

Examen VWO

2021

tijdvak 1
donderdag 20 mei
13.30 - 16.00 uur

Engels

Dit examen bestaat uit 42 vragen.

Voor dit examen zijn maximaal 48 punten te behalen.

Voor elk vraagnummer staat hoeveel punten met een goed antwoord behaald kunnen worden.

Geef niet meer antwoorden (zinnen, redenen, voorbeelden e.d.) dan er worden gevraagd. Als er bijvoorbeeld één zin wordt gevraagd en je antwoordt met meer dan één zin, dan wordt alleen de eerste zin in de beoordeling meegeteld.

Wolf Hall

- 1 SIR – I applaud Hilary Mantel for refusing to dumb down *Wolf Hall* for television (report, January 17). If history had been rigorously taught in recent years, instead of served as sound bites to a generation brought up to expect academic subjects to be made 'relevant' to their own lives, there would be no need for such a debate.
- 2 The idea that by 1 the political complexity of the story, the programme would appeal to a wider audience, is misguided. What's wrong with being challenged and stretched once in a while?

Sandra Wood

The Daily Telegraph, 2015

Let op: beantwoord een open vraag altijd in het Nederlands, behalve als het anders is aangegeven. Als je in het Engels antwoordt, levert dat 0 punten op.

Tekst 1 Wolf Hall

- 1p 1 Which of the following fits the gap in the text?
- A acknowledging
 - B adding to
 - C discussing
 - D focusing on
 - E simplifying

The NHS

The efforts of the National Health Service (NHS) to improve patient safety through greater candour have been hit by the reluctance of trainee doctors to report failings because their anonymity can't be guaranteed ("Trainee doctors 'don't blow the whistle'", 19 November). There are also thousands of NHS professionals without an effective means to report concerns. And this further undermines the NHS's efforts to improve patient safety.

It is essential for all staff to be able to raise any concerns they have.

Amanda Casey

*Chair, Registration Council for Clinical Physiologists
Lichfield, Staffordshire*

adapted from *independent.co.uk*, 2014

Tekst 2 The NHS

“It is essential for all staff to be able to raise any concerns they have.”
(laatste zin)

- 2p 2 Welke twee factoren verhinderen dit nu, volgens Amanda Casey?
Geef antwoord in het Nederlands.

All that glisters

Two cheers for a 'slow-dating' app

- 1 In *The Merchant of Venice*, Portia's suitors may win her hand only by working out which of three metal caskets conceals her image. The golden box, inscribed with a promise to deliver "what many men desire", turns out to contain only death. It is the leaden casket, with its sullen legend – "Who chooses me must give and hazard all he hath" – that holds true happiness (or, at least, marriage to a fabulously rich and beautiful woman).
- 2 There is a useful lesson here for those with ears to hear it in the frenetic and often shallow world of online dating: the first glance is overrated. Tinder, an app that is particularly popular among the young for arranging hook-ups with strangers, is a grand bazaar of golden caskets. Users start by sizing up one another's pictures and only then get around to talking. It is by all accounts a highly efficient tool for procuring casual encounters; but not, perhaps, so very conducive to forming the bonds of mutual curiosity and affection that hold durable relationships together.
- 3 Appetence, a new rival to Tinder, turns this etiquette on its head. The app matches its customers according to their interests. You begin with your photograph hidden beneath a panel of 50 coloured shards. Each time you 'like' something your match has said, one of these shards is dispelled, so that your face is slowly revealed.
- 4 As an attempt to revive the arts of patience and conversation, it is welcome but not quite satisfactory. Likes are a pretty poor measure for the earliest glimmers of intimacy. As a universal medium of exchange, they risk undervaluing flashes of wit or kindness and overvaluing a shared taste for craft lager or Richard Curtis films.
- 5 Appetence is a start. But it seems that there is still room in the market for a truly disruptive dating concept: why not try turning off your smartphone, going outside and meeting people?

The Times, 2017

Tekst 3 All that glisters

1p 3 What is the main point made in paragraph 1?

- A All relationships are imperfect.
- B Appearances can be deceptive.
- C Romantic love is generally undervalued.
- D Wealth and matrimonial bliss are unrelated.

“a grand bazaar of golden caskets” (paragraph 2)

1p 4 Why does the writer characterise Tinder in this way?

He wants to make clear that using Tinder

- A improves the process of finding a compatible partner for singles looking for true love.
- B leads to indecisiveness as users are trapped in a never-ending cycle of swipes.
- C offers numerous opportunities to find potential dates on the basis of superficial qualities only.
- D results in people feeling isolated in a deceitful environment of fake interactions.

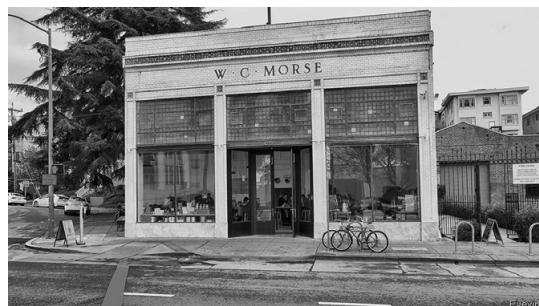
“this etiquette” (alinea 3)

1p 5 In welke zin staat beschreven hoe ‘this etiquette’ werkt?

Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

Gentrification

1 GENTRIFIER has surpassed many worthier slurs to become the dirtiest word in American cities. In the popular telling, hordes of well-to-do hipsters are descending upon poor, minority neighbourhoods that were made to endure decades of discrimination. With their avocado



on toast, beard oil and cappuccinos, these people snuff out local culture.

2 The anti-gentrification brigades often cite anecdotes from residents forced to move. Yet the data suggest a different story. An influential study by Lance Freeman and Frank Braconi found that poor residents living in New York's gentrifying neighbourhoods during the 1990s were actually less likely to move than poor residents of non-gentrifying areas. A follow-up study by Mr Freeman, using a nationwide sample, found scant association between gentrification and displacement. A more recent examination found that financially vulnerable residents in Philadelphia — those with low credit scores and no mortgages — are no more likely to move if they live in a gentrifying neighbourhood. These studies 7 the widely held belief that for every horrid kale-munching millennial moving in, one long-time resident must be chucked out. The surprising result is explained by three underlying trends.

3 The first is that poor Americans are obliged to move very frequently, regardless of the circumstances of their district, as the Princeton sociologist Matthew Desmond so harrowingly demonstrated in his research on eviction. The second is that poor neighbourhoods have lacked investment for decades, and so have considerable slack in their commercial and residential property markets. A lot of wealthier city dwellers can thus move in without pushing out incumbent residents or businesses. "Given the typical pattern of low-income renter mobility in New York City, a neighbourhood could go from a 30% poverty population to 12% in as few as ten years without any displacement whatsoever," noted Messrs Freeman and Braconi in their study. Third, city governments often promote affordable-housing schemes, such as rent control or stabilisation, in response to rising rents.

4 9 That does not make them any less real. Residents of gentrifying neighbourhoods who own their homes have reaped considerable windfalls. One original resident of Logan Circle, a residential district in downtown Washington, bought his home in 1993 for \$130,000. He recently sold it for \$1.6m. Businesses gain from having more customers, with more to spend. Having new shops, like well-stocked grocery stores, and sources of employment nearby can reduce commuting costs and

time. Crime, already on the decline in American city centres, seems to fall even further in gentrifying neighbourhoods.

5 Those who bemoan segregation and gentrification simultaneously risk contradiction. The introduction of affluent residents into poor minority districts boosts racial and economic integration. It can dilute the concentration of poverty – which a mountain of economic and sociological literature has linked to all manner of poor outcomes, including teenage pregnancy and incarceration. Gentrification steers cash into deprived neighbourhoods and brings people into depopulated areas through market forces, all without the necessity of governmental intervention. The current government is unlikely to offer large infusions of cash to dilapidated cities. In these circumstances, arguing against gentrification can amount to insistence that poor neighbourhoods remain poor and that racially segregated neighbourhoods stay cut off.

6 What, then, accounts for the antipathy towards gentrification? The first reason is financial.

.....
.....
.....

7 A second reason gentrification is disliked is culture. The argument is that the arrival of yuppie professionals will alter the character of a place in an unseemly way. 'Don't Brooklyn my Detroit' T-shirts are now a common sight in Motor City. In truth, Detroit would do well with a bit more Brooklyn. Across big American cities, for every gentrifying neighbourhood ten remain poor.

8 The term gentrification has become tarred. But called by any other name – revitalisation, reinvestment, renaissance – it would smell sweet. Take Shaw, a historical centre of black culture in Washington, which limped into the 1970s as a shadow of itself after a series of race riots. Decades of decline followed, in which a crack epidemic caused the murder rate to spike. Today, crime is down. The O Street Market, where one person was killed and eight were injured in a shoot-out in 1994, is now a tranquil grocery store. Luxury flats with angular chairs and oversized espresso machines in the lobby have sprouted opposite liquor stores. At the Columbia Room, a wood-panelled bar with leather chairs, mixologists conjure \$16 concoctions of scotch, blackberry shrub and porcini mushrooms. This is how progress tastes.

adapted from *The Economist*, 2018

Tekst 4 Gentrification

“Gentrifier has surpassed many worthier slurs to become the dirtiest word in American cities.” (paragraph 1)

- 1p 6 What is ‘dirty’ about the word ‘gentrifier’, according to the text?
According to critics it stands for
- A a group of residents who have lost their sense of decency.
 - B affluent citizens who drive away the original residents.
 - C people who have enriched themselves at the expense of others.
 - D people whose intolerance makes the city difficult to live in.
- 1p 7 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A highlight
 - B ignore
 - C misrepresent
 - D reinforce
 - E undermine
- 1p 8 What is paragraph 3 meant to make clear?
- A that the government is reluctant to regulate the local housing market
 - B that the rich may not be depriving the poor of reasonably priced houses
 - C that there is a correlation between increasing housing prices and poverty
 - D that there is a tenuous connection between income and social mobility
- The first sentence of paragraph 4 has been left out.
- 1p 9 Which of the following was the original first sentence of paragraph 4?
- A Gentrification has become so widespread that no one is certain what its economic consequences might be.
 - B Gentrification has been misrepresented in such a way that publications about it have had adverse effects.
 - C Gentrification has been so thoroughly demonised that a mere discussion of its benefits might seem subversive.
 - D Gentrification has caused politicians to claim that it has grave implications for urban development.

2p 10 Geef van de volgende beweringen aan of ze overeenkomen met de inhoud van alinea's 4 en 5.

Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.

