

Speaking of privacy

How do New York Times journalists use technology in their jobs and in their personal lives? We interviewed Nick Confessore, an investigative reporter, and discussed the tech he's using.

[15-1]

1 I'm not a privacy expert, just a normal person who has done some reporting on how tech platforms handle personal data. So the answer is: I safeguard my privacy as well as I can – which is not very well.

2 Most of the ecosystem of mobile phones and apps, as well as the advertising technology that permeates the mobile and desktop web, is designed to extract a large amount of your personal information. The whole thing is effectively unregulated and almost impossible to escape without a fair amount of planning and technical expertise.

3 For search, I mostly use DuckDuckGo, a privacy-optimized search engine that chooses not to collect or save certain kinds of data about the people who use it. I use a browser plug-in from the Electronic Frontier Foundation, the digital civil rights group, called Privacy Badger, which tells me when a site I visit is letting third parties look over its shoulder at what I'm doing.

4 In my privacy settings, I've turned off – or "paused" – all of the Google services associated with my Gmail accounts that track me or collect my data. I never sign into another website or service using my Facebook account, a feature Facebook has used to track its users' browsing activities off the Facebook platform. I've tweaked all the privacy settings on Facebook and other services that I can find.

5 16, I have no doubt that a true privacy expert reading this article will laugh at all the things I'm missing. And that's kind of the point: In the United States, and in some other countries, the deck is stacked against users.

[15-2]

6 Once I started reporting deeply on Facebook, I deleted all Facebook-owned apps from my phone, including Instagram. I don't know exactly who has access to the data those apps collect, but while meeting with confidential sources, I don't want to risk that an app on my phone might be sending Facebook my location.



7 The social media app I really miss is Instagram. I always had a private account, and I accept requests only from real-life friends and family. So it's an ocean of sanity and genuine relationships compared with Twitter, which is a hell of random angry people. But when I log in – once or twice a week at most, usually on my wife's phone – I'm now hyper-conscious that every like, thumb click and scroll may go into my permanent Facebook record.

[15-3]

8 I'm going to answer this one the long way. The United States has no basic consumer privacy law. So every individual has to be in charge of navigating the entire commercial-surveillance-industrial-complex on his or her own. Which is to say, it's practically impossible for any nonexperts to protect their privacy in a meaningful way.

9 The privacy expert Ashkan Soltani, whom I've quoted in some stories, compares it to ordering a cup of coffee at a Starbucks and being told that the coffee may be loaded with arsenic, but that it's up to you to figure out whether or not the coffee is safe to drink.

10 I've come to the view that no effective privacy-protection product is really possible without clearer – and probably more stringent – laws governing what data companies are allowed to collect and what rights I have to control my own information. If such laws did come into play, it would open the door to interesting private-sector privacy solutions. For example, California recently passed a law allowing consumers to “opt out” of many kinds of online and offline data collection. With such a law in place, new businesses can sell subscription services that would, for a fee, do all the opting out for you.

[15-4]

11 We're a pretty analog people. Aside from the requisite phones, laptops and iPad, I don't have a lot of gear. Most of the gadgets we do have I don't actually like.

12 Sonos is a great-sounding speaker with an inexplicably unwieldy user interface that makes me want to throw my phone out the window. (Hey, Sonos, why can't I just play my songs directly from my phone's Music app?) The Nest learning thermostats never seem to actually learn anything. (Also, the Nests give Google the equivalent of a couple of cameras in my home.)

13 I've shied away from voice-activated speakers like Amazon Echo. I find these devices extremely creepy.

14 I have a few guitars and a nice big tube amplifier that I never get to turn on, because it's New York, I live in an apartment and I want my neighbors to like me.

adapted from *The New York Times*, 2019

Tekst 6 Speaking of privacy

In de tekst beantwoordt journalist Nick Confessore een aantal vragen over het gebruik van technologie.

- 2p 15 Geef van de onderstaande vragen aan bij welk onderdeel (**15-1**, **15-2**, **15-3** of **15-4**) van het interview ze horen.
Noteer de juiste letter van de vraag achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
Let op: er blijven twee vragen over.
- a Have you changed your use of social media after writing about some of the data practices of Facebook?
 - b If you could invent a product to help people protect their online privacy, what would it be?
 - c In your work, you have been comparing apps from different companies. Which one do you find the most useful?
 - d Outside of work, what tech do you and your family love to use and why?
 - e Why should customers resist having to give up their privacy in exchange for using Google and Facebook?
 - f You've written a lot about the misuse of people's online data. How do you protect your own data privacy in your work?

- 1p 16 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
- A As a result
 - B For all that
 - C In like manner
 - D In other words

'the deck is stacked against users' (alinea 5)

Verderop in het interview wordt hier een verklaring voor gegeven.

- 1p 17 In welke zin wordt deze verklaring **voor het eerst** genoemd?
Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

- 1p 18 Which of the following becomes clear about Nick Confessore in paragraphs 6-7?
- A He has been advised to cancel his social media accounts due to the nature of the work he does.
 - B He has found a foolproof way to prevent data collection on his social media accounts.
 - C He is aware that social media apps track his every move and he tries to work around that.
 - D He is worried about his family because they may be exposed to social media aggression.

- 1p 19 What is the point made in paragraphs 8-10?
- A American citizens prefer the present state of affairs over more secure online privacy settings.
 - B American internet companies know how to bypass the existing online privacy laws.
 - C American legislators should strengthen the protection of online privacy rights.
 - D American politicians disagree about which general standards to set for online privacy.
- 1p 20 What is the goal of paragraphs 11-14?
- A to highlight the deviousness of the majority of technology companies
 - B to point out how some appliances are impractical rather than helpful
 - C to stress how the internet has changed modern society for the worse
 - D to tone down the suggestion that people's privacy is easily violated

Bronvermelding

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