her uncomfortably aware that she works amid squalor?

*theguardian.com, 2019*





# EXAM IDIOM

15, 19, 20

ENGLISH  
CLASS  
READER

# 15 Changes and conditions

## English > Dutch

to accelerate	Dad <b>accelerated</b> to overtake a truck. <i>Vader <b>versnelde</b> om een vrachtwagen in te halen.</i>	<i>versnellen</i>
to cease	Whether the protests will <b>cease</b> remains to be seen. <i>Of de protesten zullen <b>ophouden</b>, valt te bezien.</i>	<i>ophouden, stoppen</i>
to decline	When he fell ill, his power started to <b>decline</b> . <i>Toen hij ziek werd, begon zijn macht <b>af te nemen</b>.</i>	<i>afnemen, verminderen, langzaam afnemen</i>
to distinguish	How can you <b>distinguish</b> between poisonous and edible mushrooms? <i>Hoe <b>onderscheid</b> je giftige paddenstoelen van eetbare?</i>	<i>onderscheiden</i>
to restrict	The government wants to <b>restrict</b> the sale of alcohol. <i>De overheid wil de verkoop van alcohol <b>beperken</b>.</i>	<i>beperken</i>
to summarize	How can I best <b>summarize</b> this article? <i>Hoe kan ik dit artikel het beste <b>samenvatten</b>?</i>	<i>samenvatten</i>
to pass away	She's upset because her grandfather <b>passed away</b> last week. <i>Zij is overtuurd omdat haar grootvader vorige week is <b>overleden</b>.</i>	<i>overlijden</i>
to flee	The asylum seeker had to <b>flee</b> his country. <i>De asielzoeker moest <b>vluchten</b> uit zijn land.</i>	<i>vluchten</i>
to surrender	Finally, they <b>surrendered</b> to the enemy. <i>Uiteindelijk <b>gaven ze zich over</b> aan de vijand.</i>	<i>zich overgeven</i>
to drag	His father <b>dragged</b> him out of the disco. <i>Zijn vader <b>sleepte</b> hem de disco uit.</i>	<i>slepen</i>
to proceed	We have to decide how to <b>proceed</b> from here. <i>We moeten beslissen hoe we nu <b>verder gaan</b>.</i>	<i>verder gaan</i>
vacant	The hospital had no <b>vacant</b> beds. <i>Er waren geen <b>lege</b> bedden in het ziekenhuis.</i>	<i>leeg</i>

void of	That man is overflowing with wealth but <b>void of</b> emotion.	
	<i>Die man bulkt van het geld, maar hij is <b>zonder</b> gevoel.</i>	zonder
bruised	After the match she had a <b>bruised</b> shoulder.	
	<i>Na de wedstrijd had ze een <b>gekneusde</b> schouder.</i>	gekneusd
torn	The police had only found a <b>torn</b> coat.	
	<i>De politie had alleen een <b>gescheurde</b> jas gevonden.</i>	gescheurd
raw	I've decided to eat more <b>raw</b> vegetables.	
	<i>Ik heb besloten om meer <b>rauwe</b> groente te eten.</i>	rauw
obsolete	Gas lamps became <b>obsolete</b> when electric lighting was invented.	
	<i>Gaslampen raakten <b>verouderd</b> toen de elektrische verlichting werd uitgevonden.</i>	verouderd
posh	She's very <b>posh</b> now that she's got some money.	
	<i>Ze doet heel <b>deftig</b> nu ze wat geld heeft.</i>	deftig
solemn	A funeral is usually a <b>solemn</b> ceremony.	
	<i>Een begrafenis is meestal een <b>plechtige</b> ceremonie.</i>	plechtig
fragile	I felt <b>fragile</b> after the operation.	
	<i>Ik voelde me <b>kwetsbaar</b> na de operatie.</i>	kwetsbaar
exhausted	After the match I was completely <b>exhausted</b> .	
	<i>Na de wedstrijd was ik volledig <b>uitgeput</b>.</i>	uitgeput
to startle	He was <b>startled</b> by the noise of a passing car.	
	<i>Hij <b>schrok</b> van het lawaai van een voorbijkomende auto.</i>	schrikken
paralysed	He was <b>paralysed</b> from the waist down.	
	<i>Hij was vanaf zijn middel naar beneden <b>verlamd</b>.</i>	verlamd
jeopardy	His foolish behaviour put his whole future in <b>jeopardy</b> .	
	<i>Zijn domme gedrag bracht zijn hele toekomst in <b>gevaar</b>.</i>	gevaar
to deteriorate	His boss is disappointed that his work has <b>deteriorated</b> over the past few years.	
	<i>Zijn baas is teleurgesteld dat zijn werk de afgelopen jaren is <b>verslechterd</b>.</i>	verslechteren
to vanish	He seems to have <b>vanished</b> without a trace.	
	<i>Het lijkt alsof hij spoorloos is <b>verdwenen</b>.</i>	verdwijnen, plotseling verdwijnen
to fade	Hope that the missing child was still alive <b>faded</b> .	
	<i>Langzamerhand <b>verdween</b> de hoop dat het vermiste kind nog in leven was.</i>	verdwijnen, langzaam verdwijnen
to snap	The rope <b>snapped</b> and he fell.	
	<i>Het touw <b>knapte</b> en hij viel.</i>	knappen

to restore	The army was called upon to <b>restore</b> law and order. <i>Het leger werd te hulp geroepen om het gezag te <b>herstellen</b>.</i>	<i>herstellen</i>
to polish	How often do you <b>polish</b> your car? <i>Hoe vaak <b>poets</b> jij je auto?</i>	<i>poetsen</i>
to alter	We've had to <b>alter</b> some of our plans. <i>Wij hebben enkele van onze plannen moeten <b>veranderen</b>.</i>	<i>veranderen</i>
to shrink	Wool <b>shrinks</b> if you wash it in hot water. <i>Wol <b>krimpt</b> als je het in heet water wast.</i>	<i>krimpen</i>
to detach	You can <b>detach</b> the hood if you prefer the coat without it. <i>Je kunt de muts <b>losmaken</b> als je 'm niet aan je jas wilt hebben.</i>	<i>losmaken</i>
to draw	The referee <b>drew</b> the player aside. <i>De scheidsrechter <b>trok</b> de speler naar de kant.</i>	<i>trekken</i>
to reveal	The paper <b>revealed</b> the truth about his past. <i>De krant <b>onthulde</b> de waarheid over zijn verleden.</i>	<i>onthullen</i>
to evolve	Most scientists think that humans <b>evolved</b> from apes. <i>De meeste wetenschappers denken dat mensen zich <b>ontwikkeld</b> hebben uit apen.</i>	<i>ontwikkelen</i>
ignorant	Lots of young people are <b>ignorant</b> about politics. <i>Veel jonge mensen zijn <b>niet op de hoogte</b> van politiek.</i>	<i>onwetend, niet op de hoogte</i>
to trigger	The incident <b>triggered</b> more violence. <i>Het voorval <b>veroorzaakte</b> meer geweld.</i>	<i>veroorzaken</i>
to occur	A lot of suicides <b>occur</b> in prisons. <i>Veel zelfmoorden <b>vinden</b> in gevangenissen <b>plaats</b>.</i>	<i>plaatsvinden</i>
alternate	We had a week of <b>alternate</b> rain and sunshine. <i>We hadden een week met <b>afwisselend</b> regen en zon.</i>	<i>afwisselend</i>

## Do you remember?

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

---

*deteriorate, draw, occur, restore, snap, startle, vanish*

---

- 1 If you stand on it, that piece of wood might \_\_\_\_ in two.
- 2 That magician can make himself \_\_\_\_ without a flash or a noise.
- 3 When did the accident \_\_\_\_?
- 4 In Thailand they used an elephant to \_\_\_\_ our car out of the river.
- 5 If you don't stop smoking, your health might \_\_\_\_ fast.

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

---

*alternate, exhausted, ignorant, obsolete, posh, solemn, torn*

---

- 1 My dad uses \_\_\_\_ cold and hot water when he takes a shower.
- 2 After a 3-hour tennis match I was quite \_\_\_\_ and thirsty.
- 3 It's a pity that so many people are \_\_\_\_ of their national history.
- 4 Mrs Jones was angry when she saw her son's \_\_\_\_ trousers.
- 5 Chiswick must be a \_\_\_\_ place if most of its houses cost so much.

