

## Tekst 8 Wartime letters recovered from the SS Gairsoppa

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- 1p 22 'Wartime letters recovered from the SS Gairsoppa' (titel)  
→ In welke zin wordt **voor het eerst** uitgelegd hoe het komt dat deze brieven bewaard zijn gebleven in het gezonken schip?  
*Citeer (=schrijf over uit de tekst) de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.*
- 1p 23 'a central part of all this big bundle of mailbags has survived' (alinea 3)  
→ Hoeveel **verschillende** technieken zijn toegepast om de brieven in goede staat te houden, nadat ze uit het schip zijn gehaald?  
*Noteer het aantal.*
- 3p 24 In alinea 4 zijn drie woorden weggelaten.  
→ Bepaal voor **24-1**, **24-2** en **24-3** welk woord daar het best past.  
*Noteer de letter van het woord achter elk nummer in de uitwerkbijlage.*  
*Let op: er blijven zes woorden over.*

Kies uit:

- a boring
  - b chemical
  - c contaminating
  - d fixed
  - e maintaining
  - f missing
  - g purifying
  - h time-consuming
  - i withstanding
- 1p 25 What would be an appropriate subtitle for this article?
- A A new opportunity to get youngsters interested in recent history
  - B Everyday messages written in times of historical importance
  - C Military glory and classified information saved from the depths
  - D Rare find adds new information to naval routines during WWII

## Tekst 9 Australian Sea Plant

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- 1p 26 'Australian Sea Plant' (title)  
How is this plant introduced in paragraphs 1 and 2?
- A by explaining how research into it was organised
  - B by making clear that there are doubts about its origin
  - C by stating what its most remarkable feature is
  - D by stressing that it has been found only recently

- 1p 27 De zinnen van alinea 4 staan hieronder, maar niet in de juiste volgorde.  
→ Wat is de juiste volgorde?  
*Noteer de letters van de zinnen in de juiste volgorde in de uitwerkbijlage.*

**[a]** In addition to its gigantic size, the plant's genetics are also unusual; most seagrasses inherit half of each parent's genome, but the seagrass in Shark Bay carries the entire genome of each parent, a condition known as polyploidy.

**[b]** Sinclair explains why they took these samples: "We have been studying cool water seagrasses in southern Australia for a while, to understand how much genetic diversity is in them and how connected the meadows are."

**[c]** There was more connection than anyone had anticipated. "The results blew us away: it was all one plant," the authors write in *The Conversation*, "so one single plant has expanded over a stretch of 112 miles."

- 1p 28 What explanations for the size of the plant are mentioned in paragraph 5?
- A It can adapt to a range of circumstances and was left undisturbed when growing.
  - B It managed to reproduce at a fast rate and there were no competitors nearby.
  - C It seems to have extraordinary chromosomes and has profited from the mild climate.
  - D It thrives because of its exceptionally bright location and because the sea water is of high quality.
- 1p 29 What is the function of paragraph 6?
- A to explain why the plant grows faster when it is warm
  - B to question if the plant will survive climate change
  - C to stress the importance of the plant for other creatures
  - D to support the claim that the plant is quite tough
- 1p 30 What is the main point made about seagrasses in paragraph 7?
- A They can be harvested and processed for consumption.
  - B They deserve to be examined more thoroughly.
  - C They have features that make them worth preserving.