

**Leesvaardigheid b1**

**4hv**

Engels

**Bijlage**

## Text 1      We need a new Bond



I have never read a more self-serving and annoying interview than last week's with Daniel Craig. The actor playing Bond talks himself up with every word uttered but makes no mention, of course, of recent release 'Dream House' — surely a contender for The Worst Film Ever Made. Craig is a charmless individual with insincere eyes. Bond? Yuck! The filmmakers will need every penny of the £200 million they are spending on the next Bond movie to make Craig look half acceptable.

*Patricia Moriarty*

*Time Out, 2011*

## Text 2      Note to diners: Peel bananas before eating



REALLY, it would take a heart of stone not to laugh at the predicament of the Miami doctor who ate an entire globe artichoke — hairy bits and all — then sued the restaurant who served it to him. The poor man was hospitalised, but the basis of his defence seems to be that they should have told him that he was only supposed to suck the leaves.

This is not the time or place to get into an artichoke-eating etiquette argument. But if a good rule of life is to stop digging when you are in a hole, a good rule of restaurant-going is to stop eating if it tastes horrible. What a dim doc! If he can't even eat his lunch properly, I'd hate to have him hovering over me in some life or death situation.

Anyway, diners have got to be responsible for themselves and their own stupidities. Whatever next? A sign on a plate of oysters saying Danger — do not eat shells. Avocado — stop at nut. Chopsticks — do not take literally. Coconut — please eat white part only. Banana — peel before consuming; try not to slip on skin afterwards.

Finally, I would like to pass on to the doctor a pertinent tip a waitress with a lisp once gave to me about oranges — don't take the pith.

*Daily Mail, 2010*

## Text 3      Really? Is that a fact? Hey, just checking

based on an article by Rem Rieder



- 1 It's one of the more encouraging developments in journalism in recent years. The advent of the fact-checking movement, in which reporters rigorously analyze and evaluate the assertions and advertisements of politicians, is nothing but healthy for democracy. Farewell to the totally unlamented he-said, she-said approach, in which politico A says X, politico B says Y, and the story leaves it at that — and leaves the reader or viewer completely confused. Instead, the fact-checkers, utilizing painstaking research rather than partisan spin, figure out who's telling the truth and who isn't.
- 2 The movement was fueled largely by the launch of FactCheck.org, an initiative of the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg Public Policy Center, in 2003, and PolitiFact, by the *Tampa Bay Times* in 2007. But the spirit of fact-checking has seeped deeply into American journalism, as other news organizations weigh in at critical junctures. A watershed moment came last August, when Wisconsin Representative Paul Ryan's error-riddled speech at the Republican National Convention was rapidly discredited, even by right-wing broadcaster Fox News.
- 3 Neil Brown, editor of the *Tampa Bay Times*, sounds downright evangelical when he talks about the work of PolitiFact in particular and fact-checking in general. "If politicians know a fact-checker is out there, they are going to be more careful to be accurate," he says. "There's power in disclosure." Besides playing an important civic role, Brown says PolitiFact "is profoundly popular with readers. It's one of the big drivers of Web traffic." Brooks Jackson of FactCheck.org sees in fact-checking an important new role for traditional media. In the Internet era, "Everybody is flooded with bogus information." News outlets can serve as "adjudicators, honest brokers, referees."

4           While fact-checking has certainly gained traction, Kathleen Hall Jamieson, director of the Annenberg Public Policy Center, sees trouble on the horizon. Critics will often say that various arbiters sometimes are looking into things that aren't really "facts." Jamieson says it's important to take these responses seriously. Often, the pieces are about inferences or exaggerations.

5           She also worries that her colleagues in the fact-checking game at PolitiFact have opened the field up to another area of criticism. PolitiFact, after laying out the evidence, uses its Truth-O-Meter to judge the assertions it investigates, assigning them to categories ranging from "true" to "mostly false" to "pants on fire." Critics sometimes say those determinations are subjective, and Jamieson thinks they may have a point. (FactCheck.org doesn't have a similar shorthand for telegraphing its findings.) She says such characterizations, while attention-getting, often don't do justice to the careful journalism on which they are based.

6           One of the depressing aspects of last year's election was that some politicians continued to spread bad information, even after it had been widely discredited. They figured that if they repeated the nonsense loudly and frequently enough, they would   8   the fact-checkers.

7           But that's no reason to be discouraged. All the fact-checkers can do is lay out the truth. The rest is up to the   9  .

