

# СИМПСОНЫ ПРЕДСКАЗЫВАЮТ БУДУЩЕЕ?

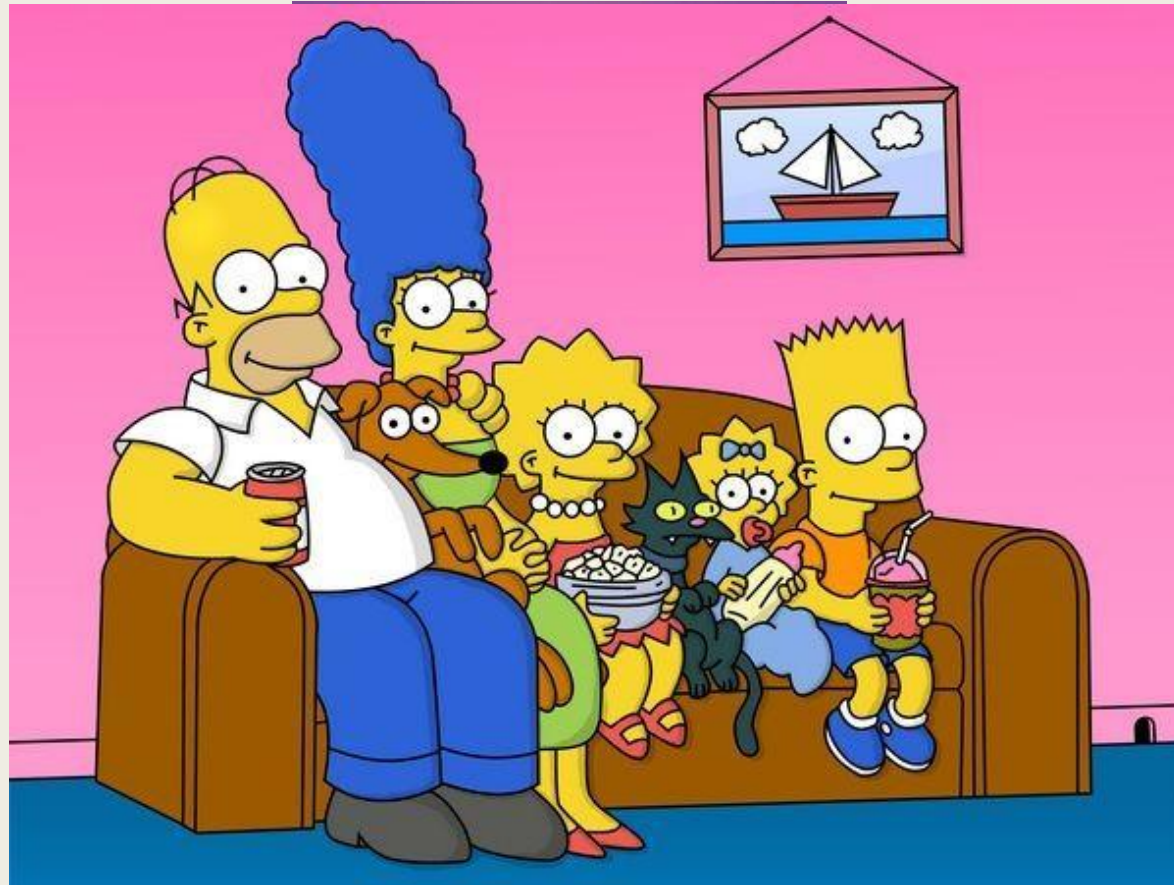
Выполнила ученица 10 «А» класса  
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Скарга Ольга Алексеевна

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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 firsthand lurking in flasks in "a clear pinky liquid."

Dr. Lebo Y'er, 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, 58, 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.

### EBOLA OUTBREAK

## 'I knew it would happen again'

Experts rush to find cause of killer virus

By John Schwartz  
The Washington Post

### Ebola timeline

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**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.