- 1 Original inhabitants of particularly poor neighbourhoods are often the ones who benefit least from the economic changes.
- 2 Retailers have substantial advantages to look forward to when neighbourhoods gentrify.
- 3 Welcoming wealthy new inhabitants into the neighbourhood will provide new job opportunities for residents.
- 4 Research shows the sudden arrival of wealthy people in poor neighbourhoods can have several negative side effects.

De volgende drie zinnen kwamen oorspronkelijk na de eerste zin van alinea 6, maar zijn uit de tekst weggehaald (zie stippellijntjes in de tekst).

- a The share of households that are 'rent burdened' — those spending more than 30% of pre-tax income on rent — has increased from 32% in 2001 to 38% in 2015. Things are worse among the poor; 52% of those below the federal poverty line spend over half their income on rent.
- b These rents have risen dramatically, though this can be the fault of thoughtless regulations which hinder supply more than the malevolence of gentrifiers.
- c To be more specific, it can be linked to the cost of housing in American cities. Though the process of gentrification has been going on for a few decades, the increased attention for it comes in the middle of this broader concern.

1p 11 In welke volgorde stonden de zinnen in alinea 6?
Zet de letters in de juiste volgorde.

- 1p 12 What does the writer wish to convey in paragraph 7?
- A He acknowledges the differences between the people of Detroit and Brooklyn.
 - B He believes that the people of Detroit should be more open to ideas that improve their situation.
 - C He empathises with the hardship the people of Detroit and Brooklyn have to endure.
 - D He feels the people of Detroit might be better off moving to a place that has already been upgraded.

- 1p 13 What is the main point made in paragraph 8?
- A Difficult terms like gentrification seem to conjure up a negative image for people.
 - B For lack of a more positive description, the term gentrification will continue to be used.
 - C Since the term gentrification has a negative ring to it, it would be best to use another term.
 - D The term gentrification has also been applied to positive developments that have other causes.
 - E Whatever term people use for the process, gentrification has had a positive effect.

If you want to run the world, ...

OPINION

Sarah Churchwell

1 **R**ecently the financier Bill Miller donated \$75m to the study of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University. The size of the gift made headlines, but few stopped to remark on the other surprise in the story: that someone who studied philosophy went on to create a fortune estimated at about \$1bn – and thought this study valuable enough to encourage others to do the same.

2 Mr Miller is anomalous, obviously. If you really want to understand how to create an enormous fortune from nothing, you should look to someone like George Soros, who studied . . . philosophy. Or consider billionaire investor Carl Icahn, who resigned last year as an adviser to Donald Trump over potential conflicts of interest. He graduated from Princeton with a thesis on "The Problem of Formulating an Adequate Explication of the Empiricist Criterion of Meaning": another philosopher. Clearly not all philosophers are moral philosophers. But they know how to think.

3 The brain is like any other muscle: working it makes it stronger, faster, more flexible. Being able to hypothesise, think conditionally and reason inductively as well as deductively are all features of the theoretical training that goes on in good humanities departments – and not only there. The most advanced work in mathematics moves away from real numbers toward imaginary and irrational numbers. That's where the difficult thinking occurs: in the realm of the imaginary, which is by no means antithetical to the logical.



4 The division between the arts and the sciences is itself 17. The word 'art' borrows from the old French for 'method' or 'knowledge'. The word 'science' also comes from the old French for knowledge. It was during the Enlightenment that the idea of a 'liberal education' took hold: the great philosopher-scientists invented both our modern conception of the sciences and of the arts. In most US universities, a 'liberal arts' degree still requires that graduates obtain credits in both arts and sciences.

5 As robots take over routine jobs, we will need people who can think creatively, imaginatively, logically and laterally. Acquiring a narrow

'skillset' of the kind society increasingly demands will, in fact, leave students not equipped for the future, but vulnerable to it. This, however, appears not to be the view of the UK government. Robert Halfon, former minister of state for education, announced this week that all courses "should be about high-skilled employability". He added: "If someone wants to do medieval history that's fine . . . But all the incentives from government and so on should go to areas the country needs and will bring it most benefit." We are endlessly told that humanities degrees are useless. Why study the past? Mostly because that's all we've got. You can't actually study the future – you can only imagine it.

6 Mr Halfon himself must have studied something useful to become an MP. Indeed he did: politics. Emmanuel Macron, French president, also studied philosophy – and likes to quote it, too. PPE, the degree taken by scores of leading British politicians over the past 50 years, stands for philosophy, politics and economics.

7 Angela Merkel, Germany's chancellor, may seem an exception, with a PhD in quantum chemistry. Yet studying quantum anything is mostly theoretical, by definition. So the distinction is not between 'useful' and 'useless' degrees, but between narrow skill-based training and theoretical, independent, evidence-based thinking. Even Mr Trump got an economics degree, although he chose a business school that offers a 'useful' major in real estate studies. With all due respect to real estate studies, Mr Trump does not strike most people as very well educated.

8 The conclusion doesn't require a philosophy degree. If you want to get a job, study something 'useful'. If you want to run the world, get a liberal education.

The writer is chair of public understanding of the humanities at the School of Advanced Study, University of London

Financial Times, 2018

Tekst 5 If you want to run the world, ...

“thought this study valuable enough to encourage others to do the same”
(alinea 1)

- 1p 14 In welke latere alinea wordt duidelijk dat dit standpunt **niet** breed gedragen wordt?

Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.

“Mr Miller is anomalous, obviously.” (paragraph 2)

- 1p 15 Judging from paragraph 2, how can this remark be characterised?

