
Tekst 1

The ties that bind

I was shocked to read Bartleby's unfounded claim that the tie was "an impractical garment that constricted male necks for a century" (May 4th). True, the tie is no longer regularly used to protect the neck during close combat, but it retains a vital function for the modern male: wiping and cleaning one's eyeglasses.

PROFESSOR MICHAEL MALLOY

McGeorge School of Law

Sacramento, California

Glenn O'Brien observed in "How to Be a Man", that the necktie's "almost transcendental pointlessness" is, in fact, its essential quality. A necktie's sole purpose is beauty. Or, as Mr O'Brien put it: "The functionless tie is to the wardrobe what the functionless soul is to the body. It is pure poetry."

BEN CLICK

Washington, DC

The demise of the male tie is somewhat premature. It has a function that is necessary and desirable: the partial cover-up of an extended gut, of which we have many.

ANDREW RUTTER

Tucson, Arizona

adapted from *The Economist*, 2019

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 The ties that bind

- 1p 1 What do the three letters to the editor have in common?
They indicate that the tie
- A continues to contribute to a man's sense of self.
 - B has gradually lost its historical significance.
 - C is an accessory hardly anyone wears anymore.
 - D is still useful in some capacity or other.

Tekst 2

'Rules of the Road'

SIR – Perhaps your readers can assist. I have been trying to find a particular section in the *Rules of the Road*.

This one says once a driver activates hazard lights, they can execute whatever manoeuvre they fancy.

It seems to be in the taxi and delivery driver editions.

Yours, etc,

BARRY LYONS,

Dublin 6.

The Irish Times, 2018

Tekst 2 Rules of the Road

- 1p 2 What is the main emotion expressed by the writer of the letter?
- A amazement at the absurdity of a particular road regulation
 - B annoyance at the liberties certain drivers allow themselves
 - C anxiety about the general lack of knowledge on traffic safety
 - D concern for the wellbeing of most professional chauffeurs

Tekst 3

Final Whistle

adapted from an article by Scyld Berry

1 If we all lived in France, I would have given my book a different title.

But, in Britain, "philosophy" is a bad or at least pretentious word, like "intellectual", even though it means seeking to understand. So I would have liked to call my book, *The Game of Life: a Philosophy of Cricket*. Or (more pretentiously?) *The Philosophy of Cricket*, as I do not know of a previous



attempt to answer the basic question: why do we play and watch this sport in England and its three other main hot-spots around the world?

2 In Australia, the answer is simple: playing cricket against the British regiments stationed in Sydney was the only form of revenge open to the native-born sons of convicts. In India, the Parsis of Bombay wanted to play cricket against British soldiers or civilians. Partly, the game was fun and partly it was jolly useful networking. And in the West Indies, the answer is simple, too. Cricket was the only way the black man was allowed to compete with the white man on any playing field, let alone a level one.

3 But perhaps the most interesting question is: why do almost all of England's 670 Test cricketers¹⁾ come from three main categories?

4 A third of them — 220 to be precise — attended fee-paying schools. Most have been batsmen, who have built long innings on decent pitches against challenging opposition, with a former county cricketer as coach and all the networking potential: e.g. Alastair Cook, one of the most prolific batsmen of the modern era, came to notice in a game between Bedford School and MCC, Marylebone Cricket Club.

5 Those who did not attend a fee-paying school, had someone close to them who showed them the ropes. Out of the 670, 154 had either a brother, father or uncle who also played for England, and another 110 had one who played first-class cricket. That means two out of every five England Test cricketers have grown up with someone to bat and bowl against, to coach them, to give or lend them kit and steer them towards the summit.

6 Or else you come from one of the three northerly counties where cricket is part of the community. Deduct the 81 England Test cricketers born outside England and Wales, which leaves 589, then one-third — or 190 to be precise — have been born in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Nottinghamshire.

- 7 Of course, there are overlaps: English international cricketer Joe Root was born in Yorkshire, has a brother who plays first-class cricket and attended a fee-paying school. But that still leaves whole sections of society in England either under-represented or not represented at all. None of those 670 Test cricketers was born in Wolverhampton. Only one was born in Hull and one in Newcastle, in the 19th century. Only two were born in Cardiff, then attended fee-paying schools in England.
- 8 6, there has never been a pathway to the top in some English cities. And the most important question: what is going to be done about it so that English cricket involves all sections of society?

The Daily Telegraph, 2016

noot 1 Test cricket is the longest form of the sport of cricket and is considered its highest standard.