"More people have gone away," said Rafie Makoko, 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.

Pharmacists who entered the low-staying center of this hospital building Sunday saw health workers dressed like pathologists, with protective masks, gowns and gloves. Most of the so-called words were doctored.

Grey plastic sheeting covered the windows of the Ebola isolation ward in Pavilion 3, but the doors were wide open. More than 20 patients lay on beds inside, and workers mopped blood from the floor. A front-end loader dug a trench outside for burial of the victim. At sunset, the ward was dark. The search will be different here since no medical staff in the grounds around Kikwit.

Four unarmored Zairian nurses wearing plastic gloves and covering masks often were allowed to guard the hospital gates and prevent others from coming and going. Dr. Jean Jacques Muyembe, a professor of microbiology at the



An unarmored Zairian child, who was the fourth victim, was taken to a hospital for treatment. The child was the fourth victim to die after treating Ebola virus victims.

### Pope mourns nuns killed by virus

The Associated Press  
YATACAN 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 the crowd in St. Peter's Square.

A fourth Italian nun from the Sisters of Poverello died Sunday from the virus, said the Rev. Arturo Bellini, a spokesman for the order based in Bergamo, in northern Italy. Dinarosa Bellini, 58, was the last Italian nun in the

order working in Kikwit, Zaire, where the Ebola virus has killed dozens of people in recent weeks. She has been in Zaire since 1983 and in Kikwit since 1981, and was responsible for the tuberculosis ward, Bellini said.

Her other nuns, mostly Zairians, with the order in Kikwit are under medical observation but have shown no symptoms, he said.

The pope's comments brought a mood of sorrow to St. Peter's Square after celebrations to mark Mother's Day and the celebration of 41 years.

## Separating Ebola myth from the deadly reality

By John Schwartz  
The Washington Post

Chris Shubin has Ebola fever. The National Park Service employee isn't sick, 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. "What is new outdoors of the deadly virus was reported last week in Zaire, the office memos' fascination reached new heights. They sought out newspaper articles and Internet messages to learn more about Ebola and the current crisis. 'It was as gripping, the deaths,'" 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 Caligula effect. Lies and images from sensationalistic films such as the retrieved "Robert Cook's Virus" are blended with information from more authoritative works such as writer Laurie Rapp's "The Coming Plague."

The result is the blending of fact and fiction, an epidemic 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 of those fatal of an Ebola victim.

—the sort of exposure that can be controlled through barriers, such as wearing gloves and face masks, commonly used in West African hospitals.

■ **Myth 2: Ebola can be passed to the air to infect people.**  
Although diseases such as measles can infect people who are in a room particularly crowded in airborne droplets, the strains of Ebola discovered so far do not spread in this way, according to Henderson said.

"That would be a nightmare scenario," Henderson said. "If you asked scientists what gives an Ebola virus where does the virus come from? The best answer is 'I don't know.' That's our holy grail," he said.

Although viruses do evolve over time, evolving from one form of transmission to another is 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 to basic mechanism of attacking to a cell," she said.

■ **Myth 3: 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 chances of getting on an airplane with that disease is just vanishingly small."

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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.

