**Voorbeeldexamen MBO 2020-2021: Engels B2  
Tekstdocument**

Examenduur: 90 minuten + toegestane verlenging.

Het examen bestaat uit:

- 8 teksten (4 leesteksten en 4 kijk- en luisterteksten)

- 42 vragen

Bij dit tekstdocument horen een vragendocument en een antwoordblad.

In het tekstdocument staan de 4 leesteksten.

In het vragendocument staan eerst de vragen over de leesteksten en daarna de vragen over de kijk- en luisterteksten met hyperlinks naar de betreffende fragmenten.

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# Algemene instructie

- Je mag zelf bepalen in welke volgorde je het examen maakt.

- Let op dat je alle vragen maakt. Een vraag die niet beantwoord is, is fout.

- Je kunt een fragment zo vaak afspelen als je wilt.

- De aantekeningen op kladpapier moet je na het examen inleveren of van de computer verwijderen.

- Je mag woordenboeken gebruiken.

- Na het beantwoorden van de vragen lever je het antwoordblad in of laat het printen.

# Leestekst 1. 17 and hiking solo

Deze tekst hoort bij vraag 1 t/m 4.

De tekst gaat over een bekende trektocht in Amerika.

**paragraph 1**

Rose climbs a steep, shale-strewn trail just outside Sierra City. It's before noon on a mid-June day and warm enough for her to remove her light jacket. Fellow hikers in town warned her that this stretch of the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) was a tough uphill, but to Rose, it's just another stroll on a months-long journey. Her light brown braided pigtails have been bleached by high-altitude sun, and her tan nearly conceals her freckles. Her voice is high and she grins as if it would hurt her not to. Rose, 17, chuckles at an old wooden plank nailed to a fir tree at a fork in the path. The carved sign, which announces "Switchback Spring" to the right, has "Canada" on it. That's where Rose is headed, on a trail that's come to symbolize both human independence and endurance.

**paragraph 2**

Spanning 2,650 miles, the Pacific Crest Trail drops one pin at the U.S.-Mexico border and the other at the front door of our northern neighbor. The trek through California, Oregon and Washington largely covers mountainous terrain and avoids civilization, passing through 25 national forests and seven national parks.

**paragraph 3**

Rose is making the excursion almost exclusively on her own. On her "thru-hike" - a term that refers to hikers who travel a long trail end-to-end in a single trip - she has gone from the desert to the snowy Sierra. But on this day, the Redding native is in a familiar area - Northern California. Rose stands just over 5 feet tall and carries a 30-pound backpack. Since starting her journey on April 1, she has walked and climbed more than 1,200 miles. She's fast approaching the halfway point in Chester, averaging 20 to 25 miles a day.

**paragraph 4**

Chester is cause for celebration, but Rose knows she still has a long way to go, both physically and mentally. Half of the people who start a thru-hike on the PCT don't finish, according to the Pacific Crest Trail Association. But then again, half do. And her time on the trail so far has gone quickly, despite the blisters, sore ankles and loneliness. Was it really months ago that her mom was driving her down to the Mexican border? At the start, her greatest fear about hiking alone wasn't starving or getting lost or kidnapped. It was simply not finishing the three-state hike. "Once I became less afraid of not finishing, which was probably when I started getting in shape after a month (on the trail), I was like 'OK, I'm going to be able to do this,'" she said.

**paragraph 5**

**Her preparation**

Rose rummages through her forest-green pack and locates a Clif Bar. Propped up on a rock, the bag is the size of a small dorm refrigerator and contains her entire life. Stuffed, shoved, packed and squeezed in it are at least $1,000 worth of supplies including her tent, sleeping bag, sleeping pad, flashlight, water, first aid supplies, stove, pot, a solar charger for her iPhone and food. Nuts, dried fruit and jerky are staples. Beans and corn chowder are on the dinner menu. She restocks supplies by picking up packages sent to various post offices near the trail. It took all winter to plan this trip; buying supplies and figuring out where to strategically mail them. Rose had the help of PCT-planning smartphone applications that give estimations on when and where to mail restock items.