# Dutch>English

stijgen	De koers van de euro is weer <b>gestegen</b> .	
	<i>The price of the euro has <b>risen</b> again.</i>	<i>to rise</i>
stijgen	De kosten van het project zijn enorm <b>gestegen</b> .	
	<i>The cost of the project has <b>increased</b> enormously.</i>	<i>to increase</i>
afnemen	Het aantal bezoekers is <b>afgenomen</b> .	
	<i>The number of visitors has <b>decreased</b>.</i>	<i>to decrease</i>
van gedachte veranderen	Ik hoop dat je <b>van gedachte</b> zult <b>veranderen</b> .	
	<i>I hope you'll <b>change your mind</b>.</i>	<i>to change your mind</i>
bewustzijn	De overheid probeert het algemeen <b>bewustzijn</b> voor dit probleem te verhogen.	
	<i>The government is trying to raise public <b>awareness</b> of this problem.</i>	<i>awareness</i>
toeval	Het was <b>toeval</b> dat ik haar ontmoette.	
	<i>It was a <b>coincidence</b> that I met her.</i>	<i>coincidence</i>
buiten gebruik	Deze automaat is <b>buiten gebruik</b> .	
	<i>This machine is <b>out of order</b>.</i>	<i>out of order</i>
nutteloos	Deze informatie is volslagen <b>nutteloos</b> .	
	<i>This information is absolutely <b>useless</b>.</i>	<i>useless</i>
rampzalig	De gevolgen van de brand waren <b>rampzalig</b> .	
	<i>The consequences of the fire were <b>disastrous</b>.</i>	<i>disastrous</i>
beperkt	Slechts een <b>beperkt</b> aantal mensen had toegang tot het mini-concert.	
	<i>Only a <b>limited</b> number of people had access to the mini concert.</i>	<i>limited</i>
kwetsbaar	Kleine bedrijven zijn zeer <b>kwetsbaar</b> in economisch slechte tijden.	
	<i>Small companies are very <b>vulnerable</b> in economically bad times.</i>	<i>vulnerable</i>
veroorzaken	Roken kan verschillende ziektes <b>veroorzaken</b> .	
	<i>Smoking can <b>cause</b> different diseases.</i>	<i>to cause</i>
schaden	Zij vindt dat het rapport haar reputatie heeft <b>geschaad</b> .	
	<i>She thinks the report has <b>harmed</b> her reputation.</i>	<i>to harm</i>
zich verzetten tegen	Waarom <b>verzet</b> jij <b>je tegen</b> de bouw van die fabriek?	
	<i>Why do you <b>oppose</b> the building of that factory?</i>	<i>to oppose</i>

onafhankelijkheid

De Amerikanen vochten voor hun **onafhankelijkheid** van 1775 tot 1783.

*The Americans fought for their **independence** from 1775 till 1783.* independence

## Language functions

### Zo kun je iemand beleefd onderbreken:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| > Neem me niet kwalijk dat ik je onderbreek, maar waarom verzet jij je tegen elke verandering? | <i>I'm sorry to interrupt, but why do you oppose each change?</i> |
| > Sorry, daar zou ik op willen reageren.   | <i>Sorry, I'd like to comment on that.</i>                        |
| > Sorry, maar wat bedoel je nu eigenlijk?  | <i>Sorry, but what are you saying?</i>                            |
| > Als ik hier even op mag ingaan?  | <i>If I can just make a point here?</i>                           |

### Zo kun je terugkomen op een eerder onderwerp na onderbroken te zijn:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| > Zoals ik al zei, ik geloof niet in toeval.                         | <i>As I was saying, I don't believe in coincidence.</i>             |
| > Waar hadden we 't ook al weer over?                                | <i>What were we talking about?</i>                                  |
| > Hoe dan ook, ik ga niet met jullie mee.                            | <i>Anyway, / In any case, I'm not coming with you.</i>              |
| > Nou ja, in elk geval is dat de reden waarom ik je niet kon bellen. | <i>Yes, well, anyway that's the reason why I couldn't call you.</i> |

## Do you remember?

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

- 1 Fortunately, unemployment will (*afnemen*) in the next few months.
- 2 Why did you (*van gedachte veranderen*) when he asked you to go out with him?
- 3 What a (*toeval*) to meet you here in the centre of New York!
- 4 Alison's story is a reminder of how (*kwetsbaar*) children can be when their parents get a divorce.
- 5 The Netherlands has moved towards total financial (*onafhankelijkheid*) of young people through the introduction of grants for all students.

# 19 Reactions and thoughts

## English > Dutch

to anticipate	We ran into problems we had not <b>anticipated</b> . <i>We liepen aan tegen problemen die we niet <b>verwacht</b> hadden.</i>	voorzien, verwachten
to presume	You are Dr Vanderburgh, I <b>presume</b> ? <i>U bent dr. Vanderburgh, <b>neem ik aan</b>?</i>	aannemen, vermoeden
assumption	She had no evidence to support her <b>assumption</b> . <i>Ze had geen bewijs om haar <b>veronderstelling</b> te ondersteunen.</i>	veronderstelling
to confirm	It has been <b>confirmed</b> that the lost child has been found. <i>Men heeft <b>bevestigd</b> dat het verdwenen kind is gevonden.</i>	bevestigen
to resolve	There must be a way to <b>resolve</b> this conflict. <i>Er moet een manier zijn om dit conflict <b>op te lossen</b>.</i>	oplossen
to honour	She is <b>honoured</b> for her contribution to music as a concert pianist. <i>Zij wordt <b>geëerd</b> voor haar bijdrage aan de muziek als concertpianiste.</i>	eren
devoted	She is a <b>devoted</b> wife and mother. <i>Zij is een <b>toegewijde</b> echtgenote en moeder.</i>	toegewijd
to comfort	The mother tried to <b>comfort</b> her daughter, who was crying over her lost dog. <i>De moeder probeerde haar dochter, die om haar verdwenen hond hilde, te <b>troosten</b>.</i>	troosten
to tempt	Can I <b>tempt</b> you into having another drink? <i>Kan ik je <b>verleiden</b> om nog iets te drinken?</i>	verleiden
to consider	They are <b>considering</b> moving house to another country. <i>Zij <b>overwegen om</b> naar een ander land te verhuizen.</i>	overwegen, overwegen om
to regard as	Computers are sometimes <b>regarded as</b> a necessary evil. <i>Computers worden soms <b>beschouwd als</b> een noodzakelijk kwaad.</i>	beschouwen als

controversial	That director is known for his <b>controversial</b> documentaries about America.	
	<i>Die regisseur staat bekend om zijn <b>omstreden</b> documentaires over Amerika.</i>	<i>omstreden, geruchtmakend</i>
to recall	I can't <b>recall</b> his name, I'm afraid.	
	<i>Ik kan <b>me</b> zijn naam helaas niet meer <b>herinneren</b>.</i>	<i>zich herinneren</i>
to pretend	She <b>pretended</b> not to recognize her former boyfriend.	
	<i>Ze <b>deed alsof</b> ze haar ex-vriendje niet herkende.</i>	<i>doen alsof</i>
to distract	Unfortunately, the two friends <b>distracted</b> each other in class.	
	<i>Helaas <b>leidden</b> de twee vrienden elkaar <b>af</b> in de klas.</i>	<i>afleiden</i>
averse to	He is <b>averse to</b> blood. It makes him sick.	
	<i>Hij is <b>afkerig van</b> bloed. Hij wordt er misselijk van.</i>	<i>afkerig van</i>
to resent	I <b>resent</b> your insulting remarks about her.	
	<i>Ik <b>neem</b> jou je beledigende opmerkingen over haar <b>kwalijk</b>.</i>	<i>kwalijk nemen</i>
to question	The police <b>question</b> his side of the story.	
	<i>De politie <b>trekt</b> zijn versie van het verhaal <b>in twijfel</b>.</i>	<i>in twijfel trekken</i>
to alarm	I didn't want to <b>alarm</b> him by telling him that she had fallen from her bike.	
	<i>Ik wilde hem niet <b>verontrusten</b> door te zeggen dat zij van haar fiets was gevallen.</i>	<i>verontrusten</i>
to boast	Some parents <b>boast</b> about their children's achievements.	
	<i>Sommige ouders <b>scheppen op</b> over de prestaties van hun kinderen.</i>	<i>opscheppen</i>
conscience	I wonder if that murderer has a <b>conscience</b> .	
	<i>Ik vraag me af of die moordenaar een <b>geweten</b> heeft.</i>	<i>geweten</i>
deliberately	She <b>deliberately</b> pushed him off the stairs.	
	<i>Ze duwde hem <b>opzettelijk</b> van de trap.</i>	<i>opzettelijk</i>
superstitious	Some people are afraid to walk under ladders because they are <b>superstitious</b> .	
	<i>Sommige mensen durven niet onder ladders door te lopen omdat ze <b>bijgelovig</b> zijn.</i>	<i>bijgelovig</i>
to disapprove of	My parents <b>disapprove of</b> under-age drinking.	
	<i>Mijn ouders <b>keuren</b> alcoholgebruik door minderjarigen <b>af</b>.</i>	<i>afkeuren</i>
to condemn	I <b>condemn</b> violence in children's programmes.	
	<i>Ik <b>keur</b> geweld in kinderprogramma's <b>sterk af</b>.</i>	<i>veroordelen, sterk afkeuren</i>
contempt	I can only feel <b>contempt</b> for that kind of dishonesty.	
	<i>Ik kan alleen maar <b>minachting</b> voelen voor dat soort oneerlijkheid.</i>	<i>minachting</i>