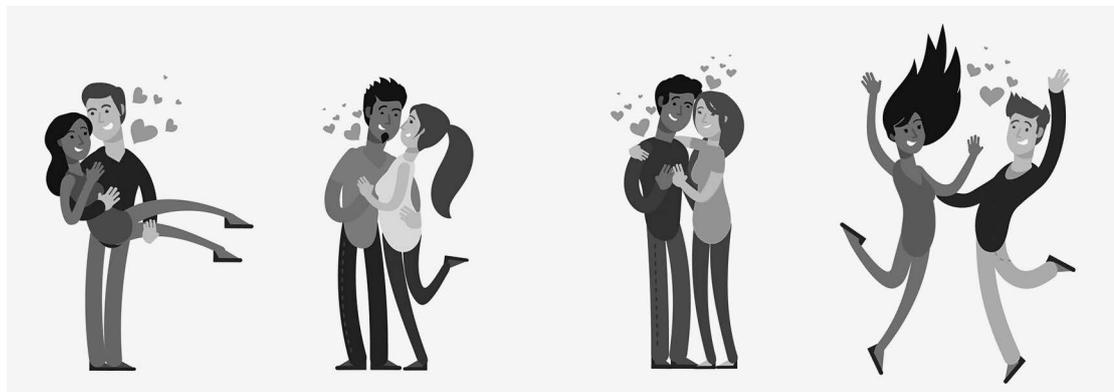
Tekst 3 Final whistle

- 1p 3 What is the point made in paragraph 1?
- A The English think cricket is a sport that should be taken very seriously.
 - B The French do not find cricket as attractive a sport as the English do.
 - C The writer believes to be the first to explain the attraction of cricket.
 - D The writer could not decide on the title for his publication on cricket.
- 1p 4 What is the function of paragraph 2?
- A to analyse why cricket is more popular in its former colonies than in Great Britain itself at this moment
 - B to explain how cricket came to play an important role in the push for independence from the British empire
 - C to point out that the British sense of superiority has never held much sway on the cricket field
 - D to shed some light on the origins of the popularity of cricket in three former British colonies
- 'But perhaps the most interesting question is: why do almost all of England's 670 Test cricketers come from three main categories?'
(alinea 3)
- Een van de hoofdcategorieën is dat ze uit een van de drie noordelijke graafschappen komen.
- 2p 5 Welke andere **twee** hoofdcategorieën worden er in de tekst genoemd? Geef antwoord in het Nederlands.
- 1p 6 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 8?
- A Even so
 - B In other words
 - C Likewise
 - D On the contrary

Tekst 4

Too few on film

adapted from an article by Kevin Noble Maillard



- 1 The recent drama "Loving" is about an interracial marriage and takes place in midcentury rural Virginia, but there are no burning crosses, white hoods or Woolworth counters. Richard Loving and Mildred Jeter, a white man and an African American woman kiss in public at a drag race, and no one voices disapproval. A few white spectators stare and scowl. But the couple embrace and laugh, unsullied.
- 2 "Segregation wasn't a clean divide in these communities," the drama's writer-director, Jeff Nichols, told me, and for "Loving" it's true: The film, about the 1967 Supreme Court case striking down laws banning interracial marriage, addresses the long ignored topic of mixed race in America. Mixed-race couples existed in America long before 1967, but the Lovings (played by Joel Edgerton and Ruth Negga) were among the first to demand official recognition through marriage. According to the codes of popular culture and the law of domestic relations, families like theirs did not exist. Sustaining the legitimacy of racial boundaries requires 8 these narratives. Without policing and erasing by law and popular culture, taboos lose their authority.
- 3 Despite "Loving," which drew an Oscar nomination for Ms. Negga, and other recent films, the struggle to be seen onscreen is still real. The census finds record rates of mixed marriages and relationships, but few of these couples or their children make it to the screen. We may see and know mixed couples and families, but the anecdotal does not translate into collective visibility. #OscarsSoWhite is only the beginning of a conversation about diversity in Hollywood.
- 4 For many years, the industry forbade depictions of interracial relationships. From 1930 until the late 1960s, the Motion Picture Production Code banned "vulgarity and suggestiveness" so that "good taste may be emphasized." The code curtailed criticism of law enforcement, marriage and public institutions, and prohibited nudity, drugs and interracial couples.

- 5 The code reveals the systematic dissemination of social and political values through entertainment. Film is a repository of societal beliefs — it authenticates experience, archives cultural memories, and suggests moral standards. Paired with legal proscriptions, film is a persuasive medium for administering racial convention and shaping romantic aspirations.
- 6 Mainstream film presupposes the abnormality of interracial intimacy, leaving little room for alternate stories. Features about historical subjects are likely to focus on rape and subjugation, as in "12 Years a Slave," in which white men sexually abuse black women. More contemporary dramas, like "White Girl" or "Heading South," posit racial and cultural difference as eternal inhibitors to real chances of stability. Romances, like the remake "Guess Who" or "Something New," feature race as the central element of the narrative arc.
- 7 Rarely do mixed-race couples — especially black men and white women — exist in their own, universal right.
- 8 Interracial love is the complicated, unacknowledged silence of the American past. The overwhelming lack of these stories onscreen reveals a tacit cinematic apartheid that insists upon racial separation. The absence of these accounts wordlessly 12 the impossibility of integration at the most intimate, personal level. It is the duty of film and art to fill these narrative voids.

