

СИМПСОНЫ ПРЕДСКАЗЫВАЮТ БУДУЩЕЕ?

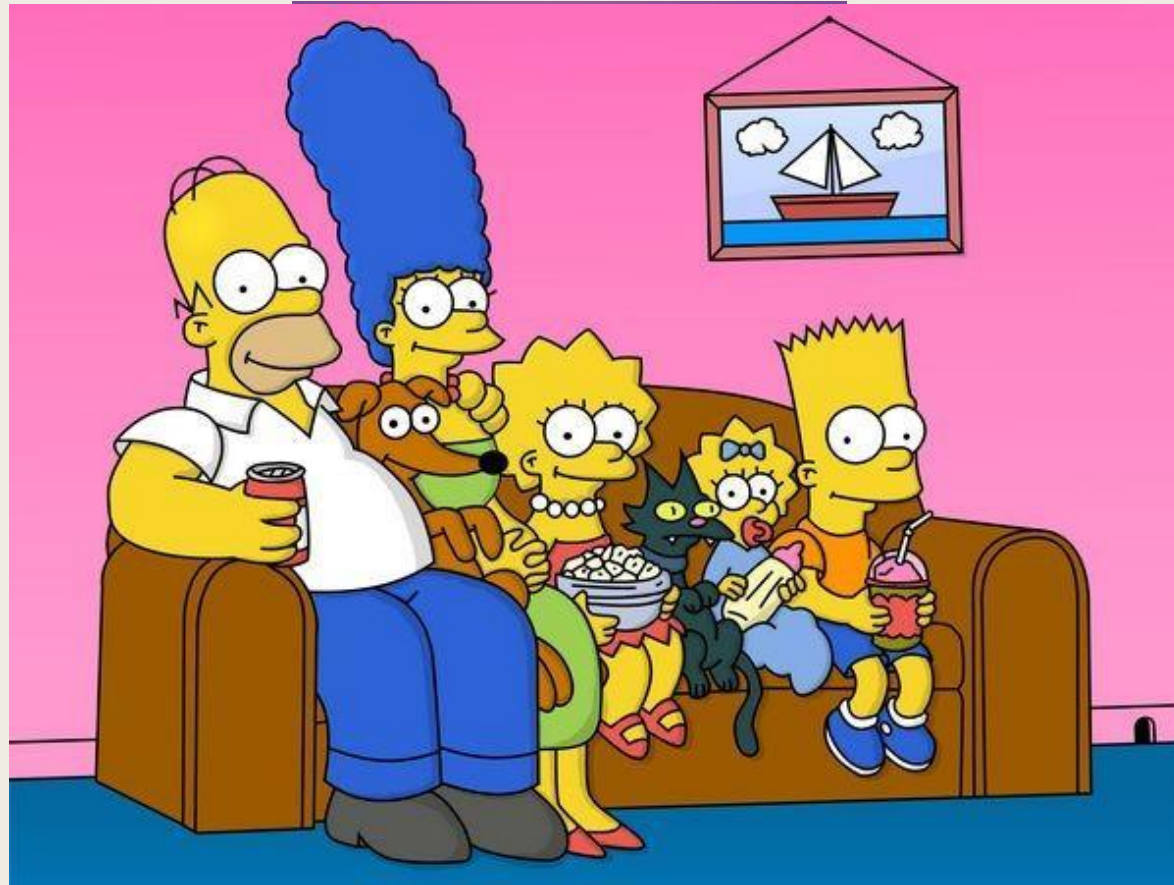
Выполнила ученица 10 «А» класса
МБОУ СОШ № 1 г. Мирный
Скарга Ольга Алексеевна

Научный руководитель – учитель обществознания МБОУ СОШ №1
Калинин Андрей Николаевич

г.Мирный 2021

Цель исследования:

поверхностное ознакомление с особенностями человеческого восприятия мира, объяснения как работают предсказания на примере мультсериала «Симпсоны».



Эбола



Вырезки из газет

Scientists seek key to deadly virus

Ebola claims 58 lives, hospitalizes 18 in first outbreak in 19 years

By Karin Davies
Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — Bob Swanepoel is like a detective who's been waiting for years for a sinister killer to strike again — and give himself away.

The South African virologist is one of the medical experts from around the world who are converging on a Zairian city plagued by the Ebola virus, one of nature's most mysterious and hideous killers.

"I knew it would happen again, and I've been waiting 20 years for it," Swanepoel said Sunday before departing with 225 pounds of laboratory equipment for Kikwit, the epicenter of the infected zone, 370 miles east of the Zairian capital Kinshasa.

Scientists have seen outbreaks of Ebola, or related strains, in 1967 and 1976. At 59, Swanepoel said, he may not get another chance to study a virus he's only known lurking in flasks in "a clear pinky liquid."

Dr. Lebo Yer, spokesman for the international committee coordinating response for the outbreak, said Sunday that 58 people are known to have died in the current outbreak and 18 are hospitalized with the disease.

In addition to Kikwit, cases were confirmed in the Kikwit-area vil-

lages of Musango, Vanga, Yassa Bonga, and Kenge. Kenge, 125 miles east of Kinshasa, is more than halfway from Kikwit to the capital and lies near the main road that leads to Kinshasa.

