

Examen VWO

2022

tijdvak 1
woensdag 18 mei
13.30 - 16.00 uur

Engels

Dit examen bestaat uit 43 vragen.

Voor dit examen zijn maximaal 49 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.

Quite a scoop

Quite a scoop for the *Mail Online*, the website overseen as editor-in-chief by Paul Dacre, on 2 August: "EXCLUSIVE: Diana thinks Kate is perfect but doesn't believe Meghan's 'the one': confidante reveals the princess still speaks to her from beyond the grave."

- 1 The confidante in question is Simone Simmons, whom the *Mail Online* described as "an alternative healer and trusted friend of the princess... a member of her inner circle." Or, if you would prefer a different description, you can have this one from the, er, *Mail Online* in 2008, when it denounced Simmons as one of the "parade of crooks and charlatans" who had "shamelessly exploited their royal connection in sensationalist memoirs... those who profit from the Diana industry" — and protested that her appearance at the inquest into the princess's death meant her "assorted half-truths, wild fantasies, tittle-tattle and downright lies are being dignified as worthy of serious consideration."



- 2 No such errors at the *Mail Online*, which pointed out that Simmons had "parted company with reality long ago, informing the court she was still in touch with Diana from beyond the grave and that the dead princess had given her a lot of information." Yes, dear, of course she has.

adapted from *Private Eye*, 2017

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 Quite a scoop

- “Quite a scoop for the *Mail Online*” (first sentence)
- 1p 1 How can the tone of this remark be described best, judging from the article as a whole?
- A as admiring
 - B as diplomatic
 - C as indignant
 - D as ironic
- 1p 2 What is the main point made about the *Mail Online* in this article?
- A It feels very protective towards Princess Diana and the royal family.
 - B It is inconsistent in assessing the reliability of its sources.
 - C It shames those who claim to communicate with celebrities long dead.
 - D Its focus on scandals exempts it from checking the facts.

Tekst 2

SIR - I agree with your leader "In praise of puppets" (May 21).

Anthony Minghella's wonderful production of Puccini's *Madame Butterfly* employs a Japanese Bunraku puppet in the role of the young son. Despite the presence of three puppeteers in clear view to the audience, 3 by the brilliance of their manipulation.

The level of emotion and anguish achieved between mother and son is far beyond what an infant boy actor would be capable of.

Michael B Smith

London SE13

The Daily Telegraph, 2016

Tekst 2

- 1p 3 Which of the following fits the gap in the text?
- A curiosity is satisfied
 - B disbelief is suspended
 - C expectations are tempered
 - D reality is stressed
- 1p 4 Which of the following titles is in line with this review?
- A Broken lines
 - B Child's play
 - C Tugged heartstrings
 - D Vocal art

Is Caffè Nero acting pennywise?



- 1 **T**HOUSANDS of Caffè Nero's UK staff have been learning one of the oldest lessons in economics this week as their pay packets rose but their complimentary £4 paninis went up in smoke: 5.
- 2 The idea that good things — a pay rise to £7.20 an hour as a result of the National Living Wage — have to be paid for from elsewhere isn't new but the experience of the coffee chain's 4,500 UK staff and the performance of the business over the next year or so is likely to prove fertile ground for behavioural economists, particularly if employees are less motivated as a consequence.
- 3 I should point out that this isn't a complete bonfire of the perks for beleaguered baristas. They still get a 65% discount on a wider range of foodstuffs, as well as free teas and coffees while they deliver the nation's caffeine fix. The company admits there was some internal opposition but says the vast majority of staff were in favour of the changes.
- 4 My extremely unscientific survey in the local branch found opinion split. One barista said he'd prefer the money while another said "why not have both?". His point was that the rise in the minimum wage is a legal requirement so why should he lose his perk?
- 5 Putting aside the company's understandable counter-argument about higher costs, that employee raises an interesting point: he didn't sound too happy, and unhappy people tend to be less productive. That at least was the finding of academics at the University of Warwick a couple of years ago. They conducted a range of experiments setting volunteers the same task under different conditions. Some were shown comedy clips before being set the task; others were given fruit and chocolates (the academic paper meticulously lists Cadbury's Heroes and Celebrations); the rest got nothing.

- 6 The experiments found that the 'treated' individuals were 12% more productive in the completion of the task, with the chocolates in particular delivering a 20% boost to performance. The volunteers were also questioned over recent life events, and those who had suffered a recent emotional tragedy were 'noticeably' less productive.
- 7 So should worried employers shell out for chocolates all round? Not so fast: the study pointed out that the cost of the chocolates was an average \$1.40 a head, but it could not make definite claims that the observed boost in productivity was big enough for the extra happiness to be seen as paying for itself. The Warwick academics added: "It is not possible here to be sure how long such productivity boosts would persist in a real-world setting."
- 8 That was certainly found by a pair of University of Chicago researchers who asked two unwitting groups to carry out door-to-door fundraising. One group was paid \$10 an hour; the other – the 'gift' group – was at first told it would be paid \$10 a hour, and then told just before the task began that the pay would be \$20 an hour. The higher wage group put in greater effort early in the task but "this higher effort level was not persistent: after a few hours, effort levels in the gift treatment mirrored those in the non-gift treatment".
- 9 The potential issue for companies like Caffè Nero is in the human instinct for loss aversion at the heart of behavioural economics: essentially feeling losses more than recognising gains.
- 10 At first glance a big wage rise is a good thing for lower-paid workers, setting aside the job losses and cost-cutting that might result. But it swiftly becomes treated as an entitlement in our minds, which are more predisposed to dwell on (for example) lost paninis. And if workers think they are no longer being treated 'fairly', for instance not getting both the panini and the higher wages, they might take their foot off the pedal. That was argued by economist George Akerlof and his wife Janet Yellen, now US Federal Reserve chairman, in their 'fair wage-effort hypothesis', under which workers proportionately withdraw effort as their actual wage falls short of their fair wage.
- 11 Divining the actual impact of Caffè Nero's move from other powerful forces on the business such as the price of coffee beans, competitors and the wider economy will admittedly be difficult, if not impossible. But even if the majority of staff say they're happy with the changes, I can't help but think they're taking a slight risk. We'll know in a year or so if staff get their free sandwiches back.