The New York Times, 2017

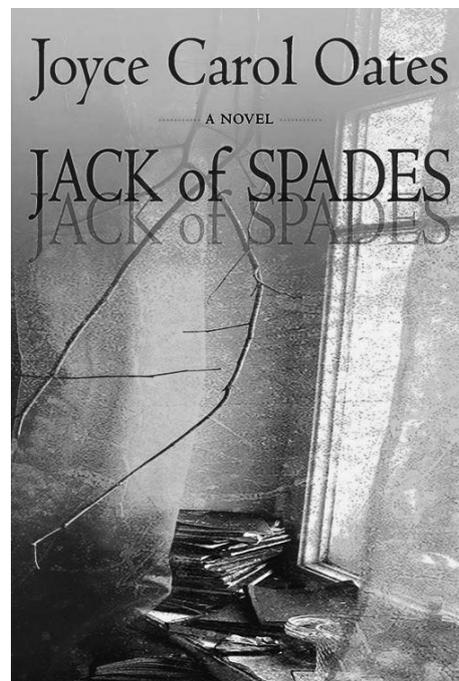
Tekst 4 Too few on film

- 1p 7 What is the point made about interracial relationships in midcentury rural Virginia in paragraph 1?
They existed and
- A helped counteract racial discrimination and persecution.
 - B used to be prohibited in certain farming areas.
 - C were allowed only if there were no overt displays of affection.
 - D were more or less tolerated in everyday life.
- 1p 8 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A focus on
 - B identification with
 - C knowledge about
 - D suppression of
- 1p 9 Which of the following is in line with paragraph 3?
- A Hollywood has taken a strong stance against all forms of ethnic profiling.
 - B Producers fear colour-blind casting will harm their career prospects.
 - C Representation of relationships involving couples with different skin colours in films remains rare.
 - D The film industry has only recently realised it can earn money by targetting black audiences.
- 1p 10 How are paragraphs 4 and 5 linked to paragraph 3?
- A They counterbalance the observation presented in paragraph 3.
 - B They highlight the observation presented in paragraph 3.
 - C They provide a background for the observation presented in paragraph 3.
 - D They put the observation presented in paragraph 3 in an aesthetic perspective.
- 'The code reveals the systematic dissemination of social and political values through entertainment.' (paragraph 5)
- 1p 11 Which of the following best reflects what this means?
Films were used to
- A give a boost to popular culture.
 - B give the audience a wake-up call.
 - C impose particular norms.
 - D instigate national debates.
- 1p 12 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 8?
- A challenges
 - B denies
 - C discredits
 - D validates

Tekst 5

The following text is a part of the first chapter of *Jack of Spades*, by Joyce Carol Oates.

- 1 Not unlike Stephen King, who is said to have speculated that his extraordinary career might have been an accident of some kind, I have sometimes harbored doubts about my talent as a writer; I have felt guilt, that more talented individuals have had less luck than I've had, and might be justified in resenting me. About my devotion to my craft, my zeal and willingness to work, I have fewer doubts, for the simple truth is that *I love to write*, and am restless when I am not able to work at my desk at least ten hours a day. But sometimes when I wake, startled, in the night, for a moment not knowing where I am, or who is sleeping beside me, it seems to be utterly astonishing that I am a published writer at all — let alone the generally admired and well-to-do author of twenty-eight mystery-suspense novels.
- 2 These novels, published under my legal name, known to all — *Andrew J. Rush*.
- 3 There is another, curious similarity between Stephen King and me: as Stephen King experimented with a fictitious alter ego some years ago, namely *Richard Bachman*, so too I began to experiment with a fictitious alter ego in the late 1990s, when my career as *Andrew J. Rush* seemed to have stabilized, and did not require quite so much of my anxious energies as it had at the start. 14, *Jack of Spades* was born, out of my restlessness with the success of *Andrew J. Rush*.
- 4 Initially, I'd thought that I might write one, possibly two novels as the cruder, more visceral, more frankly horrific "Jack of Spades" — but then, ideas for a third, a fourth, eventually a fifth pseudonym novel came to me, often at odd hours of the night. Waking, to discover that I am grinding my back teeth — or, rather, *my back teeth are grinding of their own accord* — and shortly thereafter, an idea for a new "Jack of Spades" novel comes to me, not unlike the way in which a message or an icon arrives on your computer screen out of nowhere.
- 5 While Andrew J. Rush has a Manhattan literary agent, a Manhattan publisher and editor, and a Hollywood agent, with whom he has long been associated, so too "Jack of Spades" has a (less distinguished) Manhattan literary agent, a (less distinguished) Manhattan publisher and editor, and a (virtually unknown) Hollywood agent, with whom he has been associated for a shorter period of time; but while "Andy Rush" is known to his literary



associates, as to his neighbors and friends in Harbourton, New Jersey, no one has ever met "Jack of Spades" whose *noir* thrillers are transmitted electronically and whose contracts are negotiated in a similar impersonal fashion. Dust jacket photos of Andrew J. Rush show an affably smiling, crinkly-eyed man with a receding hairline against a background of book-crammed bookshelves, who more resembles a high school teacher than a bestselling mystery writer; no photos of "Jack of Spades" exist at all, it seems, and where you would expect to see an author photograph on the back cover of his books, there is startling (black) blankness.