In Bergamo, Italy, a spokesman for the Sisters of Poverello, Rev. Arturo Bellini, said a fourth Italian nun of the order died Sunday in Kikwit. Dinarosa Bellini, 56, was last Italian nun of the order working in Kikwit. In Rome, Pope John Paul II offered prayers Sunday for the nuns.

President Mobutu Sese Seko canceled a scheduled trip Sunday to Paris because of the outbreak. Kikwit, a city of 600,000, has been quarantined. Health workers were moving into the area Sunday to dispel fears, inform people how to avoid contracting Ebola and try to trace people who were in Kikwit's hospital but have left.

"The total number of cases and deaths will be increasing," as more people are traced, World Health Organization spokesman Valery Abramov said in Geneva.

The United States government donated \$25,000 of medical supplies, including blood plasma and protective clothing, which arrived Sunday in Kinshasa.

There is no vaccine or cure for Ebola, which kills 80 percent of those who contract it, usually within days. Victims suffer from violent diarrhea and vomiting, and finally die with blood pouring from their eyes, ears and noses.

Specialists will first try to prevent Ebola's spread — cool off the hot zone, as they say.



JEAN-MARC BOUJU/Associated Press

Help for Zaire: An airport worker in Kinshasa, Zaire, unloads cases of plasma from an American military transport plane arriving Sunday from the United States. This is part of a \$25,000 shipment from the U.S. government in plasma, body suits, gloves and other medical material to help eradicate the deadly Ebola virus outbreak in Zaire. The shipment later will be transported to Kikwit, 370 miles southeast of Kinshasa.

The Ebola virus

Here is a brief history of the Ebola virus, now spreading in Zaire:

- **1967:** Two men working with African monkeys in Germany contract a mysterious illness. Years later tests on blood samples saved from the workers show that it was Ebola virus.
- **1976:** Hemorrhagic fever outbreak (subsequently identified as Ebola) occurs in Sudan. Later the same year the virus is discovered in Zaire when it causes an outbreak of 318 cases with a 90 percent fatality rate.
- **1979:** Monkeys from the Philippines begin dying of a mysterious illness at a biomedical supply company in Reston, Va. Two workers at the company become ill with milder symptoms, recover, but are later found in blood tests to have been infected. The virus is identified as Ebola (a strain now known as Ebola Reston).
- **April 1995:** Hemorrhagic fever outbreak begins at a hospital in Kikwit, Zaire. The first case is a pastor who undergoes abdominal surgery and later develops hemorrhagic fever; other patients and health-care workers subsequently become ill.
- **May 1995:** The virus causing the Kikwit outbreak is identified as Ebola, genetically very similar to the strain (Ebola Zaire) that caused the first Zaire outbreak in 1976.

'I knew it would happen again'

Experts rush to find cause of killer virus

Ebola timeline

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May 1995: The virus causing the Kikwit outbreak is identified as Ebola, genetically very similar to the strain (Ebola Zaire) that caused the first Zaire outbreak in 1976.

Will disease spread?
So far, the disease has not spread from the city of Kikwit to Kinshasa, the sprawling capital 370 miles to the west, or other major cities in this vast nation of 42 million. But that might be a matter of time.

"Many people have gone away," said Rafie Makoto, a high school biology teacher in Kikwit. "Many of them go to Kinshasa. The older ones go to their villages."

Even within Kikwit, controlling the disease won't be easy, warned Sister Sophie Popper, a nun from a British order. "People are afraid to go to the hospital now," she said.

Pharmacologists who entered the low-lying center of this hospital buildings Sunday are health workers dressed like pathologists, with protective masks, gloves and gowns. Most of the 100-odd health workers donned white protective suits and masks when they arrived.

Gray plastic sheets covered the windows of the Ebola isolation ward in Pavilion 3, but the doors were wide open. More than 30 patients lay on beds inside.

Back then, he said, scientists killed 100 monkeys, rats, bats and other animals captured in the jungle in hopes of isolating the virus. At Kikwit, the search will be different because some 20 monkeys live in the grounds around Kikwit.

"The vector of the virus we don't know," he said.

Dr. Jean Jacques Muyembe, a professor of microbiology at the University of Kinshasa, who led the team that first identified the Ebola virus, said a single doctor originally had volunteered to stay in the isolation ward to prevent others from being exposed. "After two days he got emotionally sick and came out," he said. "Watching the people, he could not stand it."

Deadly mystery
The Ebola virus initially was away, entered organs, causing a hemorrhagic death by massive bleeding from the eyes, ears and other orifices. Like AIDS, it is believed to be transmitted via bodily fluids and secretions, not casual contact. But little else is known.

Most of the 100-odd health workers donned white protective suits and masks when they arrived.



An outbreak of Ebola virus in Zaire. Sister Sophie Popper was the fourth Italian nun to die after treating Ebola virus victims.

Pope mourns nuns killed by virus

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II offered prayers Sunday for Italian nuns who have died in an outbreak of the killer Ebola virus in Zaire.

"Those who sacrifice for the Church are the seeds of unity and peace," the pope said in a message to St. Peter's Square.