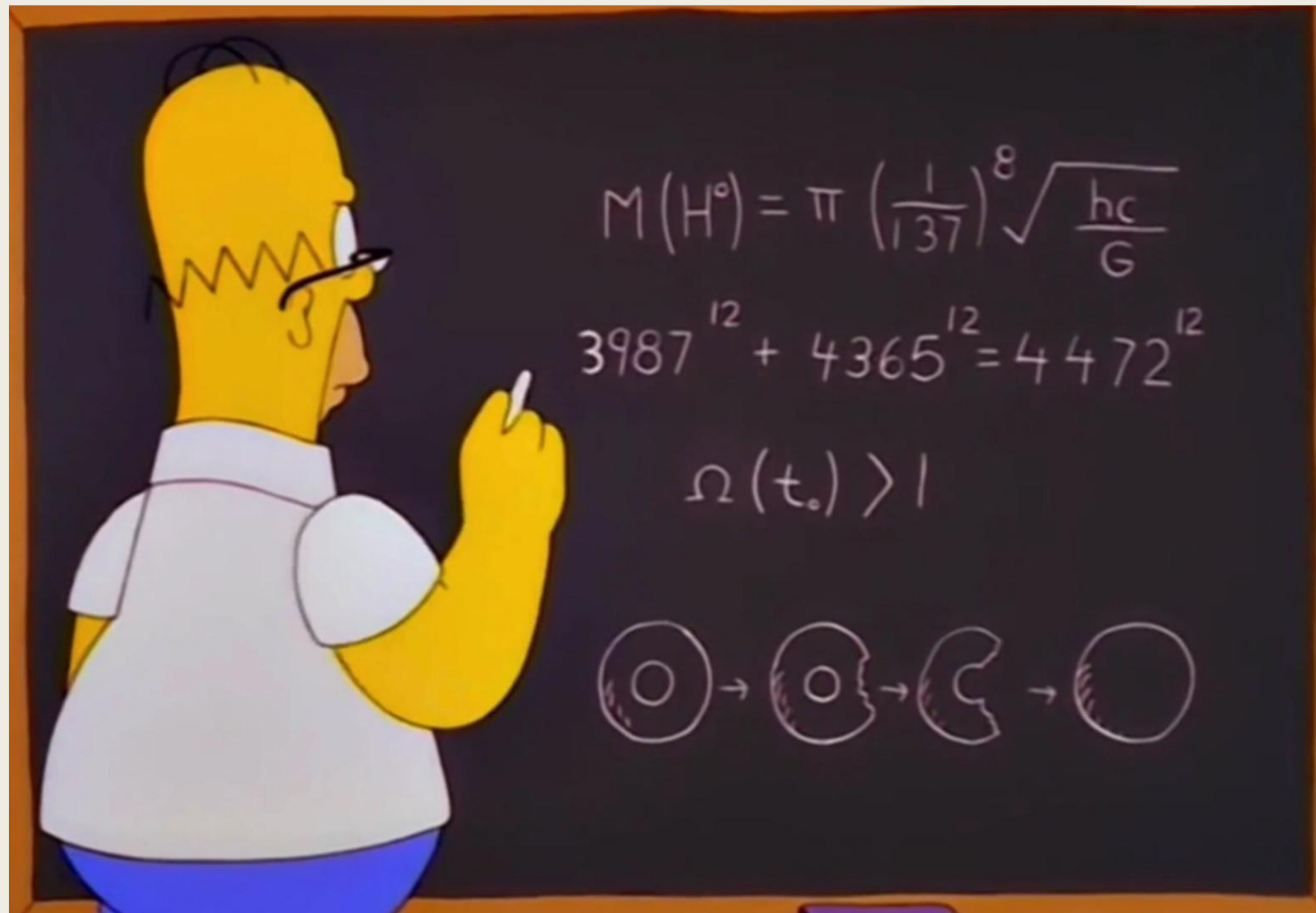
In an earlier outbreak in April, 21 people died in north-eastern Gabon. The Ebola virus, which has no known cure, was first identified in Sudan in the 1970s.

Agence France-Presse

# Масса Бозона Хиггса



# Масса Бозона Хиггса



from  
Pg. 29  
Simpson's Book

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

$$= \pi \left( \frac{1}{137} \right)^8 \sqrt{\frac{6.62606957 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m}^2 \text{ kg}^2}{\text{s}} \left( 299,792,458 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)}{6.67384 \times 10^{-11}}$$

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

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

$$= (2.53154... \times 10^{-17}) (5.45570 \times 10^{-8})$$
$$= 1.381133906829877 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg}^2$$

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

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





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

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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 «ФутурДмы»