- A as concerned
- B as ironic
- C as reproachful
- D as tactless
- E as trivial

- 1p 16 What is the function of paragraph 3?

- A to explain why the humanities are intellectually more demanding than the sciences
- B to highlight the fact that academic research depends on the presence of empirical data
- C to point out that creative inclinations and academic reasoning are mutually exclusive
- D to stress the importance of abstract thought in both the humanities and sciences

- 1p 17 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?

- A a continental initiative
- B a detrimental result
- C a false dichotomy
- D a logical consequence

- 1p 18 What is the main point made by Sarah Churchwell in paragraph 5?
- A British authorities should stop financing studies that lack the practical implementation of knowledge.
 - B Humankind is on the brink of sourcing out intellectual processes to artificial intelligence systems.
 - C People with proper academic training are essential if we want to adapt to changes in society adequately.
 - D Technological progress will in time automatically put an end to the popularity of superfluous university courses.
- 2p 19 Geef van de volgende opmerkingen aan of ze spottend bedoeld zijn. Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 "Mr Halfon himself must have studied something useful to become an MP. Indeed he did: politics." (alinea 6)
 - 2 "PPE, the degree taken by scores of leading British politicians over the past 50 years, stands for philosophy, politics and economics." (alinea 6)
 - 3 "Angela Merkel, Germany's chancellor, may seem an exception, with a PhD in quantum chemistry." (alinea 7)
 - 4 "The conclusion doesn't require a philosophy degree." (alinea 8)

The allure of the British seaside

adapted from an article by Arwa Haider

- 1 At the entrance to Margate's newly reopened *Dreamland* theme park, there is a sculpture created from the salvaged scraps of former fairground rides. Entitled *Be Entranced*, it is a colourful mash-up of coastal carnival motifs. At its heart is a red devil rising from flames poised to make mischief. The image feels apt. The British seaside has cast a spell on pop culture over many generations, but it has never banished its demons. Despite a 'candyfloss culture' of sweet treats, bright sun and giddy day-trippers, it also has an edge: the promise of escape and excess. That edge is exactly why artists, writers and film-makers seem to find it so alluring.
- 2 That has been due in part to a stumbling economy. Once-booming coastal resorts fell into decline around the 1960s and 1970s, suffering from the closure of railway lines and from a new wave of affordable flights abroad. More recent recessions hit seaside towns including Margate, Blackpool and Hastings particularly hard, with the Office of National Statistics reporting increasing deprivation in the poorest spots. At the same time, seaside towns have seen the arrival of high-end art venues such as Margate's *Turner Contemporary* and Hastings' *Jerwood Gallery* – as well as the multi-million-pound revival of *Dreamland*, which originally dated from 1920, but had closed in 2003.
- 3 The seaside's portrayal in popular culture traditionally has been dark and heady, not least in Graham Greene's 1938 novel *Brighton Rock*, featuring cold-blooded young killer Pinkie. The introduction to the 1947 film version seems anxious not to 22 Brighton, "a large, jolly, friendly seaside town in Sussex", by displaying the disclaimer that rather, it recalls "another Brighton of dark alleyways and festering slums... the poison of crime and violence and gang warfare... now happily no more". Brighton would recur as a battleground in the 1979 film *Quadrophenia* and Helen Zahravi's 1991 novel, the feminist revenge thriller *Dirty Weekend*.
- 4 "The seaside encourages and capitalises on transgression," says Brighton-based cultural commentator Andy Medhurst. "Seaside culture is somewhere where the everyday rules of behaviour are put on hold. Compared to the average working week, where most people have to do set things at set times for set rewards, the seaside is a zone where all bets are off. It gives us the opportunity to write our own rules; in some cases, that can mean the usual codes of decency cease to hold much sway. Seaside towns are literally and metaphorically on the edge. They

give a very particular perspective. When you look back inland, nothing seems as settled as it once did – and those instabilities can be culturally productive."

- 5 Seaside resorts have spawned multi-genre music scenes, though their once-packed piers and pavilions have lapsed into seasons of washed-up entertainers. But that trend may be shifting. Newer big-name programming is taking place at venues from Blackpool *Tower Ballroom* to Bexhill-on-Sea's *De La Warr Pavilion* as well as *Dreamland*. 24, Morrissey's 1988 hit *Everyday Is Like Sunday* lingers as the ultimate catchy seaside lament about "the coastal town/They forgot to shut down."
- 6 It's unsurprising that scepticism surrounds the gentrification of coastal resorts and the invasion of 'DFL' (down from London) hipsters seeking cheap property. In towns like Margate, kitsch vintage boutiques spring up yards from run-down charity shops. But even against such forces the British seaside exudes a defiant strength. The North Yorkshire resort of Whitby (a landing-spot in Bram Stoker's 1897 novel *Dracula*) has drawn international crowds for a bi-annual Goth Weekend since 1994. Street art legend Banksy's 2015 bemusement park *Dismaland* transformed a disused lido in Weston-super-Mare into a dystopian satire of death, decay and violence for five weeks. The British seaside retains its weird and wonderful dark side – and it keeps going, because nobody could go any further.