adapted from *Evening Standard*, 2016

Tekst 3 Is Caffè Nero acting pennywise?

- 1p 5 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 1?
- A half a loaf is better than none
 - B it's like fighting fire with fire
 - C put your money where your mouth is
 - D there's no such thing as a free lunch

“the experience of the coffee chain's 4,500 UK staff and the performance of the business over the next year or so” (paragraph 2)

- 1p 6 Which of the following economic issues can the coffee chain's experience help clarify, according to later paragraphs?
- A Will higher profits lead to improved working conditions?
 - B Will newly-recruited personnel be just as loyal as the employees they replaced?
 - C Will people who feel mistreated underachieve as a result?
 - D Will the board adjust its policy when confronted with disgruntled customers?

- 1p 7 What is the function of paragraph 3?
- A to challenge the notion that Caffè Nero has cut down on all the extras for its employees
 - B to make clear why Caffè Nero needed to cut down on all the extras for its employees
 - C to question the rationale behind Caffè Nero's decision to cut down on all the extras for its employees
 - D to stress that Caffè Nero has unilaterally decided to cut down on all the extras for its employees

- “why should he lose his perk?” (alinea 4)
- 1p **8** Wat was deze ‘perk’?
Geef antwoord in het Nederlands.
- 1p **9** Which of the following can be concluded from paragraphs 5 and 6?
- A** Actively trying to improve an employee’s state of mind is a sound business strategy.
 - B** Companies wanting to increase their profits should give their best employees higher salaries.
 - C** Extra encouragement in the form of food incentives only works for a certain type of employee.
 - D** It is unethical to predict the output of different employees on the basis of personal circumstances.
- 1p **10** How can paragraph 7 be characterised?
- A** It advises employers to radically change their policies.
 - B** It highlights the dubious research methods of the scientists.
 - C** It lists disadvantages of handing out non-financial rewards.
 - D** It puts the seemingly positive test results into perspective.
- “fair wage-effort hypothesis” (alinea 10)
- 1p **11** Leg uit in het Nederlands wat deze hypothese inhoudt.
- “other powerful forces” (paragraph 11)
- 1p **12** What is said about these forces in paragraph 11?
- A** They can jeopardise the success of Caffè Nero’s measures.
 - B** They have a bearing on how content Caffè Nero’s employees are.
 - C** They make it hard to determine the effect of Caffè Nero’s policy.
 - D** They will dictate the future of Caffè Nero’s corporate approach.

What would you pay for an empty room?

By Kyle Chayka

1 As a kid, *Harold and the Purple Crayon* was one of my favorite books. With the utensil of the title, Harold could draw anything in the air and it would come to life: A tree, a skyscraper, even his own bedroom all popped into being from simple outlines. As a New Yorker for most of the past decade, I often think about how nice it would be. Whenever you need a seat, a bathroom, or an extra closet, you just draw it, and it appears.



2 On a recent afternoon I was walking down the Bowery on Manhattan's Lower East Side feeling like I could use a break and a phone charge. I stopped at a building I had never been in before, got a door code from an app on my phone, took the elevator up to the fifth floor, and walked into an austere yet luxurious room with a floor-to-ceiling view of the street that would be mine alone for the next hour and a half.

3 This pop-up work lounge appeared courtesy of Breather, a start-up that has raised \$25 million in funding to provide on-demand multi-purpose rooms in cities. Breather could be described as Uber for living rooms, or an hourly version of WeWork, a provider of workspaces for start-ups. But what Breather really does is turn physical space into a frictionless app with the same magic as Harold's crayon, that is, 14.

4 CEO Julien Smith and CCO Caterina Rizzi founded Breather in Montreal. Like WeWork (offices), Common (apartments), and Managed by Q (cleaning), Breather isn't so much a technology company as a tech gloss on a very old, very conservative business: the temporary meeting-room industry. "We're slicing multiple use cases into the same space, making space more democratic in the city," Smith says. Breather's team of designers redecorates, installing furniture from hip design outlets. Then it goes live on the app, with prices ranging from \$10 an hour for a desk in a shared workspace to \$150 an hour for a 24-person room. One of the selling points is sameness: no matter where you are, a Breather room will look like Breather, with similar design, amenities, and branding. If you're used to the aesthetics of start-up offices and uniformly renovated condos, you're going to feel perfectly at home. The Wi-Fi will always be good and you won't have to sit next to any strangers. It's yours for an hour.

