**Audiodeel**

**(Salvation Army)**

**Example**

In his first encounters with members of the Salvation Army the speaker was struck by the fact that

A pub visitors treated them so kindly.

B they made people stop and think about themselves.

C they seemed to enjoy visiting pubs.

**1** What does Pamela Walker say about the Salvation Army in its early days?

A It offered members of the working class opportunities for self-fulfillment.

B It recognized the spiritual needs of working class people.

C It drew attention to the miserable conditions in which the poor lived.

**2** What does Pamela Walker say about women in the Salvation Army in the late 19th century?

A They have a strong influence on the development of the organization.

B They are encouraged to make the most of their talents.

C They may hold positions superior to those of men.

**3** What does Pamela Walker say here about the Salvation Army?

A It rejected the current image of what a man should be like.

B It supported women who had been abused by their husbands.

C It believed in strict morality as the basis of family life.

**4** What did William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, think about socialism?

A It could not achieve much as it addressed the wrong issue.

B It could help to improve morality by raising people's standard of living.

C It could lure people away from religion by focusing on material well-being.

**5** What was William Booth's view on life and afterlife?

A People's moral status in this life is decisive for their afterlife.

B People have no choice between being doomed or saved in the afterlife.

C The hope for a better life hereafter enables people to accept their misery.

**6** Which view of the Salvation Army does Pamela Walker put forward here?

A People who suffer in this life are more likely to attain eternal life.

B People's living conditions can be no excuse for living sinfully.

C People's moral responsibility is related to their position in society.

**7** Why do the British often feel a bit uneasy when talking about the Salvation Army?

A The way the Salvation Army manifests itself is rather controversial.

B Religion is not a subject of everyday concern to most people.

C Religion is seen as something private, not to be discussed in public.

**8** Pamela Walker and two of her colleagues disagreed on

A the social class to which the membership of the Salvation Army belonged.

B the role the Salvation Army played in the emancipation of the working class.

C the circumstances which explain the fast growth of the Salvation Army.

**9** Which question does the presenter put forward for a follow-up discussion about poverty?

A Will poverty always exist in some form or other?

B Can poverty be reduced without the active participation of the poor?

C Can religion have any effect on people's socio-economic position?

**10** The Salvation Army's approach to poverty was part of a tradition in which

A solidarity went beyond class distinctions.

B poverty relief had a religious dimension.

C helping the poor served a political end.

**11** How did the Charitable Organisation Society look upon the poor?

A Their problems were largely of their own making.

B They had the ability to improve their own situation.

C They were victims of an unjust social system.

**12** Religiously inspired organizations, like the Salvation Army, believed that

A people should renounce their sins in order to qualify for help.

B seemingly hopeless cases deserve the greatest consideration.

C it is no use trying to help people who refuse to cooperate.

**13** The ideological architects of the welfare state believed that

A poverty is passed on from generation to generation.

B poverty sets people apart from society as a whole.

C poverty is the result of a faulty social system.

**14** Right-wing circles blame the welfare state for

A disproportionately taxing the rich.

B discouraging private initiative.

C rewarding undesirable behaviour.

**Einde van het audiodeel**