But planning was not the only work that went into her preparation. Rose had to add some bulk to her small frame. "She purposely gained weight this winter," said her mother, Paula Rose. "People told her, 'Don't get on the PCT thin.'"

**paragraph 6**

Last summer, Rose was hiking with her dad in Northern California and he pointed out where the PCT crossed their path. The more he told her about the trail, the more interested she became. "She said she wanted to do something epic in her life," Paula Rose said. She knew she was going to thru-hike the trail. Not long after, Rose's sister gave her a book about a woman's journey on the PCT. "Wild: From Lost to Found on the Pacific Crest Trail" by Cheryl Strayed chronicles the inexperienced author's hiking 1,000 miles of the trail by herself.

It was perhaps not the best book to give Rose. "'Wild' is the most discouraging thing in the world because of how difficult the hike is for Strayed," said Rose, who has encountered problems similar to those described in the book - shoe issues, cooking troubles and becoming lost. "But I wasn't not going do it because of a book," she said. She didn't finish reading it, but nonetheless found some of the self-discovery in 'Wild' inspiring. "In the novel the author never knew she was that strong," Rose said. "I can relate to that."

**paragraph 7**

**A solo journey**

It is particularly unusual for young women to hike the trail alone. Sometimes her parents, five sisters and friends join Rose for a few days on the PCT, but Rose is committed to making this trip largely by herself. Haskel, the trail information specialist, said that it's best to hike with friends and family. "It's not wise to travel solo," he said. "From lightning to dehydration, to heat exhaustion, it's a long list that could go wrong."

The latter two were an early issue for Rose. She now carries extra water after learning the hard way that two quarts is not enough for drinking and cooking in the Mojave Desert.

"It was a real wake-up call that you really could get hurt out here," Rose said.

**paragraph 8**

**Trail break**

The call came weeks after that June day near Sierra City. After hiking more than 1,500 miles, Rose had stepped off the trail near Mount Shasta. The flu with a side of homesickness ended her campaign, and she's returned home to recover - for now. She hopes to finish the rest of California before fall, and perhaps Oregon and Washington next summer.

A few months ago, not completing the thru-hike would have been her greatest fear realized. That feeling attenuated the more she surrendered herself to the adventure. This hit of the pause button doesn't discourage her. Not in the least. If Rose has learned anything, hiking the PCT is more about the journey than the destination.

"I want to thru-hike at some point," she said. "But if I can't finish this year, then I'll come back."

# Leestekst 2. Adele kicks off American tour

Deze tekst hoort bij vraag 5 t/m 10.

De tekst is een recensie van een concert van zangeres Adele.

**paragraph 1**

At 7:15 p.m. on Tuesday night, an hour before Adele took the stage of the Xcel Energy Center in St. Paul, Minnesota, to kick off her 56-date North American tour, a weather alert showed up on many fans' phones - a flash-flood warning, to go with the pounding rain and gusting winds many experienced on their way to the arena. A 7:50 p.m. crack of thunder was so noisy that it even penetrated the overstuffed arena.

**paragraph 2**

But that boom was nothing compared to the sound of the crowd cheering for Adele. The audience was intergenerational but leaning toward middle-aged, very white (welcome to Minnesota), and roughly two-thirds female. Pre-show, the merch tables were crammed; many of the younger women went to their seats wearing brand-new Adele T-shirts. They were eager to bask in the big voice, lavish arrangements and unpretentious manner of the woman they helped make a star: "This is a dream come true," a woman behind me said before the show began. They were also up for a good time. ("I should drink wine more often," noted the same woman. "It's gooood.")

**paragraph 3**

Wearing a black dress with sparkling red and blue highlights, Adele opened with "Hello," her number 1 hit single, rising onto the mid-arena stage while her 21-piece band (including three backing singers, eight string players and a four-piece horn section) worked away behind the screen on the far stage. Though the crowd was singing along a bit on the second verse, they laid out completely during the chorus - that belonged to her. Or did, until Adele was led through the crowd to the main stage, at which point she shouted, "St. Paul! It's your turn!" Everyone went for it, lustily. The screams at the end were even louder than the screams at the beginning.