scorn	She reacted to his new plans with <b>scorn</b> .	
	<i>Ze reageerde met <b>minachting</b> op zijn nieuwe plannen.</i>	<i>minachting</i>
fierce	He looks <b>fierce</b> when he is angry.	
	<i>Hij kijkt <b>woest</b> als hij boos is.</i>	<i>woest</i>
to harass	Stop <b>harassing</b> me!	
	<i>Houd op mij <b>lastig</b> te <b>vallen</b>!</i>	<i>lastigvallen</i>
to slap	She got angry and <b>slapped</b> him in the face.	
	<i>Ze werd kwaad en <b>sloeg</b> hem in het gezicht.</i>	<i>slaan</i>
to challenge	Some pupils like <b>challenging</b> their teachers.	
	<i>Sommige leerlingen <b>dagen</b> hun docenten graag <b>uit</b>.</i>	<i>uitdagen</i>
to compel	Her text message <b>compelled</b> me to take action at once.	
	<i>Haar sms'je <b>dwong</b> mij om meteen actie te ondernemen.</i>	<i>dwingen</i>
to obey	My dog <b>obeys</b> me very well.	
	<i>Mijn hond <b>gehoorzaamt</b> me heel goed.</i>	<i>gehoorzamen</i>
to cope with	He couldn't <b>cope with</b> all the pressure at work.	
	<i>Hij <b>kon</b> alle druk op het werk niet <b>aan</b>.</i>	<i>aankunnen</i>
to grumble	Stop <b>grumbling</b> about the food.	
	<i>Houd op met <b>mopperen</b> over het eten.</i>	<i>mopperen</i>
to hesitate	She <b>hesitated</b> for a moment before she answered his question.	
	<i>Ze <b>aarzelde</b> even voor ze zijn vraag beantwoordde.</i>	<i>aarzelen</i>
to attempt	She <b>attempted</b> to climb K2, which is in Pakistan.	
	<i>Zij <b>poogde</b> de K2, gelegen in Pakistan, te beklimmen.</i>	<i>pogen</i>
to endeavour	Engineers are <b>endeavouring</b> to locate the source of the problem.	
	<i>Technici <b>proberen</b> de bron van het probleem te lokaliseren.</i>	<i>proberen</i>
preoccupied	He was so <b>preoccupied</b> with his work that he didn't hear me.	
	<i>Hij was zo <b>in beslag genomen</b> door zijn werk dat hij mij niet hoorde.</i>	<i>in beslag genomen (geestelijk)</i>
astounded	He was <b>astounded</b> when he heard he'd won the prize.	
	<i>Hij was <b>stomverbaasd</b> toen hij hoorde dat hij de prijs had gewonnen.</i>	<i>stomverbaasd</i>



## Do you remember?

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

*anticipate, comfort, confirm, consider, distract, harass, resent*

- 1 After they split up, her ex-boyfriend \_\_\_\_ed her, even threatened to kill her.
- 2 Lizzie was so bored that she started to \_\_\_\_ me by pulling faces, which made me laugh.
- 3 Because I wasn't sure, I phoned her and she \_\_\_\_ed what I had already expected.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_s being spoken to as though she were a small child.
- 5 Sales managers find it difficult to \_\_\_\_ what customers need.

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

*averse, controversial, deliberately, devoted, fierce, preoccupied, superstitious*

- 1 I'm \_\_\_\_ to blood sports. I think they're horrible.
- 2 Some people are \_\_\_\_ about butterflies, believing they are carriers of good wishes and luck.
- 3 Her \_\_\_\_ speech was interrupted by noisy disapproval from the audience.
- 4 Why is the media so \_\_\_\_ with the love lives of politicians?
- 5 As a critic he was \_\_\_\_, using language in his reviews that made some people's blood boil.

# Dutch>English

overtuigd zijn van	Ik <b>ben</b> ervan <b>overtuigd</b> dat hij zijn belofte houdt. <i>I'm <b>convinced</b> that he'll keep his promise.</i> <i>to be convinced</i>
vastbesloten	Zij is <b>vastbesloten</b> haar best te doen dit jaar. <i>She's <b>determined</b> to do her best this year.</i> <i>determined</i>
van plan zijn	Wat <b>ben</b> je <b>van plan</b> hieraan te doen? <i>What do you <b>intend</b> to do about this?</i> <i>to intend</i>
doel	Zijn enige <b>doel</b> in het leven is piloot worden. <i>His sole <b>goal</b> in life is to become a pilot.</i> <i>goal</i>
veronderstellen	Ik <b>veronderstel</b> dat zij het nu wel aan haar ouders verteld heeft. <i>I <b>assume</b> that she has told her parents by now.</i> <i>to assume</i>
zich voorstellen	Kun jij <b>je voorstellen</b> hoe het is om doof te zijn? <i>Can you <b>imagine</b> how it feels to be deaf?</i> <i>to imagine</i>
waarderen	Wij <b>waarderen</b> alle hulp die we hebben gekregen zeer. <i>We really <b>appreciate</b> all the help we have been given.</i> <i>to appreciate</i>
aanbevelen	Kunt u een hotel in de buurt <b>aanbevelen</b> ? <i>Can you <b>recommend</b> a hotel in the neighbourhood?</i> <i>to recommend</i>
in verlegenheid brengen	Ze werd <b>in verlegenheid gebracht</b> toen ik naar haar leeftijd vroeg. <i>She felt <b>embarrassed</b> when I asked her age.</i> <i>to embarrass</i>
het erg vinden	<b>Vindt</b> u <b>het erg</b> als ik het raam openzet? <i>Do you <b>mind</b> me opening the window?</i> <i>to mind</i>
klagen	Hij <b>klaagt</b> vaak over zijn gezondheid. <i>He often <b>complains</b> about his health.</i> <i>to complain</i>
bezwaar	Mijn enige <b>bezwaar</b> is dat het misschien meer kost dan verwacht. <i>My only <b>objection</b> is that it may cost more than expected.</i> <i>objection</i>
de schuld geven	<b>Geef</b> mij niet <b>de schuld</b> van jouw fout. <i>Don't <b>blame</b> me for your mistake.</i> <i>to blame</i>
grof	Zijn opmerkingen zijn vaak <b>grof</b> . <i>His remarks are often <b>rude</b>.</i> <i>rude</i>
overhalen	We probeerden hem <b>over</b> te <b>halen</b> om met ons mee te gaan. <i>We tried to <b>persuade</b> him to come with us.</i> <i>to persuade</i>

## Language functions

### Zo kun je aangeven dat je het met iemand eens bent:

---

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| > Daar zit wat in.                | <i>You've got a point there.</i>       |
| > Dat denk ik ook.                | <i>I think so, too.</i>                |
| > Ik ben 't helemaal met je eens. | <i>I fully/quite agree (with you).</i> |
| > Dat spreekt vanzelf.            | <i>That goes without saying.</i>       |

### Zo kun je aangeven dat je het met iemand niet (helemaal) eens bent:

---

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| > Dat hangt ervan af.            | <i>That depends.</i>          |
| > Dat zou ik niet willen zeggen. | <i>I wouldn't say that.</i>   |
| > Ik ben 't niet met je eens.    | <i>I disagree (with you).</i> |
- 
- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| > Ik denk van niet. | <i>I don't think so.</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|

## Do you remember?

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

---

- 1 I (waarderen) your support.
- 2 There was no need for him to be so (grof) to her.
- 3 She is (vastbesloten) to go on holiday to Ireland this year.
- 4 His friends often (in verlegenheid brengen) him publicly, which he resents.
- 5 Do you (het erg vinden) if I turn down the TV?