- 6 Online, there are no photos of "Jack of Spades," only just reproductions of the writer's several (lurid, eye-catching) book covers, a scattering of reviews, and terse biographical speculation that makes me smile, it is so naïve, and persuasive — *"Jack of Spades" is said to be the pseudonym of a former convict who began his writing career while incarcerated in a maximum security prison in New Jersey on a charge of manslaughter. He is said to be currently on parole and working on a new novel.*
- 7 Alternatively, and equally persuasively, "Jack of Spades" has been identified as *a criminologist, a psychiatrist, a professor of forensic medicine, a (retired) homicide detective, a (retired) pathologist* who lives variously, in Montana, Maine, upstate New York and California as well as New Jersey. "Jack of Spades" has also been identified, most irresponsibly, as *a habitual criminal, possibly a serial killer, who has committed countless crimes since boyhood without being apprehended, or even identified. Invariably, his true name, like his whereabouts, is "unknown."* No one wants to think that "Jack of Spades" is *only a pseudonym*, indeed of a bestselling writer who is no criminal at all but a very responsible family man and civic-minded citizen. That is not romantic!
- 8 It has been increasingly difficult to 17, especially in a hyper-vigilant era of electronic spying, but through four novels by "Jack of Spades" and negotiations for the fifth I have managed to maintain a distance between Andrew J. Rush and "Jack of Spades."

Tekst 5 Jack of Spades

- 1p 13 How does the main character introduce himself in paragraph 1?
- A as a dedicated worker who questions whether he deserves his present success
 - B as a frustrated novelist who leagues himself with the likes of Stephen King
 - C as an accomplished writer who deserves more praise than some colleagues are prepared to give
 - D as an insomniac and troubled artist with more pretenses than literary capabilities
- 1p 14 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A Also
 - B Meanwhile
 - C Nevertheless
 - D Thus
- 2p 15 Geef van de volgende beweringen aan of ze overeenkomen met de inhoud van alinea 4 en 5.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 The "Jack of Spades" novels are more vicious and violent than the books Andrew J. Rush puts his true name on.
 - 2 The ideas for the "Jack of Spades" novels seem to unexpectedly materialise in the writer's mind.
 - 3 Andrew J. Rush tries to keep his alternative writing career separate from the works published under his own name.
 - 4 The photo that will be used on the back of "Jack of Spades" novels is one of Andrew J. Rush wearing an arresting disguise.
- 'That is not romantic!' (paragraph 7)
- 1p 16 What is not romantic?
That "Jack of Spades" is in fact
- A a figment of the author's imagination.
 - B a policeman who wants to stay anonymous.
 - C an unpleasant and rather violent person.
 - D an upstanding and law-abiding individual.
- 1p 17 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 8?
- A come clean about Jack's true identity
 - B control rumours about my past
 - C keep such a complicated secret
 - D stop the spread of fake information

Tekst 6

Wolf Hall, a review

James Walton

- 1 If the fact that BBC Two has managed to squeeze the 1,100 pages of Hilary Mantel's *Wolf Hall* and its sequel, *Bring Up the Bodies*, into only six hours of television led you to expect just another fast-paced TV romp through Tudor history, then you were in for rather a surprise. With all the advance fuss, the opening episode might have been forgiven for trying too hard in the quest to make a big and obvious splash. In the event, what we got was something far more subtle and unhurried – but that still ended up packing an impressive dramatic punch.
- 2 The director, Peter Kosminsky, is best-known for contemporary political dramas (*The Government Inspector*, *The Promise*) that generally attract the word "controversial". Yet, while the politics here are easily as juicy as anything in the modern world, he observes the conventions of historical drama with some care. Episode one even began in the classic way: with a caption explaining the background ("It is 1529. Henry VIII is on the throne...") and then some blokes on horseback galloping across the countryside as a series of impeccably starchy actors' names appeared on screen.
- 3 The gallopers' destination was York Place, where they'd come on the king's behalf to remove the Seal of Office from Cardinal Wolsey (Jonathan Pryce). A surprisingly twinkly cardinal took the news with benevolent resignation – until a shadowy figure showed up at his side and whispered into his ear that, legally, the Seal could only be given to the Master of the Rolls. "Did you know that?" Wolsey asked him admiringly when the men retired, temporarily defeated. "Or did you make it up?"
- 4 The whisperer in question was Thomas Cromwell (Mark Rylance), who as we know – not least, thanks to Hilary Mantel – rose from the backstreets of Putney to wield a degree of power that today's politicians could never dream of. Yet, one of the huge strengths of the first episode was that, at this stage, Cromwell couldn't dream of it either. There was no nonsense here about a man of destiny, marked down for greatness. Instead, as the programme mirrored Mantel's own time-shifts with an artful if slightly confusing set of flashbacks, he spent much of the time being entirely peripheral to the grand affairs of state happening off-stage.
- 5 It's often said the test of a good actor is that you can tell what the character is thinking. What makes Rylance's performance so riveting, though, is that you can't. Why, for example, did Cromwell stay so loyal to Wolsey even after the cardinal's failure to get Henry a divorce had made him an enemy of the king? Was it simply out of decency, or was he cunningly playing the longer game? What, in short, was he up to, and why? Again, it seems a key strength of *Wolf Hall* that we might never get a definitive answer, just a series of intriguing possibilities.