5 Breather is part of the coming on-demand world. You will soon be paying for quick 'slices' of everything from cars and apartments to office

space and even cafe seating. Smith describes this condition as 'more democratic'. While it's true that getting an Uber requires less money upfront than buying a car, and a Breather less than renting office space, a more efficient distribution of resources is not necessarily any more 16. Breather creates a marketplace that excludes as many as it serves.

6 The Breather building on Bowery is down the street from the future site of a new 180-room Ace Hotel, which used to be the Salvation Army Chinatown Shelter. The shelter provided temporary space of a far different kind than the start-up, for people who do not have pockets that are deep enough to pay for an hour's office space or a quick nap on a designer couch. Next door, lines still form for meals at the Bowery Mission, no thanks to the online food ordering service Seamless.

7 'On demand' does not mean just anyone can demand it. By relentlessly turning any commodity into a short-term rentable product, these services downplay the role that stable public resources play in our lives. We use Uber instead of the subway, Breather instead of parks. And the less people use public resources, 18.

8 At the end of my allotted time (a \$120 value that I could never afford), I didn't want to leave the Breather room. I walked out onto the city street feeling a little calmer and more productive. A similar respite can be found in a coffee shop for \$3 or a bar for \$7. The fee isn't even hourly, but it might not come with designer furniture or a phone charger, and you won't be alone. As is the case with so many start-ups that continue to promote visions of democracy, how much of the future you have access to depends on how much you can pay for it.

adapted from *theatlantic.com*, 2016

Tekst 4 What would you pay for an empty room?

- 1p 13 How does the content of paragraph 2 relate to the story in paragraph 1?
- A Paragraph 2 describes specific elements of the writer's artistic tendencies in more detail.
 - B Paragraph 2 explains the importance of having a lively imagination for both children and adults.
 - C Paragraph 2 illustrates how technological progress has changed the world in just a few years.
 - D Paragraph 2 shows how the writer's childhood fantasies have in a way become reality.
- 1p 14 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A it can be customised to your personal taste, with your imagination as the only limitation
 - B it doesn't exist until you want it, and then when you leave, you never have to think about it again
 - C it has a charming atmosphere, which enables you to take a break from your busy working day and the chaos of the city
 - D it isn't available to all, but those of you with a good-sized wallet should be able to get your foot in the door
- 1p 15 Which of the following is true about Breather according to paragraph 4?
- A It aims to appeal to customers who follow the latest trends.
 - B It has identified people's need to wind down as a commodity.
 - C It takes advantage of the abundance of derelict buildings.
 - D It uses an existing concept, presenting it as a new idea.
- 1p 16 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 5?
- A affordable
 - B comfortable
 - C controllable
 - D profitable

- 1p 17 What is the function of paragraph 6?
- A to add a new point to the one made in paragraph 5
 - B to counterbalance the point made in paragraph 5
 - C to illustrate the point made in paragraph 5
 - D to view the point made in paragraph 5 from a corporate perspective
- 1p 18 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 7?
- A the faster they'll disappear
 - B the greater the need for shelters will be
 - C the more wanted they'll become
 - D the sooner the Breathers of this world will be available to all
- 1p 19 Which conclusion does the author reach with regard to Breather in the last paragraph?
- A Although Breather's prices are said to be high, the same goes for other companies.
 - B Breather presents itself as egalitarian, but is nothing other than a commercial enterprise.
 - C Despite asking a hefty fee, Breather attempts to be an inclusive organisation.
 - D Even though Breather's offices may seem attractive, the solitude they offer has its drawbacks.

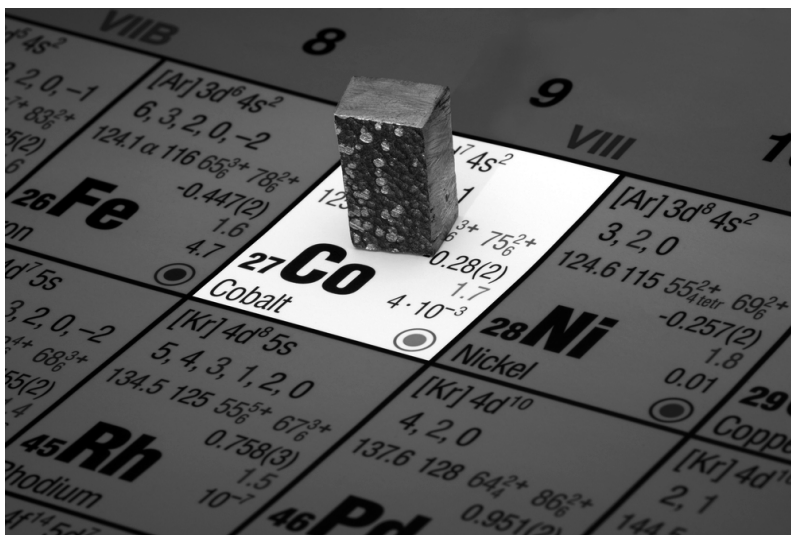
De tekst valt uiteen in een kritisch en een niet-kritisch deel.

- 1p 20 In welke alinea begint het kritische deel?
Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.

Small-scale mining

NEIL HUME AND HENRY SANDERSON
LONDON

- 1 Speaking at the start of the London Metal Exchange Week event, Jeremy Weir, head of commodities trader Trafigura, said battery-related demand for cobalt was expected to at least treble by 2025, leaving the market dependent on a handful of mines in Africa. He said



mining in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was fraught with problems. One of the challenges was artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). "I'm completely clear about the risks and other problems involved in ASM. It would obviously be preferable if we could secure all the needed supplies through industrial mining operations. But the fact is that we're not in that happy position."