*USA TODAY, 2013*

## Text 4      **Could One Word Unite The World?**

adapted from a blog by Alva Noë

1      The word for milk in German is "Milch." In French it is "lait." Two quite different words for one thing. This is the basic observation that supports the linguistic principle that the relation between words and their meanings is 10 . You can't read the meaning off the word. And what a word means doesn't determine or shape the word itself.

2      And that's why you don't find the same words in every language. Sameness of word implies a shared history. No shared history, no shared words. English and German share the word for milk (German "Milch"), but that's because German and English share a common history.

3      It would be 11 if there was a word that was actually native to all languages. Yet this is precisely the claim made in a fascinating article by Mark Dingemans and his colleagues at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen, Holland, published this past Friday in PloS One.



4      "Huh?" — as in, huh? what did you say? — it is claimed, is a universal word. It occurs in every language, though not in exactly the same form. Think "Milch" and "milk." A certain amount of variation is consistent with word identity. How "huh?" gets said varies from language to language. And this turns out to be crucial, for it rules out a natural objection to the claim of universality. "Huh?" is universal, it might be said, because it isn't a word! It isn't the sort of sound that needs to be learned. You don't need to learn to sneeze, or grunt. You don't need to learn to jump when you are startled. "Huh?" must be like this. But it turns out that you do need to learn to use "huh?" in just the ways we need to learn the word for milk and ask questions. "Huh?" is not only universal, like sneezing, it is a word, like "milk."

5      This brings us to the central puzzle the authors face: given that you need to learn words, and that meanings don't fix the sound, shape or character of the words we use to express them, and given that linguistic cultures are diverse and unrelated, how could there be universal words? The authors' proposal is startling. Their basic claim is that this is an example of what in biology is called convergent evolution; sometimes lineages that are unrelated evolve the same traits as adaptations to the same environmental conditions.

6      According to the authors, this is what's going on here. It turns out that every language needs a way for a listener to signal to the speaker that the message has not been received. Why? Because where there is communication

there is liable to be miscommunication. Just as missing balls comes with playing catching, so not hearing, or not understanding what you hear, not getting it, goes with speech. Where there is a speech you need a way to say: "Huh?"

7 Their bold claim is that only interjections that sound roughly like "huh?" can do this. "Huh?" is so optimal — it's short, easy to produce, easy to hear, capable of carrying a questioning tone, and so on — that every human language has stumbled upon it as a solution.

8 Is sounding the same and doing the same communicative job enough to make these all instances of the same word? Hmm.

npr.org, 2013

## **Text 5      Revenge is a dish better left unmade**

*adapted from an article by Jennifer Breheny Wallace*

1      While most of us won't engage in the type of vengeful displays that grab headlines or warrant prison time, our everyday lives often include small acts of retaliation such as gossiping about a neighbor who snubbed you or lashing out online after poor customer service. Evolutionary psychologists believe we are hardwired for revenge. Our earliest ancestors relied on the fear of retaliation to help keep the peace and correct injustices. "Acts of revenge acted as an insurance policy against future harm by others, a warning signal that you're someone who will not tolerate mistreatment," says Professor of Psychology Michael McCullough.

2      In modern life, betrayal and social rejection hurt. The desire to repair that pain and improve our mood may be one of the things that motivates us to seek revenge, according to six studies published this year in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

3      Revenge may provide a lift, but the positive effects appear to be fleeting. "Revenge can feel really good in the moment," says David Chester, who studies the psychological and biological processes involved in human aggression, "but when we follow up with people five minutes, 10 minutes and 45 minutes later, they actually report feeling worse than they did before seeking revenge."

4      Professor Timothy Wilson conducted a study on the 17 of revenge. People think that they will feel better if they strike back, but when surveyed, those who had actually retaliated reported feeling worse than people who never had the opportunity to punish and so had moved on. "By not retaliating, we're able to find other ways of coping, like telling ourselves it wasn't such a big deal," Wilson theorizes.

5      Ruminating about getting even can interfere with day-to-day wellbeing and happiness. "When someone persists in revenge fantasies over time they can develop anxiety and remorse," says psychotherapist Beverly Engel. According to her, these feelings can also take up important cognitive resources, depleting time and energy that could be better spent.

6      Research suggests that when it comes to valuable relationships, "what the angry mind ultimately wants is a change of heart from the transgressor," Michael McCullough says. He claims it may be in your best interest to stay open to an apology and to help pave the road that would allow the offender to make it up to you. "Revenge may sometimes make you feel better for a moment," McCullough explains, "but making the effort to repair a valuable relationship can pay bigger dividends over a lifetime."