A fourth Italian nun from the Sisters of Poverello order died Sunday from the virus, said the Rev. Arturo Bellini, a spokesman for the order based in Bergamo, in northern Italy.

Dinarosa Bellini, 56, was the last Italian nun to die after treating Ebola virus victims.

The doctors, initially, were faced to find a way to treat or prevent Ebola. Mayor Maki said they tried using plasma prepared from one of the few survivors of the first Ebola outbreak, hoping the antibodies might lead recovery. Again, there was no success.

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"If you asked scientists what gives us the Ebola virus, we don't know," he said.

Separating Ebola myth from the deadly reality

By John Schwartz
The Washington Post

Chris Shubin has Ebola fever. The National Park Service employee can't say he simply can't get enough information on the Ebola virus, which he first learned about in "The Hot Zone," Richard Preston's book about a close call with the Ebola virus in Virginia in 1989.

The book worked its way from person to person in Shubin's office, virus-like, earlier this year. When a new outbreak of the deadly virus was reported last week in Zaire, the office member's fascination reached new heights. They sought out newspaper articles and Internet comments to learn more about Ebola and the current crisis. "It was as gripping as the death," Shubin said. "It captures your attention—that it could happen to you... it could be in the United States within a matter of 24 hours."

His reaction is understandable. The national obsession with Ebola and the potential for similar diseases to appear has led to a sort of Cautious fever. Ideas and images from sensationalistic films such as the televised "Rotten Cow's Virus" are blended with information from more authoritative sources such as writer Laurie Garrett's "The Coming Plague."

The result of this blending of fact and fiction is a mixture of apprehension and misinformation. Following are five examples of the growing mythology surrounding Ebola.

■ **Myth 1: Ebola is highly contagious.**
"It is not. This is not very transmissible. You have to work hard to get (it) from a person," said Ralph Henderson, assistant director general of the World Health Organization, which is coordinating the response to the Zairian outbreak. Scientists believe the disease is transmitted through contact with the blood or body fluids of an infected person.

■ **Myth 2: Ebola can be spread by the air.**
"The sort of exposure that can be controlled through barriers, such as those gloves and face masks, commonly used in West African hospitals, is not the sort of exposure that can be controlled through barriers," said Henderson.

■ **Myth 3: The virus could rapidly mutate into a form that could be transmitted by air.**
Although viruses do evolve over time, including from one form of transmission to another in very unlikely, said Mary Wilson, an infectious disease specialist and professor at Harvard. "Even if there are mutations and changes in the virus, it doesn't mean it will change its basic mechanism of attacking to a cell," she said.

■ **Myth 4: Ebola could come to the United States via an infected airline passenger.**
Highly unlikely, say the experts. Although such transmission is theoretically possible, Henderson of WHO said "the chance of someone getting on an airplane with this disease is just vanishingly small."

■ **Myth 5: Ebola is the most dangerous disease ever.**
It's certainly one of the most gruesome. Yet, in many ways, it's no more deadly than a host of human-made microbes. People infected with HIV, for example, typically have no symptoms for several years and can infect others throughout that period.

■ **Myth 6: Ebola is the most dangerous disease ever.**
Ebola's worst case scenario is that it could infect people who will be quickly isolated. Even when the disease is transmitted through contact with the blood or body fluids of an infected person, the sort of exposure that can be controlled through barriers, such as those gloves and face masks, commonly used in West African hospitals, is not the sort of exposure that can be controlled through barriers," said Henderson.

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Вырезки из газет

UN says 43 killed by Ebola in Gabon

REUTERS

GENEVA—Forty-three people have died from Ebola hemorrhagic fever in Gabon since July, where a prolonged outbreak has struck 58 victims, the World Health Organization (WHO) said Friday.

But the United Nations health agency said that Gabon's Ministry of Health had taken every precaution to stem the lethal virus from spreading, and WHO did not recommend restricting travel to and from the West African country.

Most cases and deaths occurred in the area of Booue, nearly 300 miles east of Libreville, the nation's capital, according to a WHO statement. The nationwide toll includes nine cases, eight of them fatal, in the capital.

The outbreak began last July with the death of a hunter in a logging camp near Booue.

■ GABON

Ebola fever outbreak puts 85 in care

Libreville: Eighty people were under medical supervision following contact with people suffering Ebola fever symptoms and five were in hospital, a government statement revealed.

Quoting Gabon's Public Health Minister, the statement said all the affected people in the capital, Libreville, had either escaped from or been to Booue, a province in the centre of the country at the hub of the Ebola

fever outbreak. It said all the "contact people" were known to a committee responsible for fighting the illness, and that they were visited daily by medical experts.

The five patients in hospital were in an isolation ward in the Melen hospital in the suburbs of the capital, it said.

In Geneva, the World Health Organisation (WHO) said the virus had killed 43 people in Gabon since July. The WHO

confirmed that one person died last week in a Libreville hospital.

Most fatalities occurred in the Booue region, where several members of the same family had fallen ill, according to the WHO.