bbc.co.uk, 2017

Tekst 6 The allure of the British seaside

- 1p 20 How does the writer introduce the subject of this text in paragraph 1?
- A by asking why the British seaside has such a bad reputation
 - B by describing the dual nature of the appeal of the British seaside
 - C by focusing on the historical attractions of the British seaside
 - D by linking the recent popularity of the British seaside to local painters
- 1p 21 What is the main point made about the British seaside in paragraph 2?
- A It has a long history of suffering and bouncing back.
 - B It has always succeeded in attracting talented people.
 - C It has been overlooked as an area in need of assistance.
 - D It has recently attracted the attention of foreign investors.
- 1p 22 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A cultivate enthusiasm for
 - B disclose information about
 - C promote tourism to
 - D taint the reputation of
- 1p 23 Which conclusion does paragraph 4 lead up to?
- A The inhabitants of British seaside towns have always remained faithful to their own traditions and peculiarities.
 - B The poor working conditions in British seaside towns have an undesirable effect on the local community.
 - C The seasonal influx of tourists to seaside towns can cause problems of both an economic and social nature.
 - D The tension between respectability and grittiness that defines seaside towns is enticing.
- 1p 24 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
- A Besides
 - B For instance
 - C Similarly
 - D Still
- 1p 25 What are “a bi-annual Goth Weekend” and “bemusement park *Dismaland*” (both from paragraph 6) meant to exemplify?
- A the delights of a traditional holiday at the British coast
 - B the fact that modern hypes fail to catch on at the British coast
 - C the murkier tendencies that are typical of the British seaside
 - D the uniqueness of the inhabitants of British seaside towns

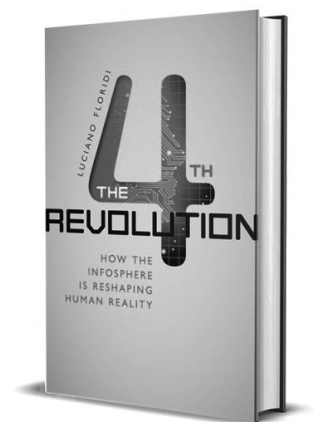
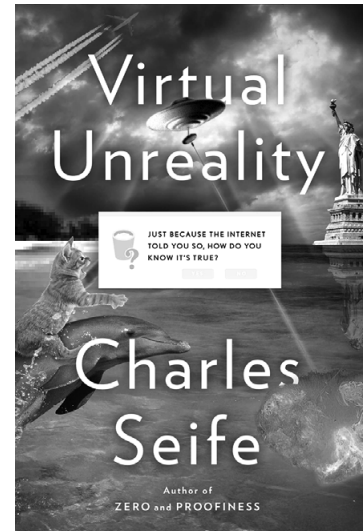
Rebooting the real

As the Internet remakes us all, no one yet knows which changes matter, finds **Douglas Heaven**

Virtual Unreality by Charles Seife, Viking, \$26.95

The Fourth Revolution by Luciano Floridi, Oxford University Press, £16.99

- 1 WE LIVE in revolutionary times. Information moves around the world at the speed of light and is duplicated endlessly, available to anyone with a connection. "For good and ill," writes Charles Seife in *Virtual Unreality*, "digital information is now the most contagious thing on the planet."
- 2 But the history of information is the history of misinformation too. Seife, a journalism professor at New York University, takes us on an entertaining tour of the many ways we are lied to online. It used to take a totalitarian state to create an alternative reality, 26. According to one estimate, a third of online reviews are fake. And fake images often pop up on news sites and social media, and even win prizes.
- 3 In practice, the democratic ideal of Wikipedia, in which we are all editors, is anarchy. As it becomes harder to sift fact from fiction, Seife observes that we "are at the beginning of an information famine." His book highlights the problems caused by internet identity: who are we online? The person we say we are, or the person typing? And if all contributions are valid, who is an authority?
- 4 In *The Fourth Revolution*, Luciano Floridi, a professor of philosophy and ethics at the University of Oxford, argues that online narratives change how we see ourselves. This is not bad per se; even offline, faking is part of life. What counts as 'genuine' – our 'true' selves, say – is already slippery. "What we consider natural is often the outcome of a merely less visible human manipulation," writes Floridi.
- 5 Online interaction just gives us more opportunity to pull the strings of a virtual puppet. But it is a complex arrangement. Who people think you are feeds back into who you think you are, which feeds into who we actually are.



6 Fascinating stuff. But, ultimately, both books suffer from being five years too late and five years too early: we already know the internet is changing us, but 30 to say what shifts are the most important. And all the while, the wheels of change keep on turning.

adapted from *New Scientist*, 2014

Tekst 7 Rebooting the real

- 1p 26 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
A although all governments have this tendency
B and now these are taking over the internet
C but basically anyone can do it now
D which people seem to prefer to the real world
- 1p 27 Which of the following is in line with paragraphs 2-3?
A Digital deception is sparked by the gullibility of most internet users.
B False information is hampering the access people have to proper knowledge.
C People's reliance on the internet for information will decrease over the years.
D There is a thin line between giving an opinion and spreading false information.
- 1p 28 “And if all contributions are valid, who is an authority?” (alinea 3)
Komt het aspect van het ontbreken van gezagsregels al in een eerdere zin van de recensie aan de orde?
Zo nee, antwoord ‘Nee’. Zo ja, citeer de eerste twee woorden van de zin waarin dit naar voren komt.
- 1p 29 Which of the following is true according to paragraphs 4-5?
A Fashioning an online personality may affect one's actual personality.
B It has become near impossible to find authenticity online.
C The anonymous nature of the internet encourages misconduct.
D The rise of the internet has destroyed our moral compass.
- 1p 30 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 6?
A we lack the perspective
B we need the audacity
C we miss the necessity
D we require the authority

Tekst 8

The following text is an adapted part of the first chapter of Hot Milk, by Deborah Levy.