## 20

## Linking words and time-related words

## English&gt;Dutch

meanwhile	There's a meeting in two weeks. <b>Meanwhile</b> , the problem is getting worse!	
	<i>Over twee weken is er een vergadering. <b>Intussen</b> wordt het probleem erger.</i>	<i>intussen</i>
in the meantime	I'm buying a new computer next week. <b>In the meantime</b> , I'm using my father's.	
	<i>Ik koop volgende week een nieuwe computer. <b>Intussen</b> gebruik ik die van mijn vader.</i>	<i>intussen</i>
instead	We didn't go to the pub. <b>Instead</b> , we went to the cinema.	
	<i>We gingen niet naar de kroeg. <b>In plaats daarvan</b> zijn we naar de bioscoop gegaan.</i>	<i>in plaats daarvan</i>
after all	<b>After all</b> , what's the use?	
	<i>Wat heeft het <b>immers</b> voor zin?</i>	<i>immers</i>
still	We weren't able to beat them. <b>Still</b> , we can't complain.	
	<i>We konden hen niet verslaan. <b>Niettemin</b> mogen we niet klagen.</i>	<i>niettemin</i>
thus	He is 18 now. <b>Thus</b> , he can vote from now onwards.	
	<i>Hij is nu 18. <b>Dus</b> kan hij voortaan stemmen.</i>	<i>dus, aldus</i>
as a matter of fact	Have you lived here long? – <b>As a matter of fact</b> , I've lived here for five years.	
	<i>Woon je hier al lang? – <b>In feite</b> woon ik hier al vijf jaar.</i>	<i>in feite</i>
consequently	He couldn't help us. <b>Consequently</b> , we had to find someone else.	
	<i>Hij kon ons niet helpen. <b>Als gevolg daarvan</b> moesten we iemand anders vinden.</i>	<i>als gevolg daarvan</i>
provided that	He can come along, <b>provided that</b> he behaves himself.	
	<i>Hij mag mee, <b>mits</b> hij zich goed gedraagt.</i>	<i>mits, op voorwaarde dat</i>
on the contrary	I wasn't bored. <b>On the contrary</b> , I really enjoyed myself.	
	<i>Ik heb me niet verveeld. <b>Integendeel</b>, ik heb me echt vermaakt.</i>	<i>integendeel</i>

on account of	<b>On account of</b> the general rise in prices, we must also charge more for our products.	
	<b>Vanwege</b> de prijsstijgingen moeten wij ook meer gaan vragen voor onze producten.	vanwege
owing to	<b>Owing to</b> bad weather, all the buses were late.	
	<b>Vanwege</b> slecht weer waren alle bussen te laat.	vanwege
all in all	<b>All in all</b> , the party was a great success.	
	<b>Alles bij elkaar</b> was het feest een groot succes.	alles bij elkaar
in short	<b>In short</b> , Mrs Lewis was not amused.	
	<b>Kortom</b> , mevrouw Lewis vond het niet bepaald leuk.	kortom
initially	<b>Initially</b> , I was not crazy about his new plans.	
	<b>Aanvankelijk</b> was ik niet weg van zijn nieuwe plannen.	aanvankelijk
eventually	After a long search, they <b>eventually</b> found the missing papers.	
	Na lang zoeken vonden ze <b>uiteindelijk</b> de kwijtgeraakte papieren.	ten slotte, uiteindelijk
ancient	This is a book about <b>ancient</b> civilizations.	
	Dit is een boek over <b>heel oude</b> beschavingen.	heel oud
previously	This information was <b>previously</b> unavailable to the public.	
	Deze informatie was <b>daarvóór</b> niet beschikbaar voor het publiek.	eerder, daarvóór
prior to	There was a meeting <b>prior to</b> the conference.	
	Er was een vergadering <b>voorafgaand aan</b> de conferentie.	voorafgaand aan
towards	I fell asleep <b>towards</b> 12 o'clock.	
	<b>Tegen</b> 12 uur viel ik in slaap.	tegen
current	The <b>current</b> government wants to do more for the environment.	
	De <b>huidige</b> regering wil meer doen voor het milieu.	huidig
present	Please state your <b>present</b> occupation.	
	Geef alstublieft aan wat uw <b>huidige</b> beroep is.	huidig
premature	The general's decision to attack was <b>premature</b> .	
	Het besluit van de generaal om aan te vallen was <b>voorbarig</b> .	voorbarig
formerly	<b>Formerly</b> , France had a king, but not any more.	
	<b>Vroeger</b> had Frankrijk een koning, maar nu niet meer.	vroeger
annual	Carnival is an <b>annual</b> event.	
	Carnaval is een <b>jaarlijks</b> gebeuren.	jaarlijks
eternal	His religion promised him <b>eternal</b> life.	
	Zijn godsdienst beloofde hem het <b>eeuwige</b> leven.	eeuwig

rarely	We <b>rarely</b> see each other now, about once a year.	
	Wij zien elkaar <b>zelden</b> tegenwoordig, ongeveer eens per jaar.	zelden
occasionally	Does it never occur to you that I might like to be on my own <b>occasionally</b> ?	
	Komt het nooit bij jou op dat ik <b>af en toe</b> alleen zou willen zijn?	af en toe
temporary	This company has more <b>temporary</b> employees than permanent staff.	
	Dit bedrijf heeft meer <b>tijdelijke</b> werknemers dan vast personeel.	tijdelijk
brief	Life is <b>brief</b> .	
	Het leven is <b>kort</b> .	kort
perpetual	I'm tired of her <b>perpetual</b> complaining.	
	Ik ben haar <b>eeuwige</b> geklaag beu.	eeuwig
simultaneously	She was writing an e-mail and having a phone call <b>simultaneously</b> .	
	Ze schreef een e-mail en voerde <b>tegelijkertijd</b> een telefoongesprek.	tegelijkertijd
previous	In his <b>previous</b> job he worked 60 hours a week.	
	In zijn <b>vorige</b> baan werkte hij 60 uur per week.	vorig
fortnight	We're going on a <b>fortnight's</b> holiday.	
	We gaan <b>veertien dagen</b> op vakantie.	veertien dagen
decade	That rock band had many hits in the last <b>decade</b> of the 20th century.	
	Die popgroep had veel hits in het laatste <b>decennium</b> van de 20e eeuw.	decennium, tien jaar
era	The twentieth century was the <b>era</b> of inventions.	
	De twintigste eeuw was het <b>tijdperk</b> van ontdekkingen.	tijdperk
season	How do you like the <b>season</b> of winter?	
	Wat vind jij van het winter <b>seizoen</b> ?	seizoen
to postpone	We had to <b>postpone</b> our holiday until August.	
	We moesten onze vakantie tot augustus <b>uitstellen</b> .	uitstellen
dawn	My dad usually gets up when it is still dark, that is, before <b>dawn</b> .	
	Mijn vader staat meestal op als het nog donker is, dat wil zeggen voor <b>dageraad</b> .	dauw, dageraad
dusk	As <b>dusk</b> falls, bats begin to fly.	
	Als de <b>schemering</b> invalt, beginnen de vleermuizen te vliegen.	schemering

## Do you remember?

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

*brief, consequently, eventually, on the contrary, owing to, premature, still*

- 1 For a \_\_\_\_ period, he worked for the Kloss speaker company.
- 2 Didn't you find the film exciting? – \_\_\_\_, I nearly fell asleep half way through it!
- 3 I don't approve of what he did. \_\_\_\_, he's my best friend.
- 4 \_\_\_\_ my brother's sudden illness, we couldn't go on holiday last year.
- 5 His announcement that they would win the match was clearly \_\_\_\_, for they lost it.

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

*ancient, formerly, perpetual, previous, prior to, temporary, thus*

- 1 We now have the full data and \_\_\_\_ we will be able to give the advice you asked for.
- 2 What's the name of the \_\_\_\_ owner of this department store?
- 3 I'm afraid this is just a \_\_\_\_ solution to the problem.
- 4 The days \_\_\_\_ his death were very difficult for the whole family.
- 5 The international community is looking for a \_\_\_\_ solution to these conflicts.

# Dutch>English

tenzij	Ik ga niet, <b>tenzij</b> jij ook gaat. <i>I won't go <b>unless</b> you go too.</i>	<i>unless</i>
ondanks	We gingen naar het concert <b>ondanks</b> het slechte weer. <i>We went to the concert <b>despite</b> the bad weather.</i>	<i>despite, in spite of</i>
hoewel	Ik zal het doen, <b>hoewel</b> ik geen zin heb. <i>I'll do it, <b>though</b> I don't feel like it.</i>	<i>though</i>
echter	Hij kan het zelf niet doen. Hij stuurt <b>echter</b> wel iemand anders. <i>He can't do it himself. <b>However</b>, he's sending someone else.</i>	<i>however</i>
niettemin	Het is een veilige straat. <b>Niettemin</b> gebeuren er soms toch ongelukken. <i>It's a safe street. <b>Nevertheless</b>, accidents still happen sometimes.</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>
terwijl	Ik luisterde naar de radio <b>terwijl</b> zij tv keek. <i>I was listening to the radio <b>while</b> she was watching TV.</i>	<i>while</i>
trouwens	Wat maakt het <b>trouwens</b> uit? <i><b>After all</b>, what does it matter?</i>	<i>after all</i>
trouwens	Ik snap <b>trouwens</b> niet hoe hij zich een auto kan veroorloven. <i><b>By the way</b>, I don't understand how he can afford a car.</i>	<i>by the way</i>
tussen twee haakjes	<b>Tussen twee haakjes</b> , hoe was het feest gisteren? <i><b>By the way</b>, what was the party like yesterday?</i>	<i>by the way</i>
vanwege	<b>Vanwege</b> zijn lange ziek-zijn kan hij nu niet hard werken. <i><b>Because of</b> his long illness, he can't work hard now.</i>	<i>because of</i>
onmiddellijk	We moesten <b>onmiddellijk</b> vertrekken. <i>We had to leave <b>immediately</b>.</i>	<i>immediately</i>
voorlopig	Ik krijg <b>voorlopig</b> extra lessen. <i>I'm getting extra lessons <b>for the time being</b>.</i>	<i>for the time being</i>
nieuwste	Heb je hun <b>nieuwste</b> cd gehoord? <i>Have you heard their <b>latest</b> CD?</i>	<i>latest</i>
aanvankelijk	<b>Aanvankelijk</b> was ze tamelijk stil, maar na een poosje werd ze spraakzamer. <i><b>At first</b> she was rather quiet, but after a while she became more talkative.</i>	<i>at first</i>

ten slotte

**Ten slotte** wil ik u bedanken voor wat u voor ons hebt gedaan.

---

**Finally**, I would like to thank you for what you have done for us. finally

## Language functions

### Zo kun je iemand beleefd vragen iets voor je te doen:

---

- > Zou u misschien de deur dicht willen doen? *Would you mind shutting the door, please?*
- > Zou u mij die tas kunnen aangeven? *Could you give me that bag, please?*
- > Zou jij zijn nieuwste boek voor mij willen kopen vanmiddag? *Would you buy his latest book for me this afternoon, please?*