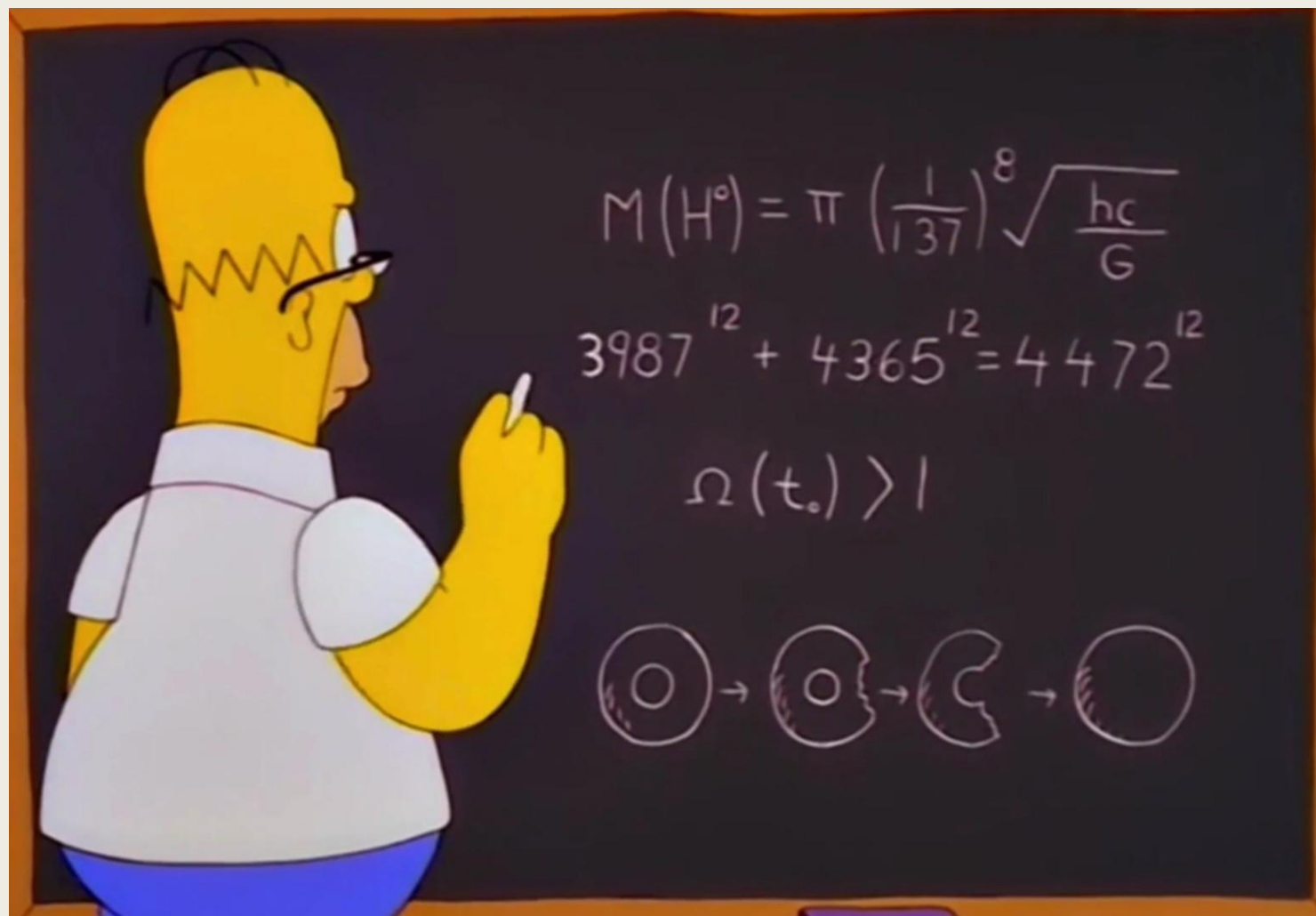
In an earlier outbreak in April, 21 people died in north-eastern Gabon. The Ebola virus, which has no known cure, was first identified in Sudan in the 1970s.

Agence France-Presse

Масса Бозона Хиггса



Масса Бозона Хиггса



from
Pg. 29
Simpson's Book

$$M(H_0) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{137} \right)^8 \sqrt{\frac{hc}{G}} \quad \left(\pi \left(\frac{1}{137} \right)^8 \approx 2.581543 \times 10^{-17} \right)$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{1}{137} \right)^8 \sqrt{\frac{6.62606957 \times 10^{-34} \frac{\text{m}^2 \text{kg}^2}{\text{s}}}{5}} \left(299,792,458 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{1}{137} \right)^8 \sqrt{\frac{1.9864 \times 10^{-25}}{6.67384 \times 10^{-11}}}$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{1}{137} \right)^8 \sqrt{2.9763973964 \times 10^{-15}}$$

$$= (2.53154... \times 10^{-17}) (5.45570 \times 10^{-8})$$

$$= 1.381133906829877 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg}^2$$

$$\text{If } 1 \text{ eV} = 1.78 \cdot 10^{-27}$$

$$\frac{1.3811339 \times 10^{-24}}{1.78 \times 10^{-27}} = 775.9 \text{ GeV}$$



Дэвид Коэн – не просто один из сценаристов, а ещё и человек науки. Закончил Гарвард и Бэркли. Физик и магистр компьютерных наук. Уравнения на доске были его идеей.