- 6 This mysteriousness was also given more literal form by the fact that we had to peer at many of the scenes through candlelight, which made them suitably shadowy, faintly sinister and — let's face it — quite hard to see. Even so, one undoubted gift that Cromwell did possess was the ability to disconcert whoever he was talking to, however powerful. At times, he felt almost like a Tudor version of Raymond Chandler's Philip Marlowe, complete with laconic wisecracks and a distinct lack of respect for his supposed betters.
- 7 He even employed the same tactics when, with around five minutes to go, he (and we) finally got to meet Henry and cheekily mocked his wars in France. Fortunately, like everybody else, Henry (Damian Lewis) seemed tickled to be so comprehensively wrong-footed, and as he walked away from the king, Cromwell permitted himself a telling little smile.
- 8 And in a way, this was a moment that summed up the whole programme: its willingness to allow a slow build; its defiant refusal to get overexcited by either its own material or its own hype; and, above all, its vivid sense that what we now regard as history (and therefore as somehow inevitable) is something that once unfolded — and unfolded uncertainly — in real time. My guess, and I don't think I'm going out on a limb here, is that future episodes might contain events that are more conventionally thrilling. 24, as a means of setting the scene, drawing us deep into the Tudor world and presenting us with a winningly ambiguous central character, it's hard to see how this one could have been done much better.

Daily Telegraph, 2015

Tekst 6 Wolf Hall, a review

- ‘then you were in for rather a surprise’ (paragraph 1)
- 1p 18 What is the surprise?
The opening episode of the BBC Two Series *Wolf Hall*
- A flew with dizzying speed through true-life events from the past.
 - B has both a pleasantly measured tempo and a gripping narrative.
 - C has brilliantly captured the sombre tone of the novel it is based on.
 - D turned out to be more provocative and sensational than anticipated.
- 1p 19 Which of the following becomes clear about Peter Kosminsky in paragraph 2?
- A He chose to adhere to the traditional way of setting the stage when directing *Wolf Hall*.
 - B He only agreed to direct *Wolf Hall* if he was allowed to hire a cast of famous actors.
 - C He succeeded in directing *Wolf Hall* without any major mishaps despite his difficult reputation.
 - D He was the most obvious choice to direct *Wolf Hall* because of his earlier experience with realistic fiction.
- ‘The whisperer in question was Thomas Cromwell’ (paragraph 4)
- 1p 20 How can Thomas Cromwell be characterised best, judging from how he is introduced in paragraph 3?
- A as ambitious
 - B as devious
 - C as insignificant
 - D as thoughtless
- 1p 21 What can be concluded about Thomas Cromwell from paragraph 4?
- A His active dislike of the politics of Henry’s court was a hindrance to his career.
 - B His most important talent was his instinctive understanding how to navigate complex political situations.
 - C In an age of self-interest his motives for engaging in politics were driven by altruism.
 - D There were no indications that he would become one of the most important politicians of his time.

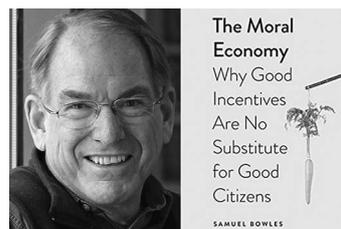
- 2p **22** Geef van de volgende beweringen aan of ze overeenkomen met de inhoud van alinea 5 en 6.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 Mark Rylance portrays Thomas Cromwell as an inscrutable man.
 - 2 Every episode ends with a tantalizing cliffhanger.
 - 3 The lighting as used when filming adds to the atmosphere of secrecy and danger.
 - 4 The series is all the more enjoyable for containing some hilarious scenes.
- 1p **23** What is the purpose of the example of Cromwell meeting Henry (paragraph 7)?
- A It accentuates that Cromwell was not afraid of making unsettling remarks to those in authority.
 - B It emphasises that Cromwell was an expert at ingratiating himself through flattery.
 - C It illustrates that Cromwell's extensive knowledge of warfare had earned him his career.
 - D It proves that Cromwell was well aware of the fact that he needed the support of the crown.
- 1p **24** Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 8?
- A Besides
 - B Furthermore
 - C Instead
 - D Nonetheless
 - E Similarly

Tekst 7

Not by money alone

adapted from an article by Bob Holmes

- 1 HOW should a society encourage its members to act in socially beneficial ways, when these can run counter to their own self-interest? For several centuries, Western societies have tried to do this through incentives. We penalise things we want to discourage, by, say, taxing fossil fuel. Conversely, we reward what we want to encourage, for example, by giving tax breaks to job-creating businesses.
- 2 If we get the incentives right, say economists, the invisible hand of the market guides people to do the right thing out of sheer self-interested greed, with no need to appeal to mushy notions of ethical responsibility. "Virtue was something economists thought they could safely ignore," writes Samuel Bowles, himself an economist at the Santa Fe Institute in New Mexico.
- 3 In his new book, *The Moral Economy: Why good incentives are no substitute for good citizens*, Bowles makes the case that economists have got it wrong – as his subtitle suggests, incentives alone can't push people toward responsibility. In fact, they can backfire.
- 4 Consider the experience of an Israeli day-care centre, which had a problem with parents who picked up their kids late, forcing staff to work overtime. When the centre instituted a fine for tardy pickups, they found it turned inconsiderate behaviour into 26. Parents were happy to pay to be late.
- 5 This sort of reframing often happens with incentives for good behaviour, Bowles argues. And it isn't the only problem: they can convey subliminal messages, too. When a Boston fire commissioner decided to dock the pay of firefighters who took too many sick days, it sent the message that he didn't trust his employees – and absenteeism went up because he lost their goodwill.
- 6 More subtly, even when incentives work, they may not be necessary. Economic inducements can crowd out moral and ethical motives for doing good. The effect is hard to prove in the real world, although Bowles provides plenty of examples from experiments to show that it can happen under controlled conditions.
- 7 But the rot goes deeper still. An over-reliance on incentives can stifle our ethical development. People tend to value what they are familiar with, so a world that frames decisions within an economic calculus teaches that selfish motives matter more than ethical ones. That's a problem, because even the smoothest market economy still needs virtue to oil its gears – which is why business people prefer to deal with those they trust.