- 2 Mr Weir said the answer was not to shun subsistence mining or exclude it from the supply chain but to see if ASM-produced cobalt could be sourced in a responsible way, by improving conditions and safety for workers but stopping short of regulation. "The reality is that there are hundreds of thousands of people in the DRC who earn a living through work in the ASM sector. It's illegal in many cases; it's unregulated and can be very dangerous. But it can't be wished away."
- 3 Groups such as Amnesty International say children as young as seven are mining cobalt by hand in the DRC. The allegations have put pressure on carmakers such as Tesla and BMW to ensure that cobalt in their batteries is traceable to reputable mines. Elisabeth Caesens, founder of Brussels-based NGO¹⁾ Resource Matters, said: "It is too simplistic to think [all ASM is dirty and] all large-scale mining is clean. High-level corruption, for instance, is rife in the industry and is one of the key causes of the systemic poverty that prompts parents to send their kids into the pits. It is time for buyers to adopt a comprehensive and tailored approach to supply-chain due diligence."
- 4 Trafigura's approach differs from that of Swiss rival Glencore, which mines cobalt from largely mechanised open pit mines in the DRC.

Glencore has said that it does not support artisanal mining and that alternative livelihoods should be created for those in the sector.

5 In April, Trafigura signed a deal to buy cobalt from Chemaf, a subsidiary of Shalina Resources, a copper and cobalt company focused on the DRC. As part of that deal Trafigura is working with Pact, a Washington-based NGO, on a pilot project to allow artisanal mining under monitored conditions on one of Chemaf's concessions in the southeastern DRC. Miners excavate under close supervision in approved micro-pits and are properly paid.

6 Mr Weir's comments come after the London Metal Exchange said last week it would 25 cobalt traded on its exchange, in an effort to make sure it is sourced responsibly.

adapted from *Financial Times*, 2019

noot 1 NGO=non-governmental organisation, usually non-profit and active in humanitarian areas

Tekst 5 Small-scale mining

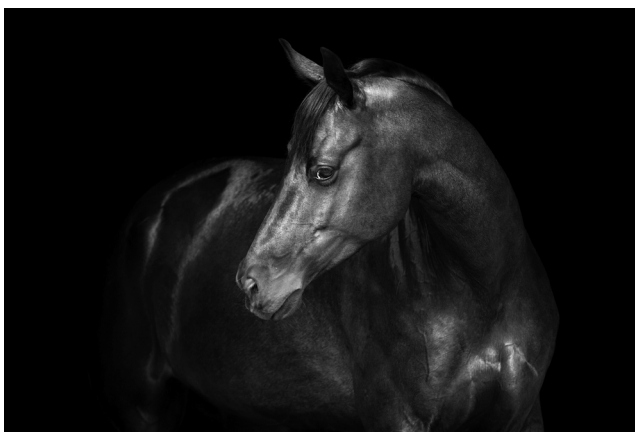
- 1p 21 What is the main point made by Jeremy Weir in paragraph 1?
- A Cobalt mining is the driving force behind the economy of the DRC.
 - B Dealers in raw materials favour ASM over industrial cobalt mining.
 - C The DRC has a worldwide monopoly on mining and selling cobalt.
 - D The market cannot afford to do without cobalt mining through ASM.
- 2p 22 “He said mining in the DRC was fraught with problems.” (alinea 1)
Geef van de volgende problemen aan of ze expliciet worden genoemd verderop in de tekst.
Noteer ‘wel’ of ‘niet’ achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 Er worden te kleine hoeveelheden kobalt per mijn gewonnen.
 - 2 Er zijn weinig regels terwijl het werk in de mijnen gevaarlijk is.
 - 3 De mensen die afhankelijk zijn van het werk in de mijnen leven in diepgewortelde armoede.
 - 4 De afnemers van kobalt pleiten voor de afschaffing van kinderarbeid in Congo.
- 1p 23 How can paragraph 4 be characterised best?
- A It belittles Jeremy Weir’s point of view.
 - B It counterbalances Jeremy Weir’s point of view.
 - C It puts Jeremy Weir’s point of view in a global perspective.
 - D It reinforces Jeremy Weir’s point of view.
- 1p 24 What is paragraph 5 meant to illustrate?
- A Trafigura’s ambition to branch out to mining metals other than cobalt
 - B Trafigura’s attempts to improve mining conditions in due course
 - C Trafigura’s efforts to uncover illegal practices connected to mining
 - D Trafigura’s reluctance to change and amend its present mining policy
- 1p 25 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 6?
- A calculate the value of
 - B circumvent a ban on
 - C heighten scrutiny of
 - D refuse accountability for

Sunset saddles

Farewell to the Horse: The Final Century of Our Relationship
by Ulrich Raulff
Allen Lane, 464pp

adapted from a review by **Kate Kellaway**

- 1 As you pick up the reins of *Farewell to the Horse* – trying to get a sense of what sort of a ride it is to be – it becomes evident within three paragraphs that you have never read a book like it. Its author, Ulrich Raulff, is a one-off. He has an extraordinarily connective mind and it is seldom possible to predict where he is going with it. Just as you are telling yourself