### Zo kun je reageren als iemand je ergens voor bedankt:

---

- > Graag gedaan. *You're welcome. / My pleasure.*
- > Niets te danken. *Not at all. / Don't mention it.*
- > Het was me een genoegen. *The pleasure was mine.*

## Do you remember?

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

---

- 1 (Niettemin), I do think the accident might have been prevented.
- 2 I can't come (tenzij) somebody can give me a ride.
- 3 Because of my operations, I won't be able to play hockey (voorlopig).
- 4 (Vanwege) the referee, who must have been blind, we lost the match.
- 5 (Trouwens), why did you start yelling at her?





**SPEAKING**

**GROUP DISCUSSION**

**ENGLISH  
CLASS  
READER**



# Oral proficiency

5 HAVO TSE 5302

ENGLISH

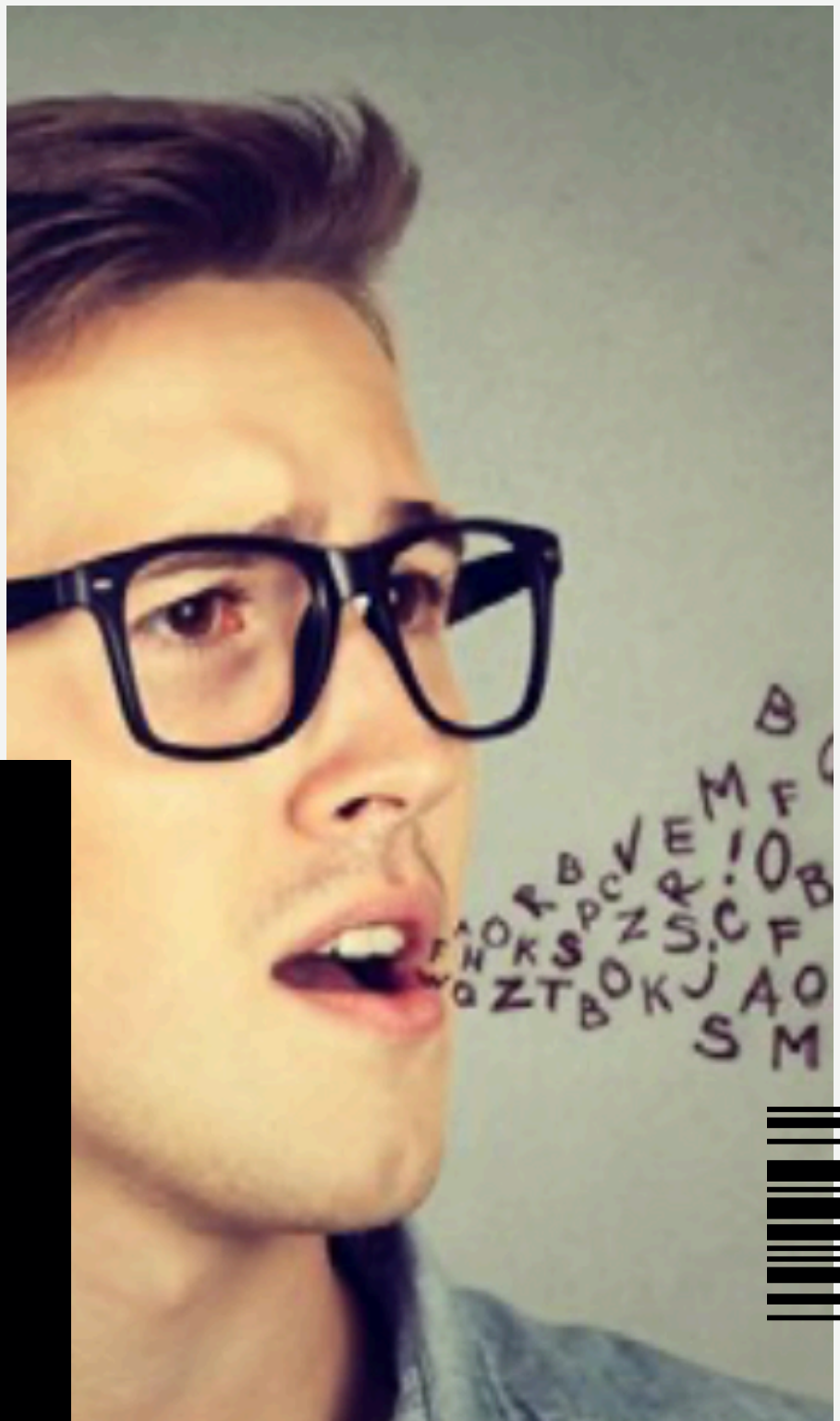
# Discussions & Presentations

Agreeing,  
Disagreeing,  
And everything in between

# Forming debatable statements that interest you

## Creating presentations

Debating & discussing  
topics that you have  
something to say about



Oral proficiency is a school exam for English.

For this skill you need to show your ability to hold a conversation / debate in English.

In previous years you showed this skill through 'Language Village', 'Elevator Pitch', presentations and conversations in class.

# Practical details

- The oral exam will be conducted in **two groups** of **4 students**.
- In case of illness, the oral exam will **NOT** be postponed and continues with the group members who are present. All those who have missed the exam will take the exam together; grouped and scheduled by the teachers.
- The oral exam will take around 22 minutes in total.
- The oral exams will be scheduled during test week 3. An overview with names and dates will be published on Zermelo and on SOM.
- An audio recording will be made of every oral exam.
- Marks will be published when all oral exams have taken place.

## What will you be graded on?

**Grammar:** the grammar you use during the debates need to be correct. Think of grammar tenses and the use of grammar rules.

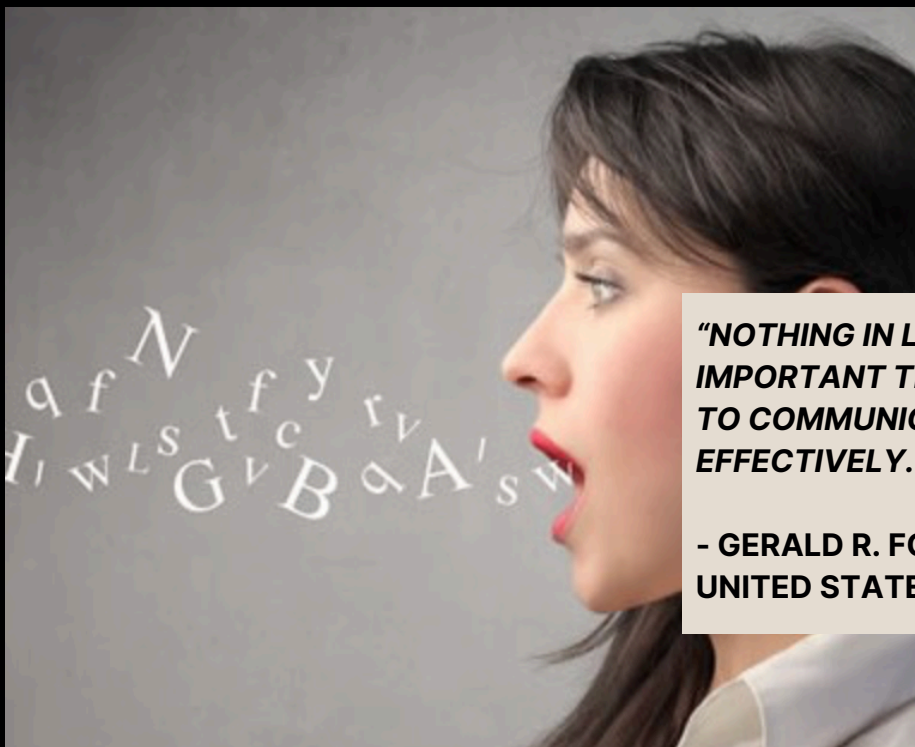
**Sentence structure:** it is fair to say that we expect you to use the ERK B2 level at least. This means that complex sentences need to be applied.