David Schiminovich

Professor, Astronomy

[» Website](#)

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Professor Schiminovich received his B.S. in Mathematics and Physics from Yale University and his Ph.D. from Columbia University. Before his return to Columbia as a professor in 2004, he was a postdoctoral research fellow at Caltech and a visiting research scientist at Yale. Since 1997 he has been a lead scientist on the Galaxy Evolution Explorer (GALEX) project.

Research Topics

galaxy formation and evolution, intergalactic and interstellar medium, astronomical instrumentation

САЙМОН СИНГХ

Симпсоны



и их математические
секреты

«Математические шутки
из «ФутурАмЫ»

Автокоррекция слов



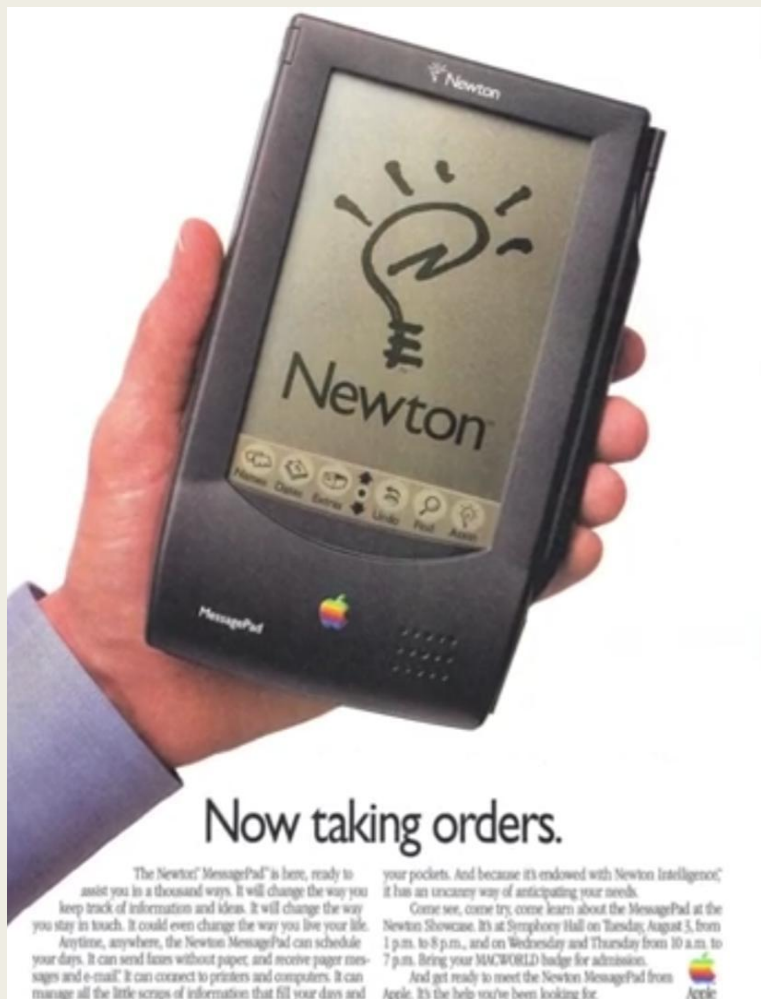
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Now taking orders.

The Newton MessagePad is here, ready to assist you in a thousand ways. It will change the way you keep track of information and ideas. It will change the way you stay in touch. It could even change the way you live your life. Anytime, anywhere, the Newton MessagePad can schedule your days. It can send faxes without paper, and receive pager messages and e-mail. It can connect to printers and computers. It can manage all the little scraps of information that fill your days and your pockets. And because it's endowed with Newton Intelligence, it has an uncanny way of anticipating your needs.

Come see, come try, come learn about the MessagePad at the Newton Showcase. It's at Symphony Hall on Tuesday, August 5, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., and on Wednesday and Thursday from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Bring your MACWORLD badge for admission.

And get ready to meet the Newton MessagePad from Apple. It's the help you've been looking for.



d been its all-time low since it can keep records in 1971.

Spiegel, Ebony nite in sales pitch

Spiegel Inc. said Wednesday it teamed up with Ebony Magazine to introduce a new line of fashionable apparel designed for African American women that will be featured in a new catalog. Known as "Style," the new line of apparel and accessories are featured in a page catalog being mailed this week to 1.1 million consumers. The merchandise will feature dress and prices starting at \$99. It also will feature selected merchandise for the home. A second catalog will be distributed in late fall, Spiegel said. With a population growth twice the national average, black consumers command in excess of \$270 billion in yearly purchasing power, Spiegel said.

Money Talks on vacation

The drama makes a timely appearance at the Marines Memorial as the debate rages over a study that seems to link homosexuality to a certain site on the X chromosome. It raises questions about so-

Dr. Paul Billings, a clinical geneticist and chief of general internal medicine at the Palo Alto Veterans Affairs Medical Center, has studied genetic discrimination and has worked on state and federal legisla-

they choose the perfect baby. The potential for an overemphasis on genetic planning "should be thought about, it should be debat-

[See BIOTECH, B-2]

Highly hyped Newton weak on handwriting

Want to use Apple's latest? Just change the way you write

By Jump Ledger and Tug Low
NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK — On the Newton, the handwritten bylines JAMES LYONS and TOM LOWRY come up as JUMP LEDGER and TUG LOW.