- this is a book of calm erudition, you will run into a deadpan joke. Or you will come across a moment of barely concealed emotion. At the end of the first chapter, he explains his book is for everyone and no one and then relents: "I have written it for my mother, who loved horses and understood them. Whether she would have liked it I will never know. Ten years have passed since I could have asked her."
- 2 Without having known Raulff's mother, I confidently suppose that she would have loved this book, as any reader interested in horses, history, art, literature or language will. She would have been stunned by its scope and stylish intellect. This is about the end of a relationship between man and horse that Raulff likens to the 27 an idiosyncratic workers' union, and what is thrilling is that the horse becomes a subtext – a new way of considering history via the stable door. It is not altogether a farewell.
- 3 He declares that horses are now in "semi-retirement" with a "part-time job as a recreational item, a mode of therapy, a status symbol, and a source of pastoral support for female puberty". Professional competition riders might get huffy about this dismissive summation. However, compared with the past he describes, the "semi-retirement" is true enough. He gives a vivid sense of horse-filled cities, helped by statistics (there were on the streets of New York 1,100 tons of manure and 270,000 litres of urine daily). Horses were doomed to slum dwellings and short lives – it was malodorous chaos. Nor were they ever an ideal form of urban transport, for although a horse's strength is equal to seven men, horses as motors were "costly, sensitive and unreliable".

- 4 The farewell was 30; it took a century and a half for man and beast to part and the horse remained a hospitable vehicle for ideas in painting and literature, as Raulff reveals in his marvellous way. Tolstoy calculated he had spent seven years in the saddle and the book includes a splendid photograph of him riding through woods with such naturalness that one feels sure this was no exaggeration. In a fascinating chapter devoted to country doctors, there is a shrewd analysis of Flaubert's Charles Bovary, whose doomed inelegance as a rider is set against Emma's lover, a nifty horseman. We then move on, at a lick, to another country doctor, John Boyd Dunlop, vet, friend of Queen Victoria and inventor of the first successful pneumatic tyre.
- 5 Raulff's ability to corral scattered equestrians in art, letters and life makes stimulating reading and his writerly pace is exhilarating – especially when he takes flight from his own starting gates. Writing about the 19th-century photographer Eadweard Muybridge, famous for photographs of horses in motion, he considers the way time is broken into component parts and then, without warning, makes a dazzling comparison with the historian's need to acknowledge "a certain invisibility within periods of longer duration".
- 6 Riding West, a chapter on cowboys and Indians, opens with a quote from John Wayne: "I don't get on a horse unless they pay me." But it was the horse, Raulff maintains, that "made possible both the conquest of the West and the invention of the western". This same chapter reveals that Native Americans came to riding late and – little-known fact – that Jewish cowboys were "the first cowboys in America". The chapter on war horses is 31 but horrifying. In the First World War, of an estimated 16 million horses involved, 8 million were killed.
- 7 A horse is perhaps safest within a frame and Raulff is in his element writing about art. He describes Stubbs as "the Ingres of the stable", identifies the ominous stillness of Degas' painting *The Fallen Jockey* and gives an inspired analysis of Rembrandt's *The Polish Rider*, with its spectral horse, and RB Kitaj's homage *The Jewish Rider*.
- 8 The book is beautifully illustrated. The frontispiece is especially arresting – a black-and-white photograph in which a woman holds up a framed mirror. A grey horse looks solemnly into the glass. It seems to ask what a horse knows about itself, something even the revelatory Raulff – who respects the mystery of his subject – does not attempt to answer.

adapted from *The Guardian*, 2017

Tekst 6 Sunset saddles

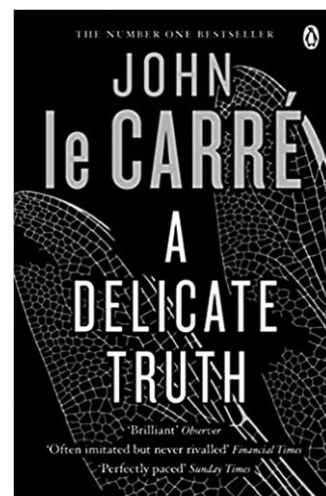
“Farewell to the Horse” (paragraph 1)

- 1p 26 What becomes clear about this book in paragraph 1?
- A It is a tribute to the riding skills of its author’s mother.
 - B It is enjoyable despite its serious tone.
 - C It is the only written work the author will ever publish.
 - D It is wide-ranging both in content and style.
- 1p 27 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A affection for
 - B dissolution of
 - C effectiveness of
- “the horse becomes a subtext” (paragraph 2)
- 1p 28 Which of the following explains what the author means with this remark?
- A “a vivid sense of horse-filled cities, helped by statistics” (paragraph 3)
 - B “a hospitable vehicle for ideas in painting and literature” (paragraph 4)
 - C “the way time is broken into component parts” (paragraph 5)
- 1p 29 What is the main purpose of paragraph 3?
- A to elaborate on the fact that people have always felt a close connection with horses
 - B to explain why the abuse of working horses used to be commonplace
 - C to make clear that horseback riding should preferably be left to professionals
 - D to point out how both the use of horses and their living conditions have changed radically
- 1p 30 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
- A brutal
 - B gradual
 - C irrational
 - D literal
- 1p 31 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 6?
- A equally straightforward
 - B less surprising
 - C more informative
 - D very abstract
- 1p 32 Heeft de schrijver van deze recensie kritiek op het boek van Ulrich Raulff? Zo nee, antwoord ‘Nee’. Zo ja, noteer het nummer van de alinea waarin deze kritiek te vinden is.