# Автокоррекция слов



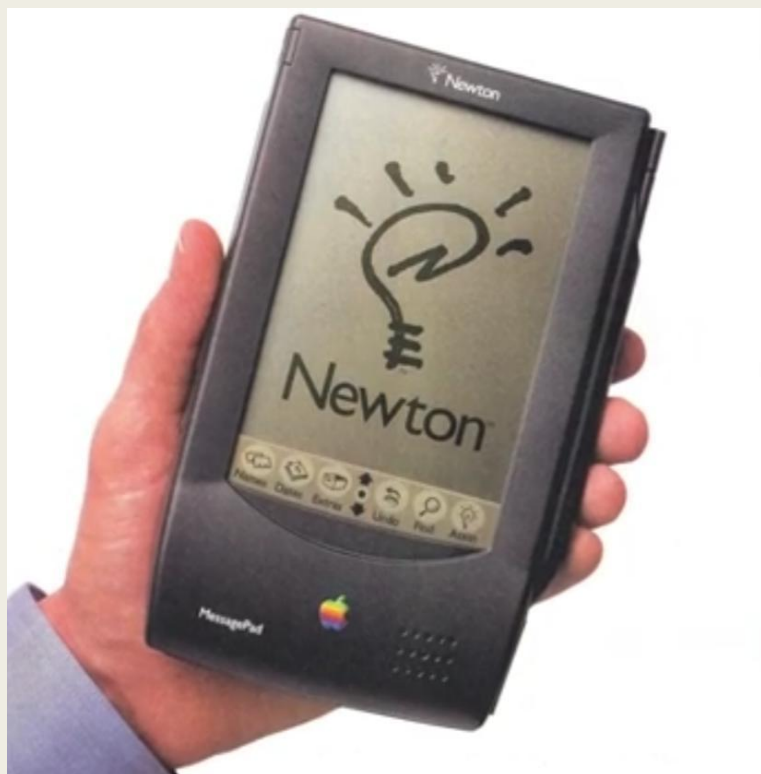
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# НЬЮТОН