- 8 For Bowles, the upshot is that sound public policy should take account of people's virtuous motives as well as selfish ones. Sometimes, ethical persuasion alone 28. A former mayor of Bogota, Colombia, for example, tamed the city's chaotic traffic by issuing hundreds of thousands of thumbs-down cards for citizens to flash at inconsiderate drivers.
- 9 But properly done, economic incentives can help, especially when the problem is framed ethically to start with. The day-care fines might have worked, says Bowles, if it had been pointed out to parents first that late pickups upset the kids and kept staff from going home to their own families.
- 10 Bowles makes an appealing case that virtue has a place in the world of economics. Unfortunately, much of his argument rests on the results of games played out in labs, such as the prisoner's dilemma. Real-world tests would be more accessible and more persuasive, but are hard to come by. Still, Bowles's book adds to a tide of research (such as the work of economist Elinor Ostrom and evolutionary biologist David Sloan Wilson) showing that selfishness is not the only human incentive in the real world.

NewScientist, 2016

Tekst 7 Not by money alone

- 1p 25 What is the main point made in paragraphs 1 and 2?
Economists assume that
- A a balance between supply and demand will lead to general prosperity.
 - B financial stimuli are enough to get people to behave in a morally acceptable way.
 - C mankind is intrinsically geared towards contributing to society's general well-being.
 - D people will always try to get more than their fair share of resources.
- 1p 26 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 4?
- A a commercial risk
 - B a pressing dilemma
 - C a social annoyance
 - D an economic transaction
 - E an ethical meltdown
- 1p 27 Which of the following best summarises how the examples of incentives in paragraphs 4 and 5 are analysed in paragraphs 6 and 7?
- A as ambiguous and irresponsible
 - B as cryptic and overambitious
 - C as restrictive and uninspired
 - D as superfluous and counter-productive
- 1p 28 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 8?
- A can suffice
 - B fails to impress
 - C is unavoidable
 - D lacks urgency
- 'much of his argument rests on the results of games played out in labs'
(alinea 10)
- 1p 29 Is dit gegeven al **eerder** in de tekst aan de orde geweest?
Zo nee, antwoord 'Nee'. Zo ja, noteer het nummer van de alinea waarin dit is gebeurd.

Tekst 8

Miracle off the M5

adapted from an article by Tim Hayward

1 **T**he names of UK motorway service areas are gorgeously lyrical. I grieve that the poet Sir John

Betjeman passed on before immortalising Tibshelf, Chieveley or Watford Gap. Magor, Lymm, Heston. Newport Pagnell, Woolley Edge and Forton.



2 But their promise to the pilgrim motorist is rarely borne out. I admit that stopping to drink amphetamine coffee slurry after 200 miles of staring at tarmac may astigmatise the critical eye but I'm convinced that Thurrock is a test community for a future rightwing dystopia and that everyone at Knutsford has a leaking bin liner of body parts in the boot. Prepare, then, to weep tears of joy as you pull off the M5 (southbound) between Junction 12 and 11a, for Gloucester Services is very heaven.

3 The car park is set out on a gentle slope, curving around the central building like an amphitheatre — and the building itself is spectacular to behold. Circular, part sunk into the earth, bastioned with the butter-coloured local stone and covered with a grass dome, it looks like a bucolic spaceship. This is the second production from Westmorland Ltd, the innovative company that blessed us with Tebay Services in Cumbria, and they have outdone themselves.

4 A normal service station smells like men who have sat long miles in a plastic seat. Gloucester smells of fresh baking. The "Farmshop" has a butchery counter selling meat so organic, grass-fed and humanely reared that I swear I saw a kilo of mince that was actually smug. Where normal service stations offer a range of irradiated pasties, Gloucester has hand-raised pies and a bookshop. There are bacon rolls but they sit alongside breakfast pastries from the estimable Bertinet Bakery in Bath.

5 The M5 isn't officially on the spice route but it joins Birmingham and Bristol, two cities with a strong appreciation of such things, so one might expect the curry menu to be pretty good. I plunged into a muscular chicken dhansak (£9.25) served with artisanal chutneys and a freshly made raita. Spice flavours were distinct and considered, though I'd like to take this opportunity to deplore the use of handfuls of whole cardamom in rice. Crunching in to one assaults the mouth like some powerful cleaning product.

6 Fish and chips, de rigueur¹⁾ at British service stations of all classes, came in a trucker-sized portion (£10.95). The chips showed all signs of having

been hand-fettled although the fish (unspecified but doubtless worthily sustainable) suffered from a slight oiliness of batter.

