

# Cito Kijk- en luistertoets Engels

## Voorbeeldopgaven (havo)

December 2021

## **Om mee te oefenen**

Dit zijn voorbeeldopgaven om te oefenen met het onderdeel globaal luisteren van de Cito Kijken en luistertoets Engels. Je krijgt eerst het hele fragment te zien, daarna volgen de vragen. Je mag tijdens het afspelen aantekeningen maken op dit blad. De vragen vind je op de volgende bladzijde. Je leest en beantwoordt de vragen pas **ná** het hele fragment.

**© Cito B.V. Arnhem (2021)**

Niets uit dit werk mag zonder voorafgaande schriftelijke toestemming van Cito B.V. worden openbaar gemaakt en/of verveelvoudigd door middel van druk, fotokopie, scanning, computersoftware of andere elektronische verveelvoudiging of openbaarmaking, microfilm, geluidskopie, film- of videokopie of op welke wijze dan ook.

# Voorbeeldopgaven

- 1 What is revolutionary with regard to the research done by the neuroscientists in this video clip?
  - A They have combined traditional MRI scanning with automated data processing possibilities.
  - B They have designed a neurological MRI scanning machine that can pick up the smallest details.
- 2 What does the example of the screwdriver illustrate?
  - A how many everyday objects the brain can actually store
  - B that an object and its functions form a pattern in the brain
  - C that only a few objects are classified identically in the brain
- 3 Why do people's brains process the same concept in different ways?

The variation is explained by a difference in

  - A anticipation.
  - B experience.
  - C intelligence.
- 4 What does Gemma, the director of Neurosense, say about the Neuromarketing field?
  - A It is gaining ground very quickly.
  - B It is only successful in a few countries.
  - C It requires major investments.
- 5 Why has Neuromarketing been criticised?
  - A It is only affordable for large companies.
  - B Its methods are employed secretly.
  - C Its moral aspects are questionable.
- 6 What does Paul mean to illustrate with his example of craving chocolate chip cookies?
  - A Eventually machines will know us better than we know ourselves.
  - B It is very difficult to determine whether a thought will turn into action.
  - C People tend to manipulate their thoughts in order to protect their privacy.
- 7 The presenter describes this kind of thought identification as 'a bit eerie'.  
Why do people feel this way, according to the neuroscientist?
  - A because data can be interpreted in many different ways
  - B because information can easily be used for criminal acts
  - C because what goes on in our brain is linked to our identity

**Einde**