Tekst 7

The following text is the beginning of *A Delicate Truth*, by John le Carré, first published in 2013.

- 1 On the second floor of a characterless hotel in the British Crown Colony of Gibraltar, a lithe, agile man in his late fifties restlessly paced his bedroom. His very British features, though pleasant and plainly honourable, indicated a choleric nature brought to the limit of its endurance. A distraught lecturer, you might have thought, observing the bookish forward lean and loping stride and the errant forelock of salt-and-pepper hair that repeatedly had to be disciplined with jerky back-handed shoves of the bony wrist. Certainly it would not have occurred to many people, even in their most fanciful dreams, that he was a middle-ranking British civil servant, hauled from his desk in one of the more prosaic departments of Her Majesty's Foreign and Commonwealth Office to be dispatched on a top-secret mission of acute sensitivity.
- 2 His assumed first name, as he insisted on repeating to himself, sometimes half aloud, was Paul and his second — not exactly hard to remember — was Anderson. If he turned on the television set it said *Welcome, Mr Paul Anderson. Why not enjoy a complimentary pre-dinner aperitif in our Lord Nelson's Snug!* The exclamation mark in place of the more appropriate question mark was a source of constant annoyance to the pedant in him. He was wearing the hotel's bathrobe of white towelling and he had been wearing it ever since his incarceration, except when vainly trying to sleep or, once only, slinking upstairs at an unsociable hour to eat alone in a rooftop brasserie washed with the fumes of chlorine from a third-floor swimming pool across the road. Like much else in the room, the bathrobe, too short for his long legs, reeked of stale cigarette smoke and lavender air freshener.
- 3 As he paced, he determinedly acted out his feelings to himself without the restraints customary in his official life, his features one moment cramped in honest perplexity, the next glowering in the full-length mirror that was screwed to the tartan wallpaper. Here and there he spoke to himself by way of relief or exhortation. Also half aloud? What was the difference when you were banged up in an empty room with nobody to listen to you but a colour-tinted photograph of our dear young Queen on a brown horse?
- 4 On a plastic-topped table lay the remnants of a club sandwich that he had pronounced dead on arrival, and an abandoned bottle of warm Coca-Cola. Though it came hard to him, he had permitted himself no alcohol since he had taken possession of the room. The bed, which he had learned to detest as no other, was large enough for six, but he had only to stretch out on it for his back to give him hell. A radiant crimson counterpane of imitation silk lay



over it, and on the counterpane an innocent-looking cellphone which he had been assured was modified to the highest state of encryption and, though he was of little faith in such matters, he could only suppose it was. Each time he passed it, his gaze fixed on it with a mixture of reproach, longing and frustration.

5 *I regret to inform you, Paul, that you will be totally incommunicado, save for operational purposes, throughout your mission, the laborious South African voice of Elliot, his self-designated field commander, is warning him. Should an unfortunate crisis afflict your fine family during your absence they will pass their concerns to your office's welfare department, whereupon contact with you will be made. Do I make myself clear, Paul?*

6 You do, Elliot, little by little you do.

7 Reaching the overlarge picture window at the further end of the room, he scowled upward through the grimy net curtains at Gibraltar's legendary Rock which, sallow, wrinkled and remote, scowled back at him like an angry dowager. Yet again, out of habit and impatience, he examined his alien wristwatch and compared it with the green numerals on the radio clock beside the bed. The watch was of battered steel with a black dial, a replacement for the gold Cartier presented to him on their twenty-fifth by his beloved wife on the strength of an inheritance from one of her many deceased aunts.

8 But hang on a minute! *Paul hasn't got a bloody wife!* Paul Anderson has no wife, no daughter. Paul Anderson's a bloody hermit!

9 'Can't have you wearing *that*, Paul darling, can we now?' a motherly woman his own age is saying to him a lifetime ago in the red-brick suburban villa near Heathrow airport where she and her sisterly colleague are dressing him for the part. 'Not with those nice initials engraved on it, can we? You'd have to say you'd nicked it off of somebody married, wouldn't you, Paul?'

10 Sharing the joke, determined as ever to be a good chap by his own lights, he looks on while she writes *Paul* on an adhesive label and locks his gold watch away in a cash box with his wedding ring for what she calls *the duration*.

Tekst 7 A Delicate Truth

- 1p 33 Which of the following becomes clear about the main character in paragraph 1?
- A He has accepted a position as a diplomat in a country that has an unstable political climate.
 - B He is about to hand in his resignation for a post he has only recently been promoted to.
 - C He is an experienced English spy who is adept at blending in without being noticed.
 - D His inconspicuous appearance belies the confidential and crucial character of his assignment.
- 4p 34 Geef van de volgende beweringen over de hoofdpersoon aan of ze overeenkomen met de inhoud van alinea 2 t/m 5.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 He has been confined to his room because he is having trouble memorising the details of his new identity.
 - 2 He seems to feel out of sorts with himself and his environment.
 - 3 He expresses his emotions in a way he would not do in normal circumstances.
 - 4 He feels a great sense of duty towards the British monarchy.
 - 5 He is dissatisfied with the hotel and its amenities.
 - 6 He has been equipped with several high-tech gadgets.
 - 7 He will be allowed to send a message to his loved ones if there is an emergency.
- 1p 35 “You do, Elliot, little by little you do.” (paragraph 6)
Judging from earlier paragraphs, how can the tone of this remark be characterised?
- A as approving
 - B as light-hearted
 - C as outraged
 - D as respectful
 - E as vexed
- 1p 36 “Paul Anderson’s a bloody hermit!” (alinea 8)
In welke alinea wordt **voor het eerst** duidelijk dat de hoofdpersoon weinig mensen ontmoet?
Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.
- 1p 37 “for what she calls *the duration*” (alinea 10)
Welk woord / welke woordgroep verwijst **voor het eerst** naar wat in deze tekst bedoeld wordt met ‘the duration’?
Citeer dit woord / deze woordgroep.