*Washington Post, 2017*



## Text 6 Hot Talk-Show

adapted from an article by Don Steinberg



1 Charlize Theron's appearance on Hot Ones wasn't her typical talk-show guest spot. "I hate my tongue right now. If I could pull it out, I would," the Oscar-winning actress said

near the end, her eyes watering after she yelled obscenities at a bottle of spicy salsa.

2 Guests on Hot Ones, an online series with a format breaking from traditional TV, regularly freak out — and give candid interviews to audiences in the millions. On the program, which posts a new episode online every Thursday morning, host Sean Evans asks celebrities about their careers while together they eat 10 progressively spicier chicken wings. Episodes run around 22 minutes. The set is spartan: two chairs and a small, black table that can travel to wherever the celebrity is.

3 Condiments like Da Bomb Beyond Insanity and Blair's Mega Death appear to have a physiological impact on guests. Sniffles and tears burst loose. They try to douse the fire with milk, yogurt or rice. Their answers get more raw as the Scoville rating — a measure of hot-pepper hotness — rises to face-melting levels. It's a talk-show with its own story arc.

4 Hot peppers can cause the brain to release endorphins and dopamine, adding mild euphoria to the emotional distortion. "The hotness is the disruptive element. It's designed to knock our celebrity guests off their PR-driven flight pattern," says Mr. Evans, 31, who considers himself a guide leading guests on a voyage of discovery. "I'm going up the mountain with you, so it's a bonding experience. By wing six, we're best friends."

5 Even with 2.9 million YouTube views, the Charlize Theron episode isn't among the show's most widely seen. It lags behind installments featuring astrophysicist Neil deGrasse Tyson (7 million), rapper Post Malone (11 million), actors James Franco and Bryan Cranston (almost 6 million) and all-time leader Kevin Hart (13 million), in which the comedian weeps deliriously.

6 Plenty of YouTube sensations have amassed surprising numbers and passionate fans. Fewer have been able to cross over to attract mainstream guests and audiences. The online media company that produces it won't say if Hot Ones is profitable, 25 its production budget is low, its marketing is done via social media, and the company counts on a mix of revenue streams.

7 Not every guest eats all 10 wings. Comedian Jim Gaffigan, famous for loving junk food, surprised viewers by 'tapping out' early. "We've had people who, after the first one, said, 'That's kind of hot,' and you can't picture them finishing," Mr. Evans says. "But then they'll just suck it up and power through. I think it says something about the human spirit."

*Wall Street Journal, 2018*

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

## Text 7



### **Reservation Rules and Restrictions**

**Check-in/Check-out Policy:** Rates quoted are based on check-in date and length of stay shown. Should you depart early prior to the departure date confirmed for any reason, hotels may impose an early departure fee.

**Arrival Time:** Your reservations will be held until local hotel hold time. To hold the room beyond the local hotel hold time, a credit card guarantee of payment must be received at the hotel prior to designated hold time. For reservations confirmed from countries where local regulations prohibit guarantees to a credit card, payment by check in the currency of the country in which the hotel is located, for at least one night, must be received by the hotel for the room to be held for arrival beyond the local hotel hold time. Rooms may not be available until after the reserved hotel's designated check-in time. Occupancy prior to check-in time on the date of the reservation cannot be confirmed unless the hotel has availability and payment for the previous night is received by the hotel prior to arrival either by credit card accepted by the hotel or a deposit by check.

**Rate Rules/Restrictions:** Rates are confirmed in the currency of the country in which the hotel is located unless otherwise specified in your email confirmation details. Rates confirmed are for the number of occupants listed in your e-mail confirmation, per room, per night and do not include additional charges for rollaway beds or extra people and will apply only to rooms booked as part of this reservation. Tour and package rates vary according to the features of the specific package or program offered at each hotel. The applicable charges for the packages confirmed are indicated in your e-mail confirmation details. The taxes, service charges and value added tax shown on your e-mail confirmation are those currently in effect and are subject to change without notice according to local law.

**Revision/Cancellation:** Should you need to cancel, please do so before the

local hotel hold time to avoid cancellation fees. A new deposit is required for revisions to reservations received after the cancellation refund due date. If you need to make changes to your reservation call Hilton Reservations and Customer Care at 1-800-HILTONS (445-8667).

We reserve the right to cancel reservations where it appears that a customer has engaged in fraudulent or inappropriate activity or under other circumstances where it appears that the reservations contain or resulted from a mistake or error.

Thank you for choosing Hilton. We look forward to having you as our guest.

*adapted from hilton.com*