If Sir Isaac Newton were alive today and had to use his namesake personal digital assistant for computing and jotting down his notes, gravity would still be a figment of his imagination.

The long-awaited, much-touted Newton MessagePad, which Apple Computer said would revolutionize

the personal organizer industry, falls flat on its glass face.

The Newton is supposed to be able to convert handwritten notes into text and faxes, and print and send messages by computer mail or satellite around the world. But the hand-held gadget, which weighs under a pound and costs more than \$1,200 with the vital accessories, can barely recognize its own name.

In fact, it has the propensity of misreading almost everything written on it.

Although it comes with a 10,000-word vocabulary, it takes several weeks to learn how to recognize the handwriting of its owner, who has to read the 223-page instruction book to learn how to use it. All this from the company that prides itself on making user-friendly computers.



ASSOCIATED PRESS/1993

A Newton with all the extras will set you back more than \$1,200.

The Newton contains a calculator, calendar, date book and a simulated business card file for names and addresses.

The most innovative feature, of

[See NEWTON, B-2]

New venture in Th to offer home AIDS

Local firm to have hand in 'hospital without walls'

By Sally Lehrman
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

The parent of Castro Village Pharmacy has teamed up with a nursing company to offer full-service AIDS care at home.

Chronitech HomeCare Services Inc., which owns Castro Village and another specialty pharmacy in the Western Addition, is launching a joint venture with Boston-based Kimberly Quality Care that they expect will bring in \$25 million in annual revenue.

More importantly, the principals say, people with AIDS will be able to get oral medication, infusions, blood pressure checks and

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other care at vider for the f cisco.

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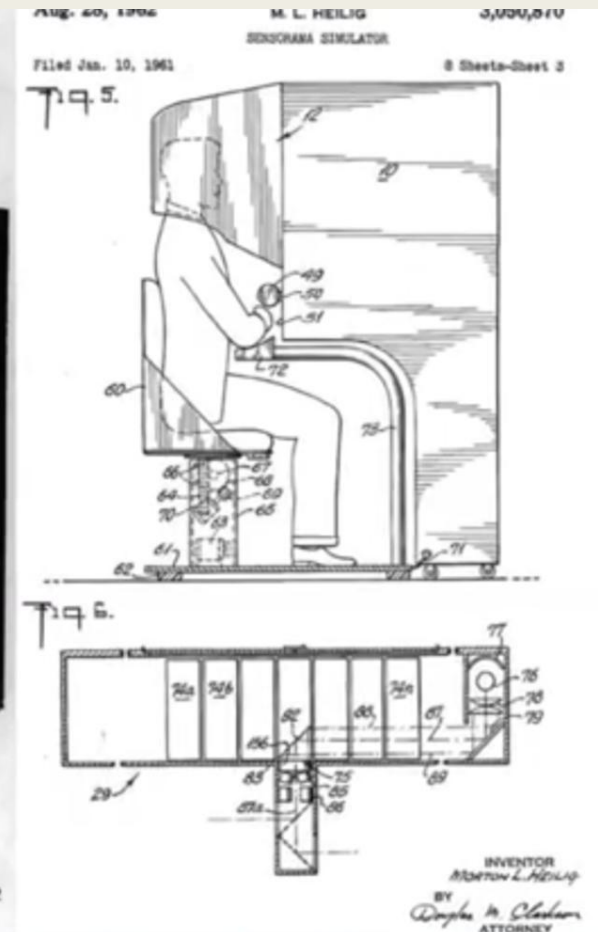
"Essential hospital witho Kessler, dire grams for Kil lion company. people are no pay for that re home health c of the future."

Paul Mori Chronitech in he asked Kiml his pharmacie were losing th infusion help. up their cost l

VR



Sensorama – отец виртуальной реальности (1962)