2015. Almería. Southern Spain. August.

- 1 Today I dropped my laptop on the concrete floor of a bar built on the beach. It was tucked under my arm and slid out of its black rubber sheath (designed like an envelope), landing screen side down. The digital page is now shattered but at least it still works. My laptop has all my life in it and knows more about me than anyone else.
- 2 So what I am saying is that if it is broken, so am I.
- 3 My screen saver is an image of a purple night sky crowded with stars, and constellations and the Milky Way. My mother told me years ago that Aristotle gazed up at the milky circle in Chalcidice, thirty-four miles east of modern-day Thessaloniki, where my father was born. The oldest star is about 13 billion years old but the stars on my screen saver are two years old and were made in China. All this universe is now shattered.
- 4 There is nothing I can do about it. Apparently, there is a cybercafé in the next flyblown town and the man who owns it sometimes mends minor computer faults, but he'd have to send for a new screen and it will take a month to arrive. Will I still be here in a month? I don't know. It depends on my sick mother, who is sleeping under a mosquito net in the next room. She will wake up and shout, "Get me water, Sofia," and I will get her water and it will always be the wrong sort of water. I am not sure what water means any more but I will get her water as I understand it: from a bottle in the fridge, from a bottle that is not in the fridge, from the kettle in which the water has been boiled and left to cool. When I gaze at the star fields on my screen saver I often float out of time in the most peculiar way.
- 5 It's only 11 p.m. and I could be floating on my back in the sea looking up at the real night sky and the real Milky Way but I am nervous about jellyfish. Yesterday afternoon I got stung and it left a fierce purple whiplash welt on my left upper arm. I had to run across the hot sand to the injury hut at the end of the beach to get some ointment from the male student (full beard) whose job it is to sit there all day attending to tourists with stings. He told me that in Spain jellyfish are called medusas. I thought the Medusa was a Greek goddess who became a monster after being cursed and that her powerful gaze turned anyone who looked into



her eyes to stone. So why would a jellyfish be named after her? He said yes, but he was guessing that the tentacles of the jellyfish resemble the hair of the Medusa, which in pictures is always a tangled mess of writhing snakes.

6 I had seen the cartoon Medusa image printed on the yellow danger flag outside the injury hut. She has tusks for teeth and crazy eyes.

7 "When the Medusa flag is flying it is best not to swim. Really it is at your own discretion."

8 He dabbed the sting with cotton wool which he had soaked in heated-up seawater and then asked me to sign a form that looked like a petition. It was a list of all the people on the beach who had been stung that day. The form asked me for my name, age, occupation and country of origin. That's a lot of information to think about when your arm is blistered and burning. He explained he was required to ask me to fill it in to keep the injury hut open in the Spanish recession. If tourists did not have cause to use this service he would be out of a job, so he was obviously pleased about the medusas. They put bread in his mouth and petrol in his moped.

9 Peering at the form, I could see that the age of the people on the beach stung by medusas ranged from seven to seventy-four, and they mostly came from all over Spain but there were a few tourists from the UK and someone from Trieste. I have always wanted to go to Trieste because it sounds like tristesse, which is a light-hearted word, even though in French it means sadness. In Spanish it is tristeza, which is heavier than French sadness, more of a groan than a whisper.

10 I hadn't seen any jellyfish while I was swimming but the student explained that their tentacles are very long so they can sting at a distance. His forefinger was sticky with the ointment he was now rubbing into my arm. He seemed well informed about jellyfish. The medusas are transparent because they are 95 per cent water, so they camouflage easily. Also, one of the reasons there are so many of them in the oceans of the world is because of over-fishing. The main thing was to make sure I didn't rub or scratch the welts. There might still be jellyfish cells on my arm and rubbing the sting encourages them to release more venom, but his special ointment would deactivate the stinging cells. As he talked I could see his soft, pink lips pulsing like a medusa in the middle of his beard. He handed me a pencil stub and asked me to please fill in the form.

Tekst 8 Hot Milk

- 2p 31 Geef van de volgende beweringen over Sofia aan of ze overeenkomen met de inhoud van alinea's 1 tot en met 4.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 The hard drive of her computer has crashed due to a fall.
 - 2 She has the feeling she is losing control over her life at the moment.
 - 3 She has taken her laptop to the cybercafé owner before.
 - 4 The duration of her stay in Spain is determined by her mother's illness.
- 1p 32 Which of the following is true according to paragraphs 5-7?
- A Sofia feels the authorities are too lax in their instructions for summer tourists.
 - B Sofia is reluctant to swim in the sea again after her brush with a jellyfish.
 - C Sofia thinks the explanation of why jellyfish are called medusa is very apt.
 - D Sofia wanted to be stung by a jellyfish in order to be attended to by the student.
- 1p 33 What is the purpose of the form Sofia has to fill in (paragraph 8)?
- A to ask for her support to patrol the injury hut out of season
 - B to keep tabs on how many tourists make use of the injury hut
 - C to provide the student with personal details in order to send an invoice
 - D to release the student from any form of liability for treating her sting

Om een tekst te verlevendigen kan een schrijver gebruikmaken van verschillende stijlfiguren, zoals:

- a eufemisme
- b parado
- c personificatie
- d vergelijking

- 1p 34 Geef van de volgende citaten uit de tekst aan van welke van de bovenstaande stijlfiguren ze een voorbeeld zijn.
Noteer de letter van de stijlfiguur achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
Let op: je mag elke stijlfiguur slechts één keer gebruiken, dus er blijven twee stijlfiguren over.
- 1 "My laptop has all my life in it and knows more about me than anyone else." (einde alinea 1)
 - 2 "As he talked I could see his soft, pink lips pulsing like a medusa in the middle of his beard." (einde alinea 10)

Can You Be Friends With Your Coffee Maker?

