

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.

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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.

Bronvermelding

Een opsomming van de in dit examen gebruikte bronnen, zoals teksten en afbeeldingen, is te vinden in het bij dit examen behorende correctievoorschrift.