Surely one who robs a bank is a thief?

Sir, Rod Price's attempt (Letters, August 26) to equate savers with imprudent lenders is so illogical as to take one's breath away. A "saver" is one who spends less than he takes in. Whether the saver holds the savings as banknotes or in the form of other assets — equities, real estate, loans, the assets are still the saver's savings. The saver may indeed become an investor or a lender. But to say that a saver who makes prudent investments (whether equities or loans) is responsible for the folly of others is ludicrous.

I agree that if some people caused problems by borrowing beyond their means, those who lent to them should bear part of the consequences by not being repaid in full. But diminishing by intentional inflation the value of assets of those who saved and invested prudently so as to permit the imprudent and irresponsible to avoid paying their lawful debts is nothing other than immorality and theft. A person who robs a bank is a thief, irrespective of whether he gives a portion or all of what he has stolen to what he may consider to be a worthy cause.

**Charles Frisbie,
Kansas City, MO, US**

The Financial Times, 2011

Tekst 8 Surely one who robs a bank is a thief?

“Surely one who robs a bank is a thief?” (titel)

- 1p 38 In welke zin wordt duidelijk om welke diefstal het gaat?
Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.

Healthy diet

- 1 People who cut out carbohydrates tend to have a higher protein intake because they replace carb-filled foods such as bread and pasta with protein-rich meat and dairy.
- 2 Since protein boosts dopamine in our blood and dopamine affects decision-making, Soyoung Park of the University of Lübeck in Germany wondered whether a low-carb diet might change people's behaviour.
- 3 To find out, her team asked people to participate in the "ultimatum game", in which you are split into pairs. Your partner is given some money and they decide how much to share with you. If you accept the offer, both of you get the cash, but if you reject it, no one gets anything.
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 Dopamine might have this effect because it is involved in signalling that we have experienced a reward. Perhaps people with higher baseline dopamine levels found a lower sum of money offered by their partner more satisfying and were therefore more likely to find their low offer acceptable, speculates Park.

adapted from *NewScientist*, 2017

Tekst 9 Healthy diet

De volgende drie alinea's kwamen oorspronkelijk na alinea 3, maar zijn uit de tekst weggehaald (zie stippelijntjes in de tekst).

[a] Blood taken from the volunteers found that low-carb meals raised a chemical precursor to dopamine, which correlated with more tolerant behaviour in the game. No such link was seen with a range of other blood measurements.

[b] In several experiments, participants who had eaten a low-carb meal earlier in the day were more likely to accept unfair offers in the game than those who had eaten a high-carb meal. In one experiment, 76 per cent of low-carbers accepted an unfair offer compared with 47 per cent of a high-carb group.

[c] In theory, people should always accept, but in practice, people often reject low offers. We seem to have an urge to punish those who split the money unfairly, even if we suffer a small loss, says Park.

- 1p 39 In welke volgorde stonden bovenstaande alinea's in de tekst? Zet de letters in de juiste volgorde.
- 1p 40 Which of the following was the original subtitle of this article?
- A A low-carb diet might do more than affect health — it could make people more tolerant.
 - B Does social context influence people's preference for a low-carb diet? Spoiler alert: it does.
 - C Eating less is more — the low-carb diet myth unravelled.
 - D Healthy, wealthy and wise: the low-carb diet is here to stay.

Oxbridge 'rejects'

- 1 SIR - Mark Bailey, high master of St Paul's, is right (Thunderer, Jan 25): Oxbridge¹⁾ has a distorting and completely outdated pull on 21st-century Britain. The parents are much to blame; again and again, as head of Brighton College and then Wellington College, I saw Oxbridge rejects go off to other universities in Britain and abroad with a lasting impression that they had somehow failed to get into the best.
- 2 Equally absurd is the obsession with Oxbridge as a measure of the success of social mobility in Britain. The young from disadvantaged backgrounds would often be much better off going to more local high-achieving universities than being shunted off to Oxbridge, which might make the social class warriors feel good but can leave the young people lost in a totally alien environment. I went to Oxford, and it suited me perfectly, 42.

SIR ANTHONY SELDON
Vice-chancellor, University of Buckingham

The Times, 2018

not 1 term used to refer to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge

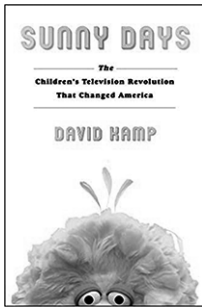
Tekst 10 Oxbridge 'rejects'

- Over 'Oxbridge' bestaan verschillende misvattingen.
- 2p 41 Geef van de volgende **misvattingen** aan of Sir Anthony Seldon deze noemt in zijn brief.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 Cambridge and Oxford are superior to other universities in the UK.
 - 2 Students have to be exceptionally intelligent to be accepted at Oxbridge.
 - 3 Studying at an Oxbridge university guarantees a successful climb up the social ladder.
 - 4 The universities of Oxford and Cambridge discriminate against state school pupils.
- 1p 42 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A but a drowning man will clutch at a straw
 - B but beggars can't be choosers
 - C but every cloud has a silver lining
 - D but it isn't the be all and end all

Tekst 11

New Books We Recommend This Week

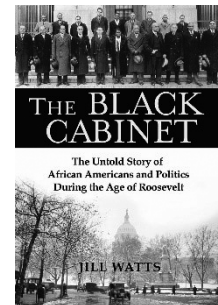
SUNNY DAYS: The Children's Television Revolution That Changed America, by David Kamp. (Simon & Schuster, \$27.50.)