Why people personify machines and gadgets



Matthew Hutson
December 2017 Issue

- 1 **T**HE NUMBER OF DEVICES you can talk to is multiplying — first it was your phone, then your car, and now you can boss around your appliances. **35-1** One app developer told *The Washington Post* that after interacting with Amazon's Alexa, his toddler started talking to coasters. But even without chatty gadgets, research suggests that under certain circumstances, people anthropomorphize everyday products.
- 2 **35-2** In one experiment, people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute free will and consciousness to various gadgets. In turn, feeling kinship with objects can reduce loneliness. When college students were reminded of a time they'd been excluded socially, they compensated by exaggerating their number of Facebook friends — unless they were first given tasks that caused them to interact with their phone as if it had human qualities. The phone apparently stood in for real friends.
- 3 At other times, we personify products in an effort to understand them. One study found that three in four respondents cursed at their computer — and the more their computer gave them problems, the more likely they were to report that it had "its own beliefs and desires."

- 4 So how do people assign traits to an object? In part, we rely on appearances. On humans, wide faces are associated with dominance. Similarly, people rated cars, clocks, and watches with wide faces as more dominant-looking than narrow-faced ones, and preferred them — especially in competitive situations (like confronting a former bully at a school reunion). An analysis of car sales in Germany found that cars with grilles that were upturned like smiles and headlights that were slanted like narrowed eyes sold best. The purchasers saw these features as increasing a car's friendliness and aggressiveness, respectively.
- 5 It's little wonder so many companies use mascots to bring brands to life. A taxonomy of 1,151 brand characters found symbols that were human or humanlike to be prevalent: People (the Marlboro Man) were most popular, accounting for 21 percent of mascots, followed by birds (Twitter), domesticated animals (Morris the Cat), wild animals (Tony the Tiger), and various plants (Mr. Peanut).
- 6 35-3 When a coffee maker was anthropomorphized in an ad ("I am Aroma" versus just "Aroma"), men — but not women — felt betrayed by increases in its price. Now that speech-enabled coffee makers are on the market, maybe the machines can sweet-talk their way back into men's hearts.

The Atlantic, 2017

Tekst 9 Can you be friends with your coffee maker?

Drie van de onderstaande zinnen (a tot en met f) zijn weggelaten uit alinea's 1, 2 en 6 (zie **35-1**, **35-2** en **35-3** in de tekst).

- 2p **35** Geef bij elke plaats aan welke zin daar hoort.
Noteer de letter van de zin achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
Let op: er blijven drie zinnen over.
- a Attributing life to an inanimate object is often frowned upon and seen as a sign of immaturity.
 - b Children are likely to grow up thinking everything is sentient, or at least interactive.
 - c Marketeers know people are prepared to pay higher prices for contraptions that talk back to them.
 - d Personifying products and brands can backfire, however.
 - e Sometimes we see things as human because we're lonely.
 - f The popularity of interactive household devices can be explained by their versatility.
- 1p **36** Which of the following observations about anthropomorphism is mentioned in this article?
- A Endowing an object with a personality makes it harder to replace it.
 - B People attribute character traits to objects based on the human-like features they perceive.
 - C Personalising an object renders it worthy of moral considerations.
 - D We feel increasingly uncomfortable with machines displaying human-like behaviour.

Mole hunting

John Burnside provides an overdue defence of the persecuted mole (Nature, 9 September). This harmless and beneficial animal is killed without pity by those proud of their perfect lawns. With no protection under cruelty to animals laws, mole catchers pursue their grisly trade with impunity. The barbaric abuse of moles is a stain on this supposedly animal-loving country.

Denis Watkin

adapted from *New Statesman*, 2016

Tekst 10 Mole hunting

- 1p 37 Which of the following becomes clear about moles in this letter?
- A Protecting them legally is window dressing.
 - B They are the preferred prey of the British gentry.
 - C They can be exterminated without condemnation.
 - D Trapping them has become a national pastime.

Britain - House of Lords

A tizz about fizz

Peers of the realm resist changes to the quality of their champagne

- 1 Even by British standards, it has been a busy few weeks for observers of class warfare. On November 27th a former Conservative minister lost a libel action against a newspaper that said he had called a policeman at 10 Downing Street a "pleb". A few days before, another was recorded calling a taxi-driver a "smart-arsed little git" and telling him to get a better education. But these incidents pale beside the tale of the peers' champagne.
- 2 On December 2nd, at what otherwise might have been a dull committee meeting, Sir Malcolm Jack, a former clerk of the Commons, was asked why the catering services of the House of Lords (the upper house) and the House of Commons could not have been merged to save money. He replied: "The lords feared that the quality of champagne would not be as good if they chose a joint service." The astonished chair of the committee, Jack Straw, spoke for most of the nation as he gasped: "Did you make that up?" Sir Malcolm assured him he did not.
- 3 The fact that their lordships might not want to choose from the same wine list as the plebs in the Commons has raised the question again for some as to why Britain still 39. Tony Blair got rid of most hereditary peers. But attempts to continue the changes by the coalition government were blocked by Tory traditionalists in 2012 and new members continue to be appointed. The Lords can still block and delay government legislation. And all can claim a £ 300 daily allowance just by showing up.
- 4 As for their drinking habits, a columnist in *The Independent* newspaper had a suggestion: just add fizzy lemonade to a bottle of cheap German plonk. "After the first three glasses you can't tell the difference anyway."



