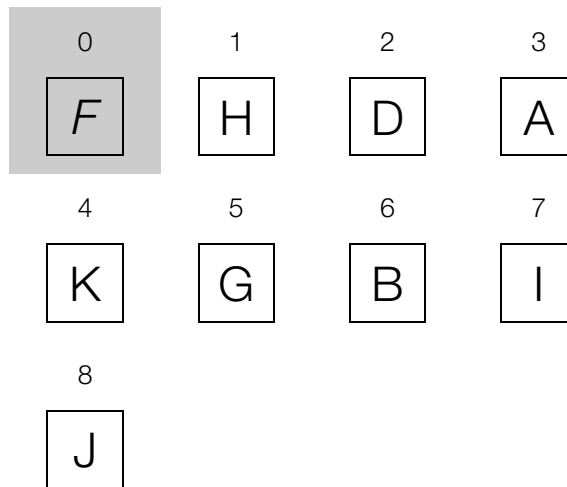


## Korrekturhinweise

### The Ig Nobel Prize



### Begründungen

0

The paragraph is about the person who was awarded the Ig Nobel Prize for Medicine in that year and what he was awarded it for. The text says: "This year's winners included Donald Unger, a doctor who received the Medicine Prize for cracking the knuckles of his left hand but not his right - for sixty years to see if the habit contributes to arthritis (it didn't)."

1

The paragraph is about the organization that awards the Ig Nobel Prizes and what they do. The text says: "The Ig Nobels are given out by Improbable Research, an organization that publicizes 'research that makes people laugh and then think', according to its website."

2

The paragraph is about how silly-sounding science is perceived by people. The text says: "Silly-sounding science is often branded as frivolous and sometimes criticized as a waste of taxpayer money."

3

The first part of the paragraph elaborates on the idea that any science might sound strange in the beginning but then might lead to positive and important results. The text says: "The problem with this perspective, said Marc Abrahams, originator of the Ig Nobels, is that important science often sounds strange."

4

After elaborating on some examples of silly-sounding science, the paragraph then states that some of these findings later proved to be relevant and helpful. The text says: "'A lot of things we now call breakthroughs were once considered pretty crazy,' said Abrahams."

5

The paragraph is about one example of weird-sounding science, the 'Frog-Dancing-Master', and how the scientist behind the research became immortalized later on. The text says: "These experiments were the first to reveal that muscles are controlled by electric impulses that Galvani called 'animal electricity' - a finding that is one of the cornerstones of modern physiology and caused his name to be immortalized in the verb 'galvanize.'"

6

The paragraph is about how interesting and how beneficial everyday physics can be, even for people who are not interested in science. The text says: “‘Everyday physics is interesting by definition,’ says Reinhardt Shuhmann, the managing editor of the journal. ‘It’s a good way of keeping the non-physics population interested in science.’”

7

The paragraph elaborates on further benefits of Lakshminarayanan Mahadevan’s findings. The text says: “And wrinkling sheets aren’t just a problem for persnickety housekeepers. Understanding how things wrinkle is important not only for combating aging skin, but for engineering emerging technologies like nanotubes and ultra-thin films.”

8

The paragraph is about the MacArthur Foundation awarding Mr. Mahadevan a grant to support his studies. The text says: “Mahadevan’s research is also considered important by the MacArthur Foundation, which in September awarded him a strings-free check for \$500,000 to support his studies - a prestigious fellowship also known as a ‘genius grant.’”