# НЬЮТОН



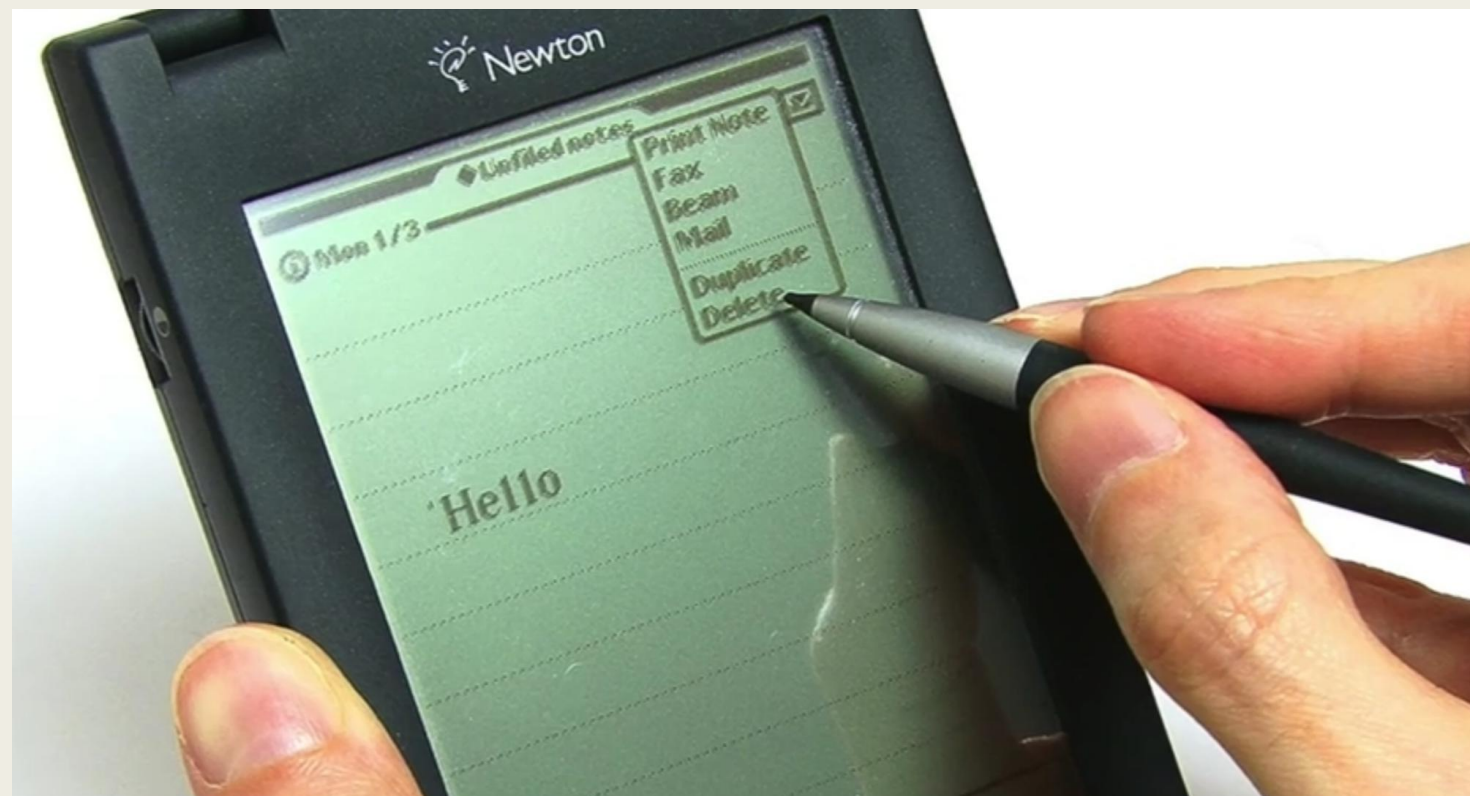

Newton  
MessagePad

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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 16-page catalog being mailed this week to 1.1 million consumers. The merchandise will feature dress and accessories with 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 rate 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

forced detour continues in Midwest, regional and the final quarter into SP quarter balance

other care at a hospital or in a home.

By bundling services, the new venture will offer itself more as a health care and insurers.

"Essential hospital with home care," says Kessler, director of the program for the company. "People are not paying for that home health care of the future."

Paul Mori Chronitech in he asked Kim his pharmacist were losing the infusion help. up their cost



VR



# Sensorama – отец виртуальной реальности (1962)

INTRODUCING . . .