**paragraph 4**

Adele sang 17 songs at Xcel, but that's not why she was onstage for 135 minutes. The show ran past two hours because she likes to talk as much as sing. She's extremely good at it, too. "You must be still drunk from yesterday," she said, the day after the Fourth of July. Later, introducing "Skyfall," her James Bond movie theme, she noted that in Bond-song history, "There were some really bad ones. I'm not being judgmental; I'm just being a bitch." Talking about "Hello," she called herself "sick of that word. My friends call and I say, 'Hello?,' and they say, 'Is this a joke?'" At one point on the middle stage, she offered some fans to "Come as close as I can so you can take a selfie." When she got there, she told them, "You know, you can get me in it if you turn around."

**paragraph 5**

Not everything Adele performed was first-rate; she does more with Bob Dylan's "Make You Feel My Love" than either he or Billy Joel, but that's not saying a lot. But emotive belting isn't all she did by any stretch, even on songs you might have expected it from. She sang "Chasing Pavements," from her 2008 debut, 19 - the song that broke her big in the U.S. - with more subtlety and depth than on the album. "Someone Like You," which followed, had fewer of the broad melodic leaps that show up on the record, likely due to vocal-cord surgery the singer had undergone after she'd recorded it. Here, Adele modified the melody to something less acrobatic, and it was ..8... And when she invited the audience to sing the penultimate chorus alone, it was hard not to feel a little emotional.

**paragraph 6**

It was surprising, though, that she didn't mention that Dan Wilson, co-writer of "Someone Like You," is a St. Paul native (he led the local band Semisonic, of "Closing Time" fame), especially given that she boasted of attending both the Mall of America and beloved Minneapolis restaurant 112 Eatery. She did pay homage to another hometown hero, though, by screening Prince's "The Most Beautiful Girl in the World" video between the main set and encore. "I was considering covering a song, but then I thought, 'Screw it, it's Prince, you can't do that,'" she said.

**paragraph 7**

Anyway, people wanted to hear her songs. She ended the night, naturally, with "Rolling in the Deep," and at the song's climax, cannons shot confetti to the corners of the room. As it flew down, something about it seemed unusual. If you grabbed a piece as it came down, you saw words, handwritten on both sides. "Regrets and mistakes/They're memories made," said one - a line from "Someone Like You." It was a wonderful gesture, simple pieces of confetti given a human touch. The other one I grabbed didn't have a lyric. It simply read: "All my love - Adele."

# Leestekst 3. Oceans of plastic

Deze tekst hoort bij vraag 11 t/m 18.

De tekst gaat over de vervuiling van de oceanen met plastic afval.

Afbeelding: wereldkaart met daarop de locaties van vijf grote 'gyres'. Een 'gyre' is een cirkelvormige beweging of werveling van oceaanwater.

**paragraph 1**

Last year, a nonprofit organization called The Ocean Cleanup raised $2.2 million dollars toward a project that would remove plastic from an area of the ocean known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. Boyan Slat - the group's 21-year-old founder - plans to use that money to put out about 60 miles of floating barriers, saying he'll be able to clean up all that plastic trash in about ten years. But scientists have raised questions about just how feasible - and how successful - Slat's idea will actually be. Garbage patches, it turns out, are much more difficult to deal with than they might seem at first glance.

**paragraph 2**

Currently, there are six main garbage patches, or hot-spots as some scientists prefer to call them, swirling around our oceans. Five of them - North Pacific, North Atlantic, South Pacific, South Atlantic, Indian Ocean - are created by gyres. They form because of winds and currents, as well as the rotation of the earth, pushing water into the middle of the ocean. Where that water converges is known as a gyre and once water reaches the center of the gyre, it begins to sink. But the trash, which largely consists of plastic, remains swirling, trapped neither wholly near the surface nor sinking to the ocean floor. "It's like a turd that just won't flush," says Erik van Sebille, an oceanographer at the Imperial College of London. "That's why there's accumulation, and that's why we get these garbage patches."