Умные часы



Seiko TV-watch



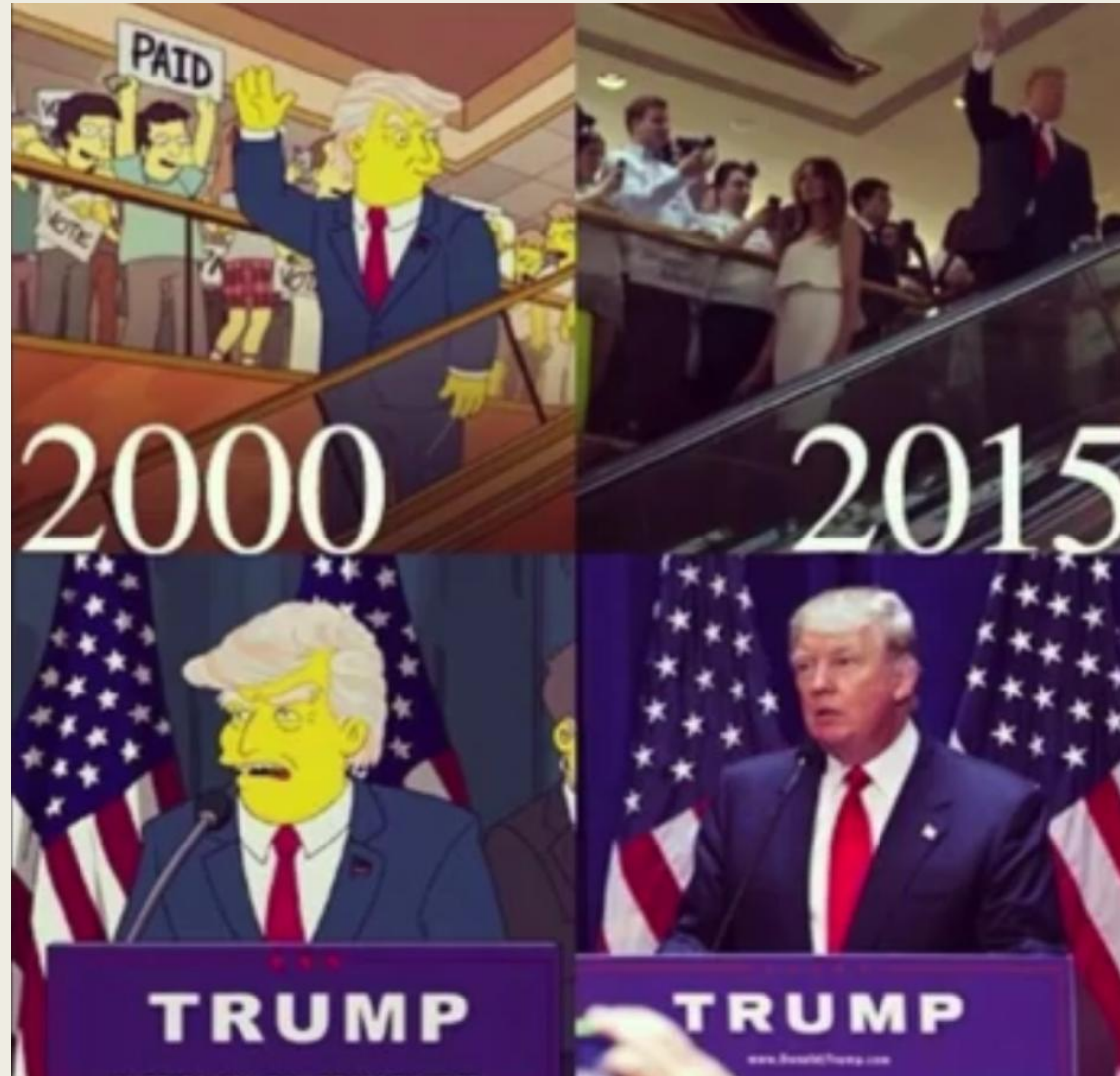
Экшн-камера (1994)



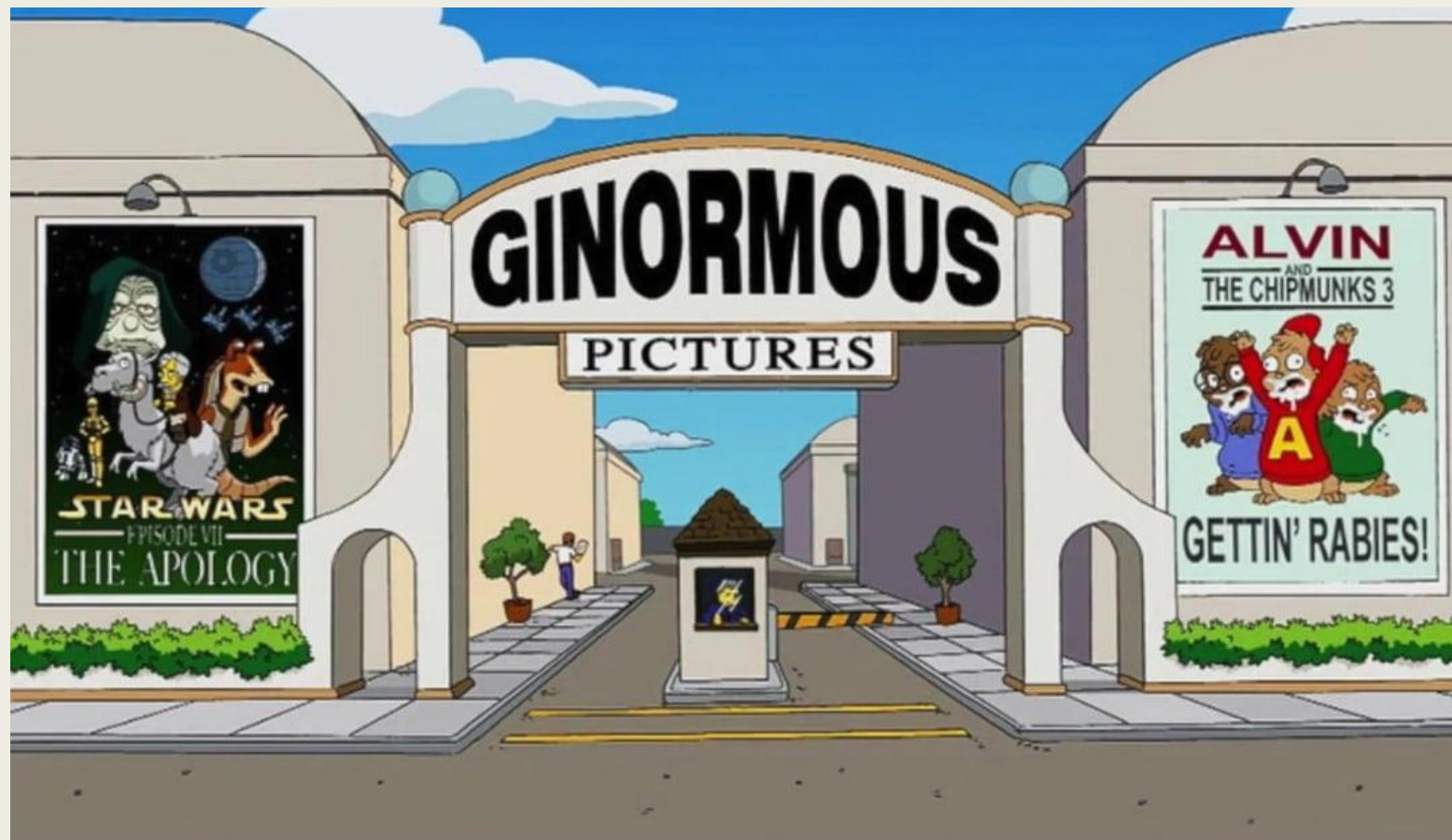
(1960)