## sensorama

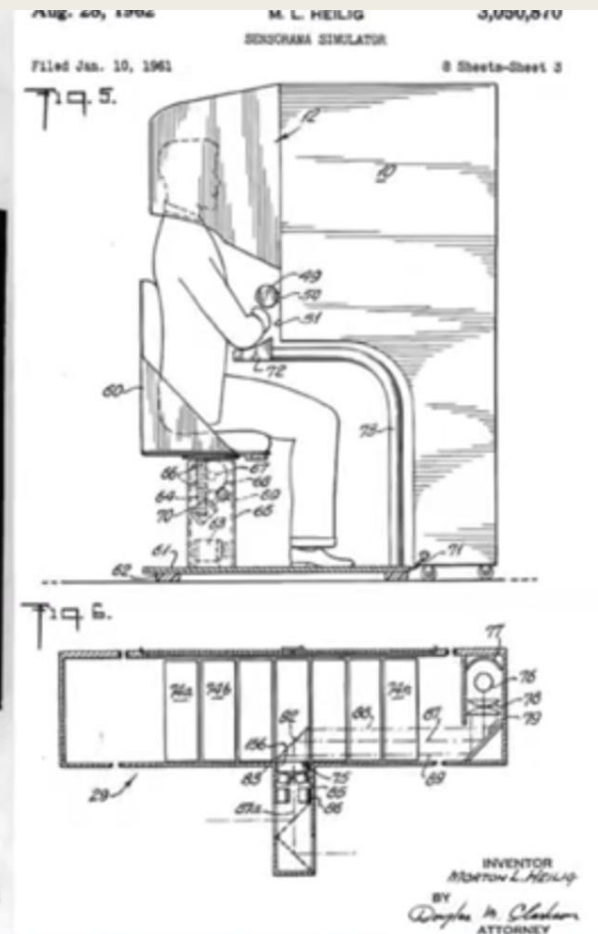
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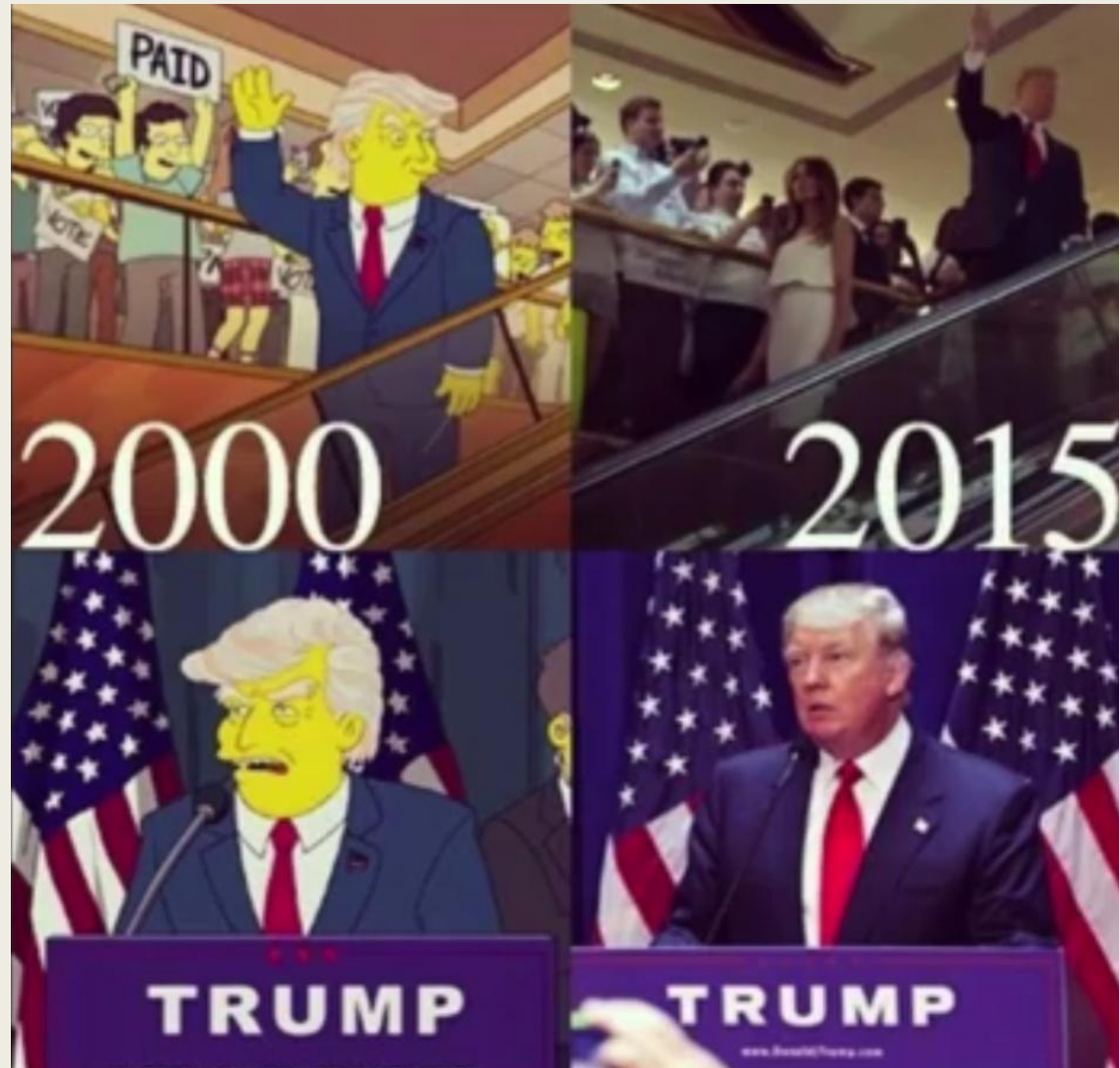
# Экшн-камера (1994)