**paragraph 3**

The sixth hot-spot is found in the Arctic Ocean and it breaks the mold. It isn't a gyre; it's an accumulation zone. Large and small accumulation zones exist all over the planet, and the Arctic accumulation zone is one of the bigger ones. It's an area where garbage is collecting because, scientists believe, it's a point in the ocean where water coming up from warmer areas of the ocean sinks back down into the depths as it cools. Adding to the Arctic's plastics problem is the presence of sea ice. Plastic can freeze in the ice, to be re-released in the spring thaw, allowing for even more accumulation of garbage and making clean-up all the more difficult. And, unlike the five gyres, the garbage in the Arctic poses a much more immediate ecological problem.

**paragraph 4**

**Arctic under threat**

When we think about plastic and trash in the ocean, we often think about the harm it does to animals; sea turtles tangled up in soda can rings, fish ingesting tiny pieces of plastic. With that in mind, and from a purely cynical point of view, the trash gyres aren't as bad as they sound. These gyres form in barren regions, the "deserts of the ocean," as Van Sebille calls them. There are no nutrients there, and almost no animals. Essentially, the water's been at the surface for so long that all the nutrients have been used up. The swirling plastic mess is actually in the area where it can do the least harm, far away from fishing and coral reefs. That isn't to say that the trash hasn't already done damage, but it's past the point of doing much more.

**paragraph 5**

But the Arctic is a thriving and productive ecosystem. There are countless species, from sea mammals and birds to fish and crustaceans. Garbage and plastics have a much higher potential to cause damage in these parts of Arctic, an environment that's already ..14.. from climate change and human activity. With less and less sea ice, there's been a huge increase in the number of fishing vessels operating in the area. Coupled with increased oil and gas extraction, expanded northern shipping routes and a jump in cruise liners (the port on the northern Arctic island of Svalbard has become increasingly popular), and there are a lot more sources for garbage. Melanie Bergmann, a marine biologist who's written extensively on marine litter, points out that even the types of clothing people wear in these colder climates can play a role. "People wear fleeces and functional wear, which is primarily made of plastic," she says. "Every time you wash these garments, you set tiny plastic fibers free. A recent study showed that fleece could lose 1900 fibers of plastic in just one washing."

**paragraph 6**

**Stemming the tide**

The Ocean Cleanup project received high praise for its plan of cleaning up the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, but going after trash in the middle of the ocean may not be the most effective use of resources and money. For one thing, scientists question whether the flotation devices could withstand the constant winds and currents in this part of the ocean. Additionally, there's the problem of logistics. Even Slat has agreed with the argument that if something breaks on these barriers, trying to get out to the middle of the ocean to fix them would be tremendously expensive.

**paragraph 7**

Rather than focusing on these ocean hot-spots, it might be better to look landward. For a paper he co-authored in January 2016, Van Sebille found plastic removal might be more effective if we do it closer to shore, rather than worrying about those trash gyres. "Cleaning up in the middle is like mopping up a leaking tap without fixing the tap itself," he points out. "It's much better to do it as close to the source as possible, before it has a chance to interact with marine life."

**paragraph 8**

When talking about clean-up, the idea of preventing trash from even reaching the ocean becomes even more important when comparing the small amounts of the trash floating around in the gyres and hot-spots to the enormous amounts that are everywhere else. There's one hundred times more plastic getting into the ocean every year than there is floating at the surface. "Ninety-nine percent of our plastic is missing," Van Sebille says. "We know how much goes in, we know how much is on surface, where's the rest? That's the million-dollar question." Most scientists agree that there are only a few places where it could have gone - down to the seafloor, washed up on beaches or in animals. "We know that seabirds have a lot of plastic in their stomachs; so do turtles. We know that there's a sink of plastic into animals."