**Vocabulary:** also for your use of vocabulary we expect an ERK B2 level. This means a good use of formal language (mandatory for debates), the use of linking words, and a good variety in use of vocabulary

**Communication:** as it is a debate you need to listen to one another and respond to each other's opinion. It should not be just pointing out your opinion.

**Contents:** for a debate it is necessary that you form your opinion why you are for or against a statement supported by examples, explanations, experiences etc.

**Pronunciation:** it is safe to say that you will also be graded on the pronunciation. A strong Dutch accent will not give you many points. If you have an American, British or Australian accent make sure that you are consistent throughout the debate.



**"NOTHING IN LIFE IS MORE  
IMPORTANT THAN THE ABILITY  
TO COMMUNICATE  
EFFECTIVELY."**

**- GERALD R. FORD, FORMER  
UNITED STATES PRESIDENT**

## Note

- Every member in the debate group needs to show their active participation. Non-active results into lower points on the points above.
- Members may help one another throughout the debate with vocabulary and/or participation by asking questions (this might even be awarded with points)
- A list of debating topics can be found at the end of this booklet. All these topics need to be prepared accordingly, some of which you need to do some research for to form a good opinion supported by examples, explanations, experiences, quotes etc.
- Study the use of linking words, formal language, useful phrases. It is mandatory to use these during your debate. Also show a variety of these. When constantly using the same ones this will mean you lose points.

**Speak, talk, sing, whisper, discuss, converse, debate, argue, say, communicate in English in your group. The key is to feel comfortable using the English language, the more you used it, the more natural it will feel. So practice is key!**

*Your English teachers*



## Proceedings Oral Proficiency Exam (approx. 30-40 mins)

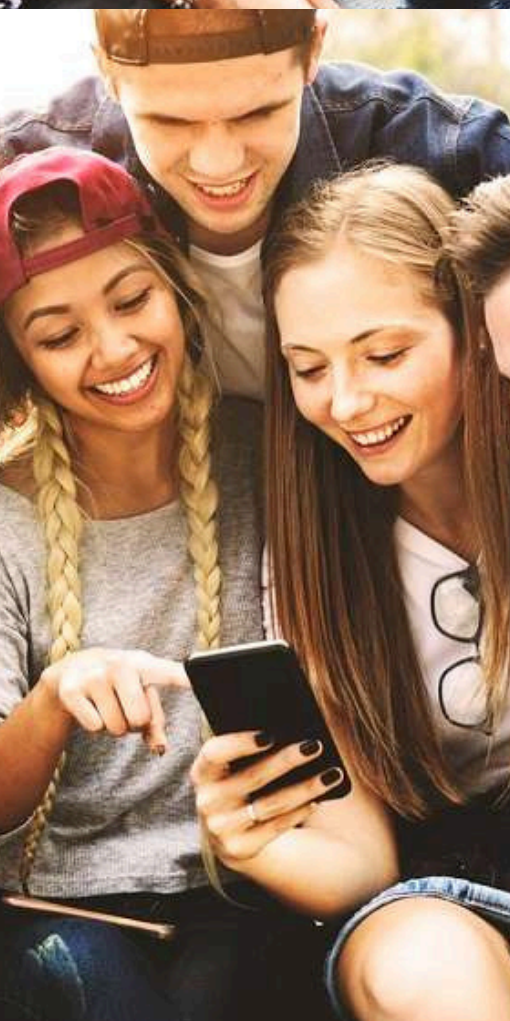
1. Group A starts presentation selected by teacher (2 mins)
2. Group B discusses the statement put forward by the presentation of group A (3 mins)
3. Group B starts presentation selected by teacher (2 mins)
4. Group A discusses the statement put forward by the presentation of group B (3 mins)
5. Group B discusses 2/3 other statements selected by teacher (10-15 mins)
6. Group A discusses 2/3 other statements selected by teacher (10-15 mins)

### STEP 1 - Preparation discussion

- Choose 10 topics from the list that you all think are interesting.
- Create 10 debatable statements associated with these topics.
- Submit your 10 statements to your teacher via Teams (see deadlines at the end).

### STEP 2 - Arguments

- You should have at least 2 arguments for and 2 arguments against per statement.
- Make sure that the arguments are evidenced by anecdotes, examples or facts.
- Do research! Provide at least one article per statement (link is sufficient).
- Submit your 10 statements file again but now including the links to your evidence via Teams (see deadlines at the end).



- ✓ Artificial intelligence
- ✓ climate breakdown
- ✓ crime
- ✓ culture
- ✓ economic justice
- ✓ education
- ✓ employment
- ✓ environment
- ✓ energy sources
- ✓ drugs
- ✓ farming
- ✓ food
- ✓ gaming

- ✓ genetic engineering
- ✓ health & safety
- ✓ Internet
- ✓ law & order
- ✓ politics
- ✓ protest
- ✓ racism
- ✓ religion
- ✓ Science
- ✓ social media
- ✓ tourism
- ✓ transport
- ✓ weapons

## TOPICS

### STEP 3 - Presentations

1. Select two of your statements for the presentation.
2. Prepare a two-minute presentation for each statement. You prepare two presentations as a group.
3. Prepare a PowerPoint (per statement) of at least 4 slides (at least 1 slide per group member), covering the following subtopics:
  - Relevance → Discuss why this topic is relevant. Why is it up for debate?;
  - Historical context → Discuss its historical background in the Netherlands;
  - International context → Discuss its international scope;
  - Law → Discuss the current legislation in the Netherlands on this topic.
4. Support your subtopics with data, graphs or statistics if possible. Only key words are allowed as text. No cheatnotes!
5. Hand in both presentations beforehand via Teams (see deadlines at the end).

	Grammar and Vocabulary	Discourse Management	Pronunciation	Interactive Communication
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows a good degree of control of a range of simple and some complex grammatical forms</li> <li>Uses a range of appropriate vocabulary to give and exchange views on a wide range of familiar topics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produces extended stretches of language with very little hesitation</li> <li>Contributions are relevant and there is a clear organisation of ideas</li> <li>Uses a range of cohesive devices and discourse markers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is intelligible.</li> <li>Intonation is appropriate</li> <li>Sentence and word stress is accurately placed</li> <li>Individual sounds are articulated clearly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiates and responds appropriately, linking contributions to those of other speakers</li> <li>Maintains and develops the interaction and negotiates towards an outcome</li> </ul>
4	<i>Performance shares features of Bands 3 and 5.</i>			
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows a good degree of control of simple grammatical forms, and attempts some complex grammatical forms</li> <li>Uses a range of appropriate vocabulary to give and exchange views on a range of familiar topics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produces extended stretches of language despite some hesitation</li> <li>Contributions are relevant and there is very little repetition</li> <li>Uses a range of cohesive devices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is intelligible</li> <li>Intonation is generally appropriate</li> <li>Sentence and word stress is generally accurately placed</li> <li>Individual sounds are generally articulated clearly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiates and responds appropriately</li> <li>Maintains and develops the interaction and negotiates towards an outcome with very little support</li> </ul>
2	<i>Performance shares features of Bands 1 and 3.</i>			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows a good degree of control of simple grammatical forms</li> <li>Uses a range of appropriate vocabulary when talking about everyday situations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produces responses which are extended beyond short phrases, despite hesitation</li> <li>Contributions are mostly relevant, despite some repetition</li> <li>Uses basic cohesive devices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is mostly intelligible and has some control of phonological features at both utterance and word level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiates and responds appropriately</li> <li>Keeps the interaction going with very little prompting and support</li> </ul>
0	<i>Performance does not meet the criteria of Band 1.</i>			

# THE RUBRIC

## *and the deadlines*

### DEADLINES - DO NOT BE LATE!

31 January.

10 statements

21 February.

links with the statements

14 March

Hand in the 2 presentations

19 March – 25 March

Oral exams

# ORAL PROFICIENCY

## Part 1 - Topics > Statements

Fill in the chosen topics and the statements you decided to work with:

No.	Topic	Statement
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

### Arguments statement 1

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### Arguments statement 2

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### Arguments statement 3

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### Arguments statement 4

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### Arguments statement 5

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### Arguments statement 6

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### Arguments statement 7

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### Arguments statement 8

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### Arguments statement 9

- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## Arguments statement 10

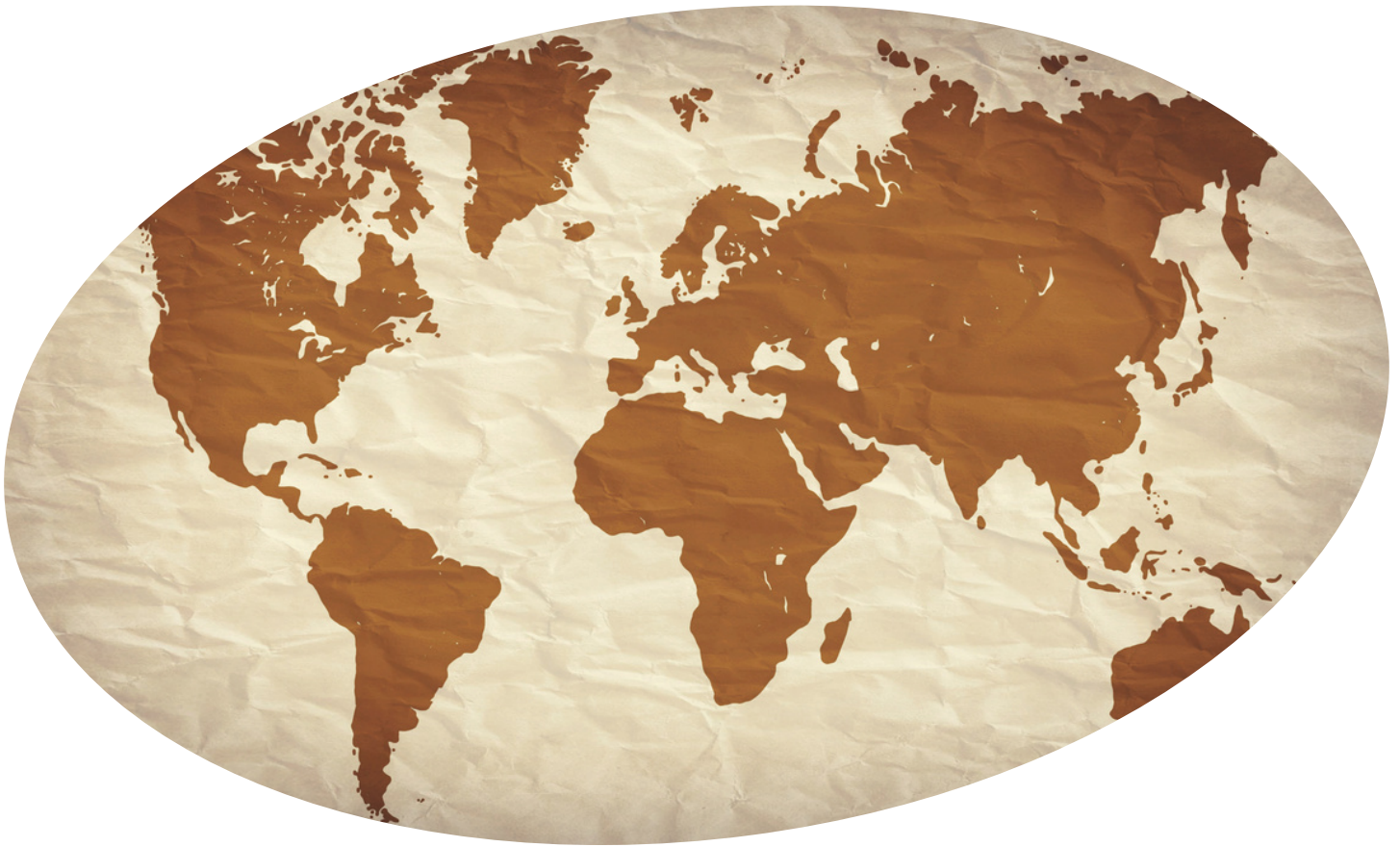
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

## Evidence per statement

Fill in the links for the evidence for your arguments per statement:

No.	Topic	Link to evidence
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

# Useful Language for Oral Proficiency TSE 5302



## Improve your vocabulary

Take a good look at this document and find phrases for you to use. Avoid being repetitive by using multiple options for different purposes.

**For the use of Linking words the following are the most common:**

### **Giving examples**

**For example**

**For instance**

**Namely**

The most common way to give examples is by using **for example** or **for instance**.

**Namely** refers to something by name.

*"There are two problems: namely, the expense and the time."*

### **Adding information**

**And**

**In addition**

**As well as**

**Also**

**Too**

**Furthermore**

**Moreover**

**Apart from**

**In addition to**

**Besides**

Ideas are often linked by **and**. In a list, you put a comma between each item, but not before **and**.

*"We discussed training, education and the budget."*

**Also** is used to add an extra idea or emphasis.

*"We also spoke about marketing."*

You can use **also** with **not only** to give emphasis.

*"We are concerned not only by the costs, but also by the competition."*

We don't usually start a sentence with **also**. If you want to start a sentence with a phrase that means also, you can use **In addition**, or **In addition to this...**

**As well as** can be used at the beginning or the middle of a sentence.

*"As well as the costs, we are concerned by the competition."*

*"We are interested in costs as well as the competition."*

**Too** goes either at the end of the sentence, or after the subject and means **as well**.

*"They were concerned too."*

*"I, too, was concerned."*

**Apart from** and **besides** are often used to mean **as well as**, or **in addition to**.

*“Apart from Rover, we are the largest sports car manufacturer.”*

*“Besides Rover, we are the largest sports car manufacturer.”*

**Moreover** and **furthermore** add extra information to the point you are making.

*“Marketing plans give us an idea of the potential market. Moreover, they tell us about the competition.”*

## Summarising

**In short**

**In brief**

**In summary**

**To summarise**

**In a nutshell**

**To conclude**

**In conclusion**

We normally use these words at the beginning of the sentence to give a summary of what we have said or written.

## Sequencing ideas

**The former, ... the latter**

**Firstly, secondly, finally**

**The first point is**

**Lastly**

**The following**

**The former** and **the latter** are useful when you want to refer to one of two points.

*“Marketing and finance are both covered in the course. The former is studied in the first term and the latter is studied in the final term.”*

**Firstly, ... secondly, ... finally** (or **lastly**) are useful ways to list ideas.

It's rare to use “fourthly”, or “fifthly”. Instead, try **the first point, the second point, the third point** and so on.

**The following** is a good way of starting a list.

*“The following people have been chosen to go on the training course: N Peters, C Jones and A Owen.”*

TRANSITION WORDS IN ENGLISH			
Emphasis	Addition	Contrast	Order
Undoubtedly	Along with	Unlike	Following
Unquestionably	Apart from this	Nevertheless	At this time
Obviously	Moreover	On the other hand	Previously
Particularly / in particular	Furthermore	Nonetheless	First/ firstly
Especially	Also	Despite / in spite of	Second/ secondly
Clearly	Too	In contrast (to)	Third/ thirdly
Importantly	As well as that	Contrary to	Finally
Absolutely	Besides	Whereas	Subsequently
Definitely	In addition	Alternatively	Above all
Without a doubt	Not only...but also	Conversely	Before
Indeed	In addition to this	Even so	Last but not least
It should be noted	Additionally / an additional	Differing from	First and foremost

## Giving a reason

Due to / due to the fact that  
Owing to / owing to the fact that  
Because  
Because of  
Since  
As

**Due to** and **owing to** must be followed by a noun.

*"Due to the rise in oil prices, the inflation rate rose by 1.25%."*

*"Owing to the demand, we are unable to supply all items within 2 weeks."*

If you want to follow these words with a clause (a subject, verb and object), you must follow the words with **the fact that**.

*"Due to the fact that oil prices have risen, the inflation rate has gone up by 1%25."*

*"Owing to the fact that the workers have gone on strike, the company has been unable to fulfill all its orders."*

**Because / because of**

**Because of** is followed by a noun.

*"Because of bad weather, the football match was postponed."*

**Because** can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence. For example,

*"Because it was raining, the match was postponed."*

*"We believe in incentive schemes, because we want our employees to be more productive."*

**Since / as**

**Since** and **as** mean **because**.

*"Since the company is expanding, we need to hire more staff."*

*As the company is expanding, we need to hire more staff."*



Order	Time	Addition	Contrast
First/firstly Second/secondly Third/thirdly Finally Above all Before Subsequently Previously Following At this time After During Soon Since While	Meanwhile Presently At last Finally Immediately Thereafter At that time Subsequently Currently Eventually In the meantime In the past	Moreover Too Also Besides In addition Not only ... but also Apart from this Along with Further Furthermore Additionally Again Equally First, second...	However Nevertheless On the other hand On the contrary Conversely Nonetheless Instead Though Even so Notwithstanding Alternatively At the same time Unlike While Whereas Differing from

[www.englishstudyhere.com](http://www.englishstudyhere.com)

## Giving a result

Therefore

So

Consequently

This means that

As a result

**Therefore, so, consequently** and **as a result** are all used in a similar way.

*"The company are expanding. Therefore / So / Consequently / As a result, they are taking on extra staff."*

**So** is more informal.

## Contrasting ideas

But

However

Although / even though

Despite / despite the fact that

In spite of / in spite of the fact that

Nevertheless

Nonetheless

While

Whereas

Unlike

In theory... in practice...