7 I sat in a sort of beach hut at one end of the vaulted dining space and wondered what the two Polish drivers I'd seen climbing down from their 18-wheelers in the car park would make of this. Then I took my leaf tea and home-baked scone with raspberry jam and clotted cream (£2.75) out to the terrace by the pool and sat, enjoying the sunshine while children disported themselves decoratively in the shallows.

8 I looked out over the manicured parkland and any reservations evaporated. This, I had to keep reminding myself, is a British motorway service area, usually a circle of hell too deep for Dante to have counted. To be treated humanely in one of these places is unheard of but to be fed well on locally sourced food, to buy at a farm shop that would shame the most fashionable farmers' market, and to sit in the sun slathering cream on a scone . . . it's almost too much to believe.

9 It's just been announced that for the next three weeks, customers will also be blessed with Gloucester Cathedral Choir singing Compline at 6.45 each evening – truly "Gloucester Services".

10 As I drove on, I watched Gloucester Services diminish in the rear-view mirror and wink out of existence. Did that actually happen? If you're driving that route any time soon, please do check it for me. I fear I may have imagined the whole incredible thing.

Financial Times, 2015

noot 1 de rigueur = demanded by custom

Tekst 8 Miracle off the M5

- 1p 30 What does the writer make clear about UK motorway service areas in paragraphs 1 and 2?
- A They advertise their unique character through their fancy names.
 - B They are increasingly living up to visitors' expectations.
 - C They are intent on improving their business in rural areas.
 - D They are located near well-known and inspiring landmarks.
 - E They usually fail to live up to the expectations of weary travellers.

- 'This is the second production from Westmorland Ltd' (paragraph 3)
- 1p 31 What can be concluded about this company, judging from paragraphs 3 and 4?
- A They build environmentally-friendly service stations across the UK.
 - B They maximise profit by selling regional produce at motorway stops.
 - C They succeed in making a motorway stop into a pleasurable experience.
 - D They transform old service stations into modern businesses.

- 1p 32 What is Tim Hayward's opinion about the service station, judging from paragraph 7?
- A He appreciates the ambience of its environment and amenities.
 - B He believes it will be attractive to a certain type of foreign traveller.
 - C He is pleased to see it has added extra play zones for children.
 - D He wonders whether it is capable of upholding its high standards.

'it's almost too much to believe' (alinea 8)

Toch plaatst de schrijver ook wat kritische noten.

- 2p 33 Welke **twee** punten van kritiek noemt hij eerder met betrekking tot het eten?
Geef antwoord in het Nederlands.

- 2p 34 Geef van de volgende citaten aan of ze beeldspraak bevatten.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 'The names of UK motorway service areas are gorgeously lyrical.'
(alinea 1)
 - 2 'The "Farmshop" has a butchery counter selling meat so organic, grass-fed and humanely reared that I swear I saw a kilo of mince that was actually smug.'
(alinea 4)
 - 3 'I looked out over the manicured parkland and any reservations evaporated.'
(alinea 8)
 - 4 'As I drove on, I watched Gloucester Services diminish in the rear-view mirror and wink out of existence.'
(alinea 10)

Tekst 9**I write about thinking in no language at all**

*From Andrew Fogg,
Cambridge, UK*

- 1 David Werdegarr suggests we should redefine knowledge to include the non-language-based thought processes that are presumably used by animals but not, he supposes, by humans (Letters, 29 April). I suggest that the perception of thinking in language arises in humans simply because, from a very early age, we know we are likely to have to verbalise a thought to share it with someone else, and so the brain just does it automatically all the time, 35
- 2 I don't believe my personal stock of knowledge is affected by which language I'm speaking. I recall seeing some magnificent riveted girder-work and thinking, in German, since I'd been over there for some weeks, "that's a fine piece of... ummm... er...." The concept was completely clear in my mind, in no language at all.
- 3 And a picture often is worth a thousand words.

NewScientist, 2017

Tekst 9 I write about thinking in no language at all

- 1p 35 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 1?
- A enabling even young children to make use of sentence patterns.
 - B evoking the processes needed for language comprehension.
 - C giving the appearance of needing language to think.
 - D providing a solid basis for abstract thinking.

Tekst 10

Ama-San review: a deep dive into Japan's fisherwomen culture

adapted from an article by Leslie Felperin

- 1 The ama are Japan's fisherwomen, free divers who retrieve abalone, sea snails and other ocean products (they're best known for their pearl fishing) out of the shallows without using oxygen tanks. Portuguese documentarian Cláudia Varejão immerses herself in the daily rhythms and rituals of one group, filming them at home and at work as they go about raising kids, singing karaoke and swimming to the bottom of the sea.
- 2 Varejão favours an austere approach that relies on long, unblinking takes, uses no music that doesn't occur within the action itself and no subtitles that clarify who's who. 37, there are no explanations at all, leaving the viewer to work out why, for instance, the women wear both modern diving suits and traditional linen headscarves over their waterproof balaclavas. Much screen time is devoted to watching the subjects wrapping, folding and tucking these bits of white cloth, a kind of origami that's seemingly both symbolic and practical, like the tying up of the laces on a ballet slipper. Out of the water, they favour dress that similarly mixes modern and traditional, with regular trousers and blouses below the neck and white bonnets with deep brims on their heads.
- 3 This kind of unfiltered anthropological study can be mesmerising and there are some lovely sequences here, not just of the women diving in the olive-green depths but also moments where they're just hanging out with their families, playing with fireflies or making supper. But some viewers may find it frustrating that we never hear them discuss their lives or even learn their names properly, as if we are just ghosts, weaving among them while they go about their business. It's a style of film-making that's as traditional and in its way mannered as the head wraps and diving techniques that are being observed.