**paragraph 9**

Looking at the big picture, Van Sebille thinks cleaning up pollution after the fact isn't the most efficient or effective way of dealing with the problem. In his opinion, the best first step is to get people to be more careful with their garbage and to think about recycling. Melanie Bergmann tends to agree that the only effective way of keeping plastic out of the ocean for the long-term is to stop it from getting there in the first place. "I don't think there's a way to clean it up," she says. "The only solutions are to avoid litter in the first place, reduce the consumption or usage of plastic, and to develop products that have the same lifetime as whatever it is they contain." She muses on the possibility of polymers that quickly degrade when they come in contact with seawater. "Humankind is so clever - why can't this be possible?" she asks.

**paragraph 10**

**Building better trash**

Humankind is already working on potential solutions. In New York, entrepreneurs Eben Bayer and Gavin McIntyre are close to ten years into the process of building better trash. "The reality is that even the best-intentioned humans will litter on occasion," says Bayer. "Human goods always find their way out of recycling and waste collection systems and these materials are carried by water and wind towards our oceans. The garbage patches are evidence of this phenomenon. Our philosophy is that materials that are sold to the consumer, from packaging to durable goods, should be 100 percent compatible with the earth's ecosystem."

# Leestekst 4. Message from London Underground

Deze tekst hoort bij vraag 19 t/m 22.

De tekst is een boodschap van Mike Brown, managing director van London Underground, aan de reizigers.

**paragraph 1**

**The future of your Tube service**

We have set out a vision for the future of London Underground (LU) with our customers and staff at its heart. It includes a 24-hour 'Night Tube' at weekends and, in taking customer service delivered during the London 2012 Games as an example, more staff than is the case today visible and available to help customers buy tickets, plan journeys and keep everyone safe.

It also includes modernising and improving our stations to introduce new services such as 'click and collect' shopping and new retail outlets.

**paragraph 2**

**Why we need to change**

The Oyster travel card and more convenient payment options have dramatically reduced the use of ticket offices. Less than 3 per cent of journeys involve a visit to the ticket office and this will fall further when we introduce contactless payment later this year. Improved online services will enable customers to do business with us more easily.

We cannot stand by and force you to pay for ticket offices through your transport fares when a far better service can be provided to you more efficiently.

The Mayor kept fare increases this year down, because we were able to modernise and improve London's transport while reducing our overall costs. We want to continue doing so to further bear down on fares.

**paragraph 3**

**..20..**

We plan to move staff from behind glass screens and hidden back offices to serve you better. The public areas of the whole station - ticket halls, gate lines and platforms - will become a personalised customer service centre, replicating the standards delivered during the London 2012 Games. Everything you can do at a ticket office window will be available to you more readily, with our staff helping you, at ticket machines, online or by telephone. There will be even more staff available to help customers with disabilities. Ticket office staff do not control safety and security - a dedicated Station Supervisor or a separate control room do that. This will continue. We will never compromise on safety and security.

**paragraph 4**

**Fairness to our staff is guaranteed**

We have met the four trades unions over 40 times in the last 8 weeks and taken on board their comments. We have listened to our staff and made significant changes to our plans as a result. We have considered how we can ensure our staff are not disadvantaged whatever choice they make. There will be no compulsory redundancies and there is a guarantee of a job for all who want one.

The 650 staff who have already volunteered to leave will receive redundancy payment and we will offer this opportunity to other staff too. Supervisors will be placed in new roles automatically. Supported with customer service training. We're looking at ways to ensure that no one will lose pay. Staff will also have the opportunity to go for promotion and more pay.

**paragraph 5**

**Not a single member of staff will be forced to leave us**

There is an overall reduction of 950 roles through us being able to deliver better customer service in a modern and efficient way. However, it absolutely does **not** mean that 950 people physically leave us. In fact, not a single employee will be forced to leave LU if they want to stay. This is because, in addition to the 650 staff wishing to leave under generous voluntary redundancy, we need an additional 200 staff for the new 24-hour service at weekends. The remaining 100 roles will be accounted for through vacancies and our normal level of staff turnover as people retire or choose to move on to other jobs. So we can remove the roles no longer needed, but without a single member of staff being forced to leave. I can't think of many employers who can offer such a fair and cast iron deal these days.

Find out more at tfl.gov.uk/futuretube.

Mike Brown,

Managing Director, London Underground

Dit is het einde van het tekstdocument.