**But** is more informal than **however**. It is not normally used at the beginning of a sentence.

*"He works hard, but he doesn't earn much."*

*"He works hard. However, he doesn't earn much."*

**Although, despite** and **in spite of** introduce an idea of contrast. With these words, you must have two halves of a sentence.

*"Although it was cold, she went out in shorts."*

*"In spite of the cold, she went out in shorts."*

**Despite** and **in spite of** are used in the same way as **due to** and **owing to**. They must be followed by a noun. If you want to follow them with a noun and a verb, you must use **the fact that**.

*"Despite the fact that the company was doing badly, they took on extra employees."*

**Nevertheless** and **nonetheless** mean **in spite of that** or **anyway**.

*“The sea was cold, but he went swimming nevertheless.” (In spite of the fact that it was cold.)*

*“The company is doing well. Nonetheless, they aren’t going to expand this year.”*

**While**, **whereas** and **unlike** are used to show how two things are different from each other.

*“While my sister has blue eyes, mine are brown.”*

*“Taxes have gone up, whereas social security contributions have gone down.”*

*“Unlike in the UK, the USA has cheap petrol.”*

**In theory... in practice...** show an unexpected result.

*“In theory, teachers should prepare for lessons, but in practice, they often don’t have enough time.”*

Conjunctions						
Subordinating	than rather than whether as much as whereas	Comparison	That what whatever which whichever	Rel.Pro.	after as long as as soon as before by the time now that once since till until when whenever while	Time
	though although even though while	Concession	Who whoever whom whomever whose	Rel.Adj.		
	if only if unless until provided that assuming that even if in case (that) lest	Condition	where wherever	Place		
			how as though as if	Manner	because since so that in order (that) why	Reason
Coordinating	as ... as just as ... so both ... and hardly ... when scarcely ... when	Correlative	either ... or neither ... nor if ... then not ... but		what with ... and whether ... or not only ... but also no sooner ... than rather ... than	
	<b>F</b> <b>For</b>	<b>A</b> <b>And</b>	<b>N</b> <b>Nor</b>	<b>B</b> <b>But</b>	<b>O</b> <b>Or</b>	<b>Y</b> <b>Yet</b>
						<b>S</b> <b>So</b>

Transition Words and Phrases		
Agreement / Addition / Similarity	in the first place not only ... but also as a matter of fact in like manner in addition coupled with in the same fashion / way first, second, third in the light of not to mention to say nothing of equally important by the same token	again to and also then equally identically uniquely like as too
		moreover as well as together with of course likewise comparatively correspondingly similarly furthermore additionally
Conclusion / Summary / Restatement	as can be seen generally speaking in the final analysis all things considered as shown above in the long run given these points as has been noted in a word for the most part	after all in fact in summary in conclusion in short in brief in essence to summarize on balance altogether
		overall ordinarily usually by and large to sum up on the whole in any event in either case all in all

## Useful Phrases during your debate in communication for you to study

### How to start a debate

I am not very familiar with the topic, however the first idea/ thing/ point	<i>that springs to mind</i>	is about...
	<i>pops into my head</i>	stems from...
	<i>flashes through my mind</i>	leads to...
It's a tricky question to answer on the spot,	<i>probably because it relates to various issues,</i>	like, for example...
	<i>however, speaking from experience,</i>	I'd like to point out /highlight... the significance of...
Surprisingly, I've never thought of this before, yet...	<i>I believe / feel / doubt if/</i>	it's a moot question whether ...
	<i>my own preference ...</i>	is to favour.. (N)
		will be to....
<i>This is a really important topic today because...</i>		it is closely connected with
<i>People have been discussing this issue a lot recently....</i>		especially in connection with
<i>This question is relevant to my own life, because...</i>		
<i>This issue is significant in my own country at the moment because....</i>		it is becoming more and more....
<i>It is generally accepted that... / it's a common misconception</i>		that...

## Expressing Full Agreement

I totally/ completely agree with you on that point

That's a fair suggestion/ That seems reasonable

Exactly / Absolutely / You have a strong point here

I('d) go along with that / I have to admit you are right

So do I / Neither do I

I could not agree more / That's just what I was thinking

I think so / I don't think so either

I think we can both agree that / I can only agree with you here

On second thoughts, I have to agree with you...

## Expressing Partial Agreement

Yes, I take your point, but let's think of...

That's a very interesting point, I must say, alternatively...

You have certainly raised an important issue, however don't you think

Yes, but there are other points to bear in mind,

Yes, I think I'd agree with you to a certain extent

True, yet, if we look at this from another angle

## Expressing Disagreement

I am afraid I have something different in mind

That's not exactly how I look at it

I am afraid that doesn't work for me

I am sorry to disagree with you, but

I must take issues with you on that

Let's agree to disagree on/about...

## Asking For an Opinion

What would you say on that? / What do you think of all that?

Could you share your ideas on the point? / What's your opinion on

What about.... How do you feel about...

Perhaps, you could offer / share your ideas/ views on that

Don't you think, ...
----------------------

Can we agree on...
--------------------

<i>(Tag questions)</i>
------------------------

### Interrupting

Excuse me, but I have a point to make about...
--

Sorry to interrupt, could I say something about...
--

Excuse me for interrupting, but I think we should be aware of...
--

Could I make a suggestion?
----------------------------

If I could put a word here ...
--------------------------------

I have a point I'd like to make
---------------------------------

You have a good point here, why don't we find out what X has to say
---

Could I just cut in for a second...
-------------------------------------

### Personal Point of View

In my experience / Speaking from my own experience
--

As far as I am concerned / Speaking for myself
--

In my opinion / From my point of view
---------------------------------------

I am convinced that / I am quite certain about my opinion regarding
---

If you ask me, / I prefer / What I mean is.. / I'd say that/
--

### Comparing / Contrasting

Equally / Likewise / Similarly
--------------------------------

By the same token / In the same manner / In comparison
--

Alternatively / Conversely / Otherwise /
--

By contrast / Despite this / Nonetheless
--

In contrast to / Apart from (this) / However /
--

Not only (auxV) (S) (V)... but (S) also (Pr)...
---

### Changing Subject

Above all / In addition / Furthermore
---------------------------------------

In the first place / And then / Finally
---

On top of that / Most importantly

Speaking of... / Talking of.... / Turning to... / As for... / Regarding...

That brings me to.... / When it comes to... / With reference to....

### Summing Up

Generally speaking / broadly speaking /

In brief / To sum up / To make a long story short / Ultimately

To some extent / To put it another way / In other words

On the whole / Consequently / Bearing (it) in mind

Taking into consideration / This may account for the fact that...



## **More Useful Phrases for your debate**

### **Introducing the phenomenon to be discussed**

More and more families are choosing to have only one child.

The trend nowadays is towards having smaller families.

Over the past ten years or so the media have frequently carried reports of .....

Recent research indicates that the number of teenagers who smoke is increasing.

Hardly a week goes by without another report of ..... appearing in the media.

This raises the issue of whether .....

Although most people would generally agree that ..... few would deny that.....

### **Stating your opinion**

As I see it,

It seems to me that ..... I would also say that ....

I am convinced that .....

I am inclined to believe that .....

There is no doubt in my mind that .....

One of the drawbacks of ..... is .....

However, one of the benefits is that .....

### **Changing topic**

As regards the causes for this, .....

Concerning the causes for this, .....

As for the causes, .....

### **Presenting arguments**

One justification often given for ..... is that.....

Advocates/Proponents would claim that .....

Those who object to ..... often argue that .....

Another objection is that .....

However, it should not be forgotten that .....

..... are opposed to ..... on the grounds that .....

From the point of view of .....

According to .....

## **Describing causes**

One factor which has led to ..... is .....

One of the factors which has brought this about is .....

The problem often stems from .....

The situation has been exacerbated by .....

..... has only made the situation worse.

One consequence of ..... is .....

## **Proposing steps and measures**

As regards the most appropriate response to this situation, one suggestion would be to .....

The first step to be taken would be to .....

To alleviate the situation people should .....

In addition they ought to .....

To begin to tackle this situation society/individuals/the government need/s to .....

..... would certainly ameliorate the situation.

This can only be dealt with if .....

To overcome this problem, .....

Were the government to ....., the situation would doubtless improve.

Individuals can do a great deal to .....

The burden of responsibility lies in the hands of .....

It is vitally important that .....

Legislation should be introduced to control .....

It would be a grave error if we .....

## **Concluding**

All in all it seems to me that .....

The obvious conclusion to be drawn is that .....

All things considered, .....

On balance, I tend to believe that .....

The world would surely be a better place to live in if .....

If people stopped ....ing, we would have/ we could look forward to a .....

The prospects for the future will be bleak/grim unless .....