adapted from *The Economist*, 2014

Tekst 11 A tizz about fizz

- 1p 38 What are the examples in paragraphs 1 and 2 meant to make clear?
- A that members of the House of Lords have been reprimanded for behaving arrogantly
 - B that the budget of the peers of the realm is rightfully held under close scrutiny
 - C that the quality of champagne is not a topic worthy of a lengthy political debate
 - D that there is a gulf of incomprehension between the ruling elite and ordinary people
- 1p 39 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A delights in snobbery of this type
 - B gives the underprivileged political influence
 - C has an unelected upper house
 - D tries to modernise its parliament
- 1p 40 How can the tone of paragraph 4 be characterised best?
- A as arrogant
 - B as disappointed
 - C as impertinent
 - D as presumptuous
 - E as sneering
 - F as sophisticated

Vacancy: President of the Fondation Ipsen

An exciting challenge that keeps you close to cutting edge science

Under the aegis of the Fondation de France, the Fondation Ipsen (<http://www.fondation-ipsen.org/>) tracks progress in biomedical research with the continuing aim of highlighting fundamental advances. The ambition of the Fondation Ipsen is to identify emerging knowledge and new paradigms and to foster the most promising interconnections between domains to facilitate the process of scientific interdisciplinary fertilization. To play a part in highlighting what is at stake, to promote the interactions needed between specialists in different fields of research, and to disseminate the most recent discoveries, the Fondation Ipsen facilitates interdisciplinary groups of clinical practitioners and academics involved in basic research to meet at regular series of meetings.



The President will provide overall leadership for the Ipsen Fondation's initiatives, including strategic vision, programs development, financial management and monitoring, community relationships and communication strategy.

The President will make sure that the Fondation activities contribute to the image and reputation of Ipsen in the global scientific and medical community.

Your responsibilities

- Chairing the Fondation Ipsen Executive Committee and providing leadership to the Fondation strategy, Organization and Operations
- Enhancing visibility & reputation of the Fondation Ipsen within the global medical & scientific community
- Providing leadership and Managing the Fondation Staff and optimizing resource allocation (4 team members)
- Developing and nurturing an ambitious Communication strategy both internally at Ipsen and externally with global reach
- Complying with Ethics and Compliance rules

Qualifications

The incumbent should bring a combination of strong scientific/medical competencies with a successful track record in life sciences (Academia / Industry) and external peers' recognition, together with skills and experience in scientific/medical writing and scientific communication. The position is based in Paris, France.

- PhD/MD¹⁾ with at least 15 years of experience in academic research and/or in Life science industry, including significant experience in strategic leadership capacity
- Ability to translate basic science to Medicine/clinical practice and Patient outcome
- Membership in a National Sciences/Medicine/Pharmacy Academy would be a plus
- Experience in scientific publishing in prestigious journals would be a plus
- Leadership qualities and experience appropriate to interact with senior executives and renowned scientists around the world
- Proven ability to operate in a top notch scientific environment
- Proven ability to have influence across diverse scientific and/or medical sectors
- Proven ability to create, develop and sustain external networks within the global scientific community
- Strong writing, editing and public speaking skills
- Strong interpersonal skills required
- Language: English fluency required; French fluency would be a plus

To apply, please submit an up to date résumé with a motivation letter describing your reasons for pursuing this opportunity by email to Laure Storck, Viridis Group (lstorck@viridisgroup.com), before June 1st. No phone inquiries, please.

For more information about our Fondation, please refer to our website:
www.fondation-ipsen.org

The Guardian Weekly, 2017

noot 1 PhD/MD: Doctor of Philosophy/Doctor of Medicine

Tekst 12 Vacancy: President of the Fondation Ipsen

- 1p 41 Which of the following descriptions refers to the Fondation Ipsen, judging from the text?
- A It is a charity dedicated to the mission to facilitate open discussions about medical breakthroughs and research by organising conferences, publishing journals and hosting online exchange platforms.
 - B It is a large academic centre for biological research that is dedicated to promotion of biodiversity and the restoration and preservation of natural ecosystems all over the world.
 - C It is a multinational pharmaceutical company that develops a wide variety of products such as human and veterinary products, consumer healthcare products and agricultural chemicals.
 - D It is an institution that tries to spread scientific knowledge and contribute to and advance any promising developments, for instance by bringing together researchers from different fields of expertise.
- 2p 42 Geef van de volgende kwalificaties aan of de voorzitter van Fondation Ipsen eraan moet voldoen.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 Hij/Zij moet een aantal jaren hoogleraar zijn geweest.
 - 2 Hij/Zij moet wetenschappelijke artikelen kunnen herschrijven om ze toegankelijk te maken voor een groot publiek.
 - 3 Hij/Zij moet aantoonbaar over goede contacten in de wetenschappelijke wereld beschikken.
 - 4 Hij/Zij moet ervaring hebben met het implementeren van communicatiestrategieën.

Bronvermelding

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