Tracing the origin of a handful of shows ("Mister Rogers," "Sesame Street," "The Magic Garden"), Kamp provides a lively recounting of a particularly ripe period in television and cultural history, when our notion of how to communicate with young children was upended, forever. "Kamp fluidly proves that the Children's Television Workshop — whose shows ("Sesame Street," then "The Electric Company") set the standard for educational programming — was as much a part of the golden era of '70s TV as Norman Lear and Mary Tyler Moore," Melena Ryzik writes in her review.

THE BLACK CABINET: The Untold Story of African Americans and Politics During the Age of Roosevelt, by Jill Watts. (Grove, \$30.)

A revealing chronicle of a group of African-American intellectuals, many of them little known, who worked in government during the New Deal, forming an unofficial advisory council to lobby the President, to get the community's needs on the table and to bring about social justice. "Watts highlights the gains those efforts secured," Kevin Boyle writes in his review, "but she's at her best when she gives a frank accounting of the barriers the Black Cabinet encountered." The Black Cabinet was never officially recognized by FDR, and with the demise of the New Deal, it disappeared from history. This book is packed with information that every American should be privy to.

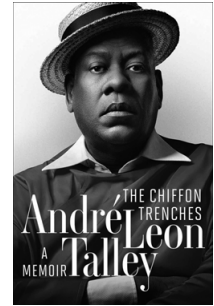


SURVIVING AUTOCRACY, by Masha Gessen. (Riverhead, \$26.) "Surviving Autocracy" stems from an essay Masha Gessen wrote in November 2016 that offered a set of numbered rules for "salvaging your sanity and self-respect"

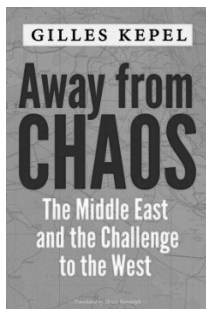


during a time of political upheaval. Gessen links together seemingly disparate elements of Trump's regime to offer a roadmap to his approach, policies, and ultimate aims. "Gessen's writing style is methodical and direct," our critic Jennifer Szalai writes. "To combat nonsense, Gessen counsels making sense, deliberately and with precision, including the reclamation of 'politics' and 'political' — words that have come to denote empty bombast and wily maneuvering when they should call to mind something more substantive."

THE CHIFFON TRENCHES: A Memoir, by André Leon Talley. (Ballantine, \$28.) A former Vogue editor sums up his decades-long career in the fashion world, from his first apprenticeship to the front row at couture shows to his fraught relationship with Anna Wintour. "For all its name-dropping, backstabbing, outsize egos, vivid description and use of words like 'bespoke' and 'sang-froid,'" Rebecca Carroll writes in her review, the book is "less about the fashion elite than it is about a black boy from the rural South who got swallowed whole by the white gaze and was spit out as a too-large black man when he no longer fit the narrative."



AWAY FROM CHAOS: The Middle East and the Challenge to the West, by Gilles Kepel. Translated by Henry Randolph. (Columbia University, \$35.) Kepel, a French expert on the Middle East, surveys the region's immense geopolitical complexity, the receding but still formidable danger of the region's Islamists and the relative decline in importance of the Arab-Israeli conflict amidst intensifying Sunni-Shiite rivalry in the region. It hopefully but guardedly theorizes that a new era may have begun in the Islamic world. Michael J. Totten writes in his review: "It's devoid of the crippling ideological blinders that sometimes disfigure books about a part of the world so rife with ideology."



TROOP 6000: The Girl Scout Troop That Began in a Shelter and Inspired the World, by Nikita Stewart. (Ballantine, \$27.) A Times reporter explores what happened after her article about homeless Girl Scouts went viral, complete with celebrity shampoo donations and a star turn on "The View." Stewart steadfastly shows that behind the myth lies the continued debilitating chaos of homelessness. "She dutifully describes the Cinderella episodes the girls and parents of Troop 6000 enjoy, but she refuses to avert her eyes from their precarious lives," Samuel G. Freedman writes in his review. The scouts' leader "faces exasperating obstacles in forming a troop with the rules regulating life in homeless shelters."



adapted from *Nytimes.com*, 2020

Lees bij de volgende opgave eerst de vraag voordat je de bijbehorende tekst raadpleegt.

Tekst 11 New books we recommend this week

Er worden in dit overzicht drie boeken aangeraden die duidelijk **politiek van aard** zijn. De beschrijvingen van die drie boeken zijn als volgt:

- 1 een informatieve analyse
- 2 een instructieve handleiding
- 3 een verhelderende geschiedenis

2p **43** Geef voor elk van deze beschrijvingen aan welk boek bedoeld wordt. Noteer de juiste titel achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
Let op: je mag elke beschrijving slechts één keer gebruiken.

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.