theguardian.com, 2019

Tekst 10 Ama-san review

- 1p 36 What becomes clear about the ama in paragraphs 1 and 2?
- A They adhere to economically unviable methods despite needing the extra income badly.
 - B They choose entertainment that complies with the strict cultural codes that govern their existence.
 - C They integrate long-established customs and fashions with up-to-date elements.
 - D They tend to be quite secretive about the mysterious rituals employed by their kind.
- 1p 37 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 2?
- A Besides
 - B Indeed
 - C Instead
 - D Still
- 1p 38 What is the writer's final verdict about the documentary discussed in this review?
- A It cleverly uses innovative methods to capture a way of life that has hardly changed through the years.
 - B It contains some captivating images but never becomes truly involved on a more personal level.
 - C Its promising start is not enough to compensate for the inferior quality of much of the footage.
 - D Its subject matter is fascinating but this mediocre portrayal does not do it justice.

Lees bij de volgende tekst steeds eerst de vraag voordat je de tekst zelf raadpleegt.

Tekst 11

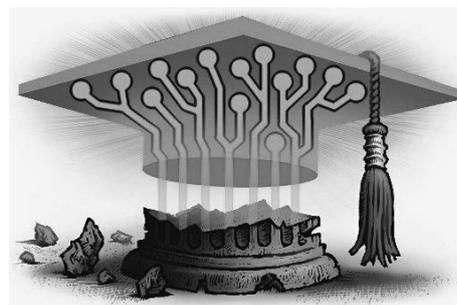
Letters

The new diploma

1

If Prof. David Gelernter's doomsday scenario ("A High-Tech Rebirth From Higher Ed's Ashes," op-ed, Jan. 23) is ever enacted, the word "college" will be replaced by "post-secondary school," and what were colleges will be trade schools, equipping students with the tools of their trade and little else. What bothers Prof. Gelernter is the failure of educators "to produce adults who can read and write and speak and listen like adults." The fault often lies with those behind the desk. If English teachers will accept ungrammatical prose, arguing that it is content and not form that matters, and speech teachers allow students to use "like" and "you know" without weaning them away from such verbal crutches, what can be expected of the young adults who are victims of such sloppy pedagogy?

*Em. Prof. Bernard F. Dick
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Teaneck, N.J.*



2

So much of the college experience is about young people developing socially and encouraging them to form opinions, and to learn to express those opinions. Perhaps their secondary educations have failed, if they need to spend the majority of their college course work doing rote survey classes. It is a wonderful thing to be able to peruse and choose electives that open up sophisticated, abstract thinking.

While I'm a new fan of online learning, there is no substitute for face-to-face teaching (as Prof. Gelernter admits), and the suggestion that the Trump administration is going to completely revamp higher education "using not much money" is just, well, alternative facts.

*Susan Roberson
New York*

3

From my perch within one of the most politicized academic disciplines on campus (Middle East Studies), I believe David Gelernter has it mostly right. Universities and colleges fail their student-customers and the nation that backs their education loans by offering a low intellectual and financial return on their investments. The persistent attempt to indoctrinate students with a politically correct belief system that leaves them with few skills, fewer job prospects and disdain for America and its ideals is central to this failure.

As long as the Education Department continues to underwrite the existing and emerging education platforms, and course content flows from the same biased sources (also underwritten by government), higher education will continue to decline. The new administration needs one bold idea and no new funds to fix this – get the Education Department out of the business of higher education.

*David Silverstein
Washington*

4

Though disruptive, technology can ensure many colleges thrive. Prof. Gelernter suggests there will be more certificates, but I don't see them replacing a college degree. I am comfortable with an experienced programmer signing a certificate saying a student has studied a particular programming language. Packaging a group of certificates and calling them a college degree is not something I am comfortable with.

Ultimately, the spirit and sense of excitement on a campus is hard to replicate online, especially for undergraduates who experience four years living together in an intellectual environment. This is a university's major contribution to preparing graduates for society.

*Prof. Henry C. Lucas Jr.
University of Maryland
College Park, Md.*

adapted from *wsj.com*, 2017

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

Tekst 11 The new diploma

- 2p **39** In welke **twee** brieven wordt beargumenteerd dat fysiek onderwijs de voorkeur heeft boven digitaal onderwijs?
Noteer de nummers van deze twee brieven.

‘The new diploma’ (titel)

- 1p **40** Staat in een van de brieven een zin die beschrijft hoe ‘het nieuwe diploma’ eruit zou kunnen zien?
Zo nee, antwoord ‘Nee’. Zo ja, citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.