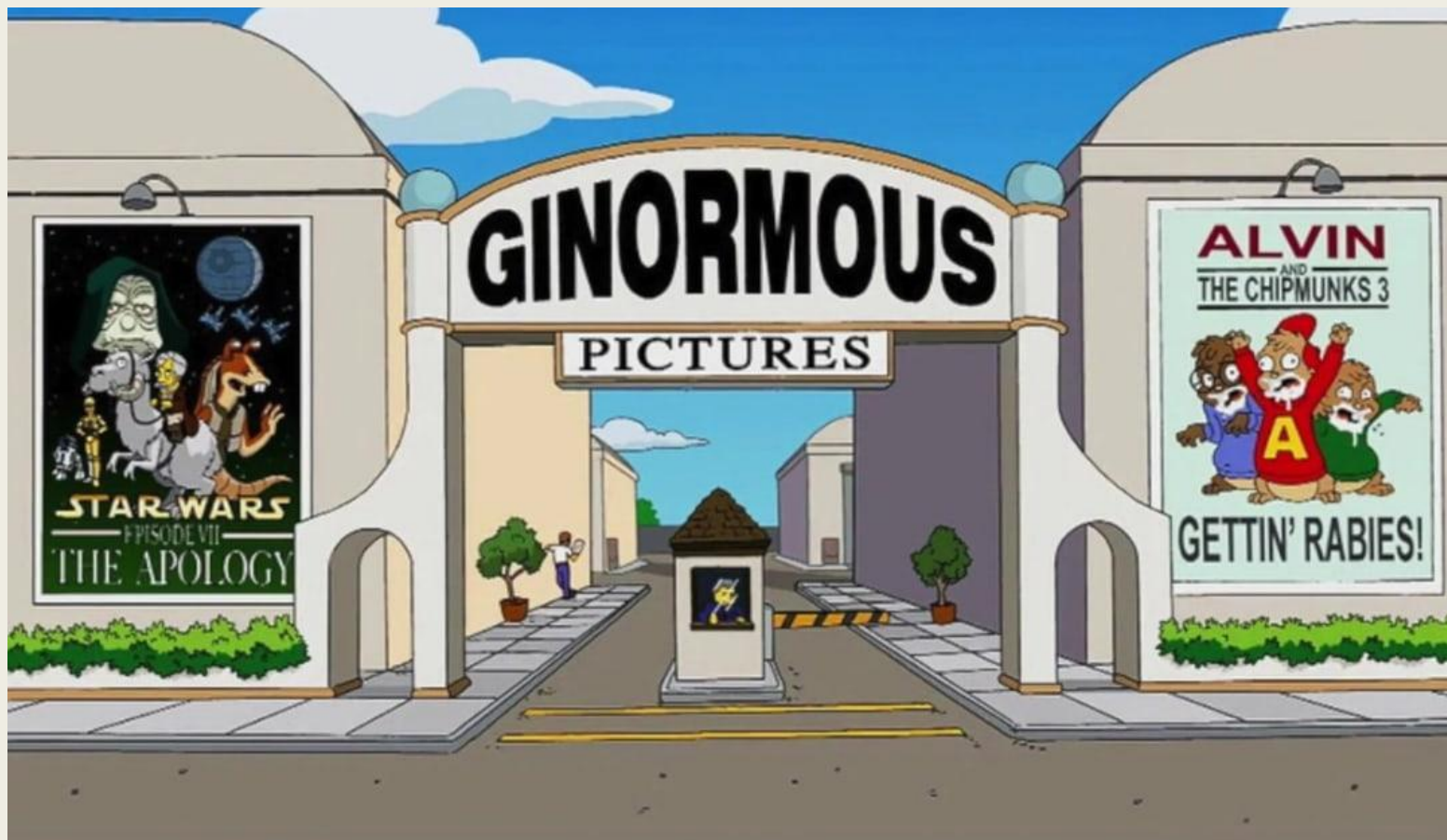
(1960)