Трамп



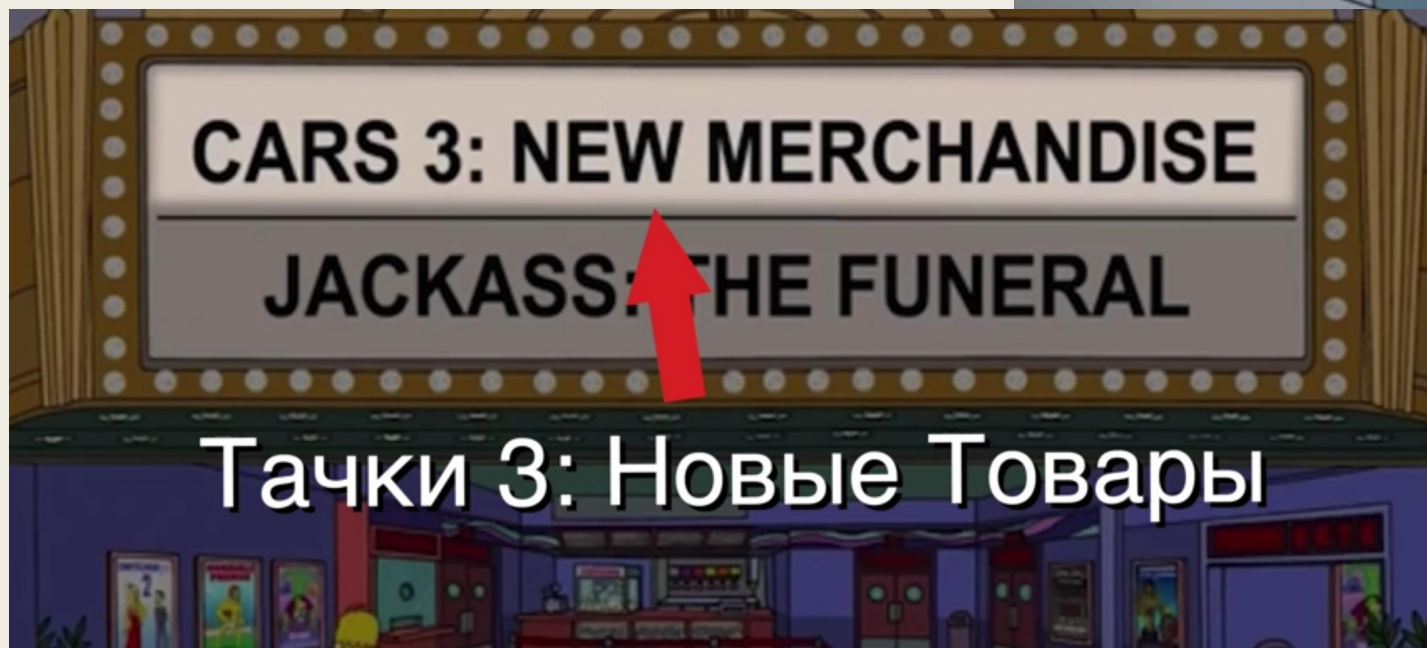




Дисней



Не связано с Диснейлендом, миром Диснея или чем-то еще от компании Уолта Диснея



Трагедия 9.11



Гретта Тунберг



Victor Yong

@BigV2011WCE

Yep. The Simpsons always predict the future . Trump, Ebola, Charlottesville, Fox/Disney merger to name a few.





Спасибо за
внимание!