# Трамп



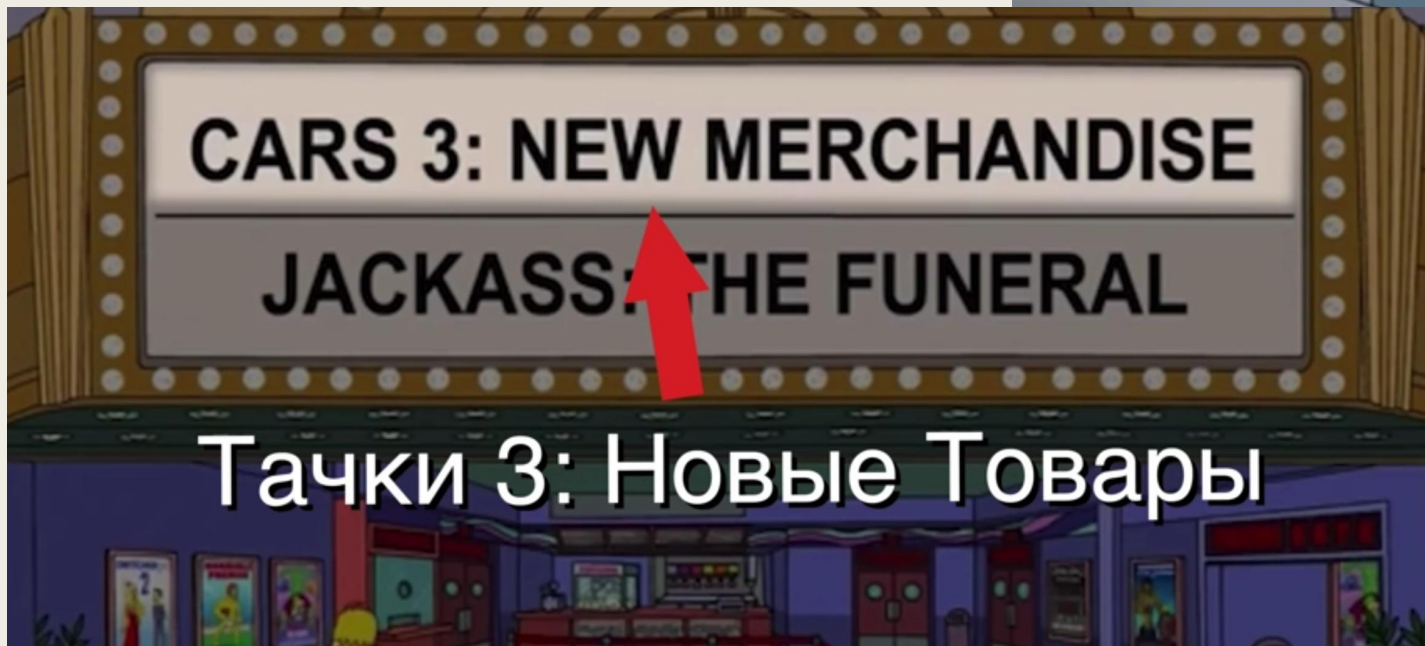




# Дисней







Тачки 3: Новые Товары

# 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!