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一、中国科学院计算机网络信息中心国际科学传播文案撰写

1、诺奖能设立要感谢炸药的发明？这些诺奖背后的秘密你知道多少？

Date: 2022-10-04

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/9c0-DYZlciDPnIQLXjmSDw>

Text:

Do you know the story of Alfred Nobel?

你了解阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔的故事吗？

在今年诺贝尔奖颁奖典礼的第二天，我们见证了物理学奖得主的诞生。

On the second day of this year's Nobel Prize award ceremony, we celebrated the award to the laureate(s) of the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics.

虽然我们十分关注最新获奖者的成就，但似乎对诺贝尔奖创始人的贡献知之甚少。

Though we pay much attention to the achievements of the latest winners, we seem to know little about the contributions of the founder of the Nobel Prize.

你知道哪项科学发明让阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔积攒了设立诺贝尔奖的启动资金吗？

Do you know which scientific invention helped Alfred Nobel accumulate wealth for the establishment of the Nobel Prize?

谁是迄今为止年纪最大的诺奖得主？

Who is the oldest winner of a Nobel Prize?

点击视频来看看谁对诺奖背后的故事最熟悉吧！

Find out who is the “expert” in the stories behind the Nobel Prize in this video.

2、储能高效，低碳环保，这家世界级“电力银行”即将在辽宁大连开业啦！

Date: 2022-09-29

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/OAfkc6ZO2bS1iWqoKE3T4g>

Text:

What will happen when a city has its “Charge Pal” ?

当一座城市有了自己的“充电宝”会怎么样？

当前，我国能源结构中化石能源占比约 85%，减碳工作任重道远。实现能源结构的低碳转型、增加清洁可再生能源使用比例是实现“双碳”目标的有力手段。

At present, fossil energy accounts for about 85% of China's energy mix, and there is a long way to go to reduce carbon emissions. Realizing the low-carbon transformation of energy structure and increasing the proportion of clean and renewable energy consumption are effective means to achieve carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals.

可是由于太阳能、风能等可再生能源发电具有间歇性和波动性，直接并入电网会遇到不少困难。如何研发出先进的储能技术成了一大难关。

However, due to the intermittence and volatility of renewable energy sources, such as sunlight and wind, we will encounter a lot of difficulties to connect them to the power grid directly. Therefore, how to develop advanced energy storage technology has become a major problem.

近年来，全钒液流电池凭借安全性高、可靠性好、输出功率和储能容量规模大、寿命长、性价比高等优势成为了储能界的“新宠”，在大规模储能领域具有很好的应用前景。

In recent years, the vanadium flow battery (VFB) is promising in the field of energy storage because of its excellent safety, good reliability, large output power and storage capacity, long life,

good cost-performance and so on, which foreshadows its good application prospect in the field of large-scale energy storage.

而激动人心的是，全球功率、容量最大的的全钒液流电池储能调峰电站正在中国大连进行最后阶段的并网调试，即将于 10 月中旬投入运行。

Here is some exciting news! The final phase of grid connection commissioning of the Dalian Flow Battery Energy Storage Peak-shaving Power Station, with the largest power and capacity in the world so far (in the field of flow batteries), is underway in Dalian, China, and it will be put into operation in the middle of Oct.

作为首个获批的全国性大规模化学储能示范项目，大连全钒液流电池储能调峰电站的总建设规模为 200 兆瓦 (MW) /800 兆瓦时 (MWh)。本次并网的是该电站的一期工程，规模为 100 兆瓦 (MW) /400 兆瓦时 (MWh)，即电站的最大功率为 10 万度电/小时，最多可存放 40 万度电。按照中国居民日常生活每日平均用电 2 度左右计算，电站可供 20 万居民一天的用电需求，可缓解大连乃至辽宁电网调峰压力，提高大连南部地区供电可靠性。

As the first national, large-scale chemical energy storage demonstration project approved, it will eventually produce 200 megawatts (MW)/800 megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity. The first phase of the on-grid power station project is 100 MW/400 MWh. Based on China's average daily electricity consumption of 2 kWh per capita, the power station can meet the daily life electricity demand of 200,000 residents, thus reducing the pressure on the power supply during peak periods and improving power supply reliability in the southern region of Dalian.

该电站相当于城市的“电力银行”，在整个电力系统中起到“削峰填谷”的作用：在电网用电低谷时，利用风能、太阳能等可再生能源发电给电池充电，将电能转化为化学能储存于电池中；在电网用电高峰时，将储存于电池中的化学能转化为电能进行放电。

It serves as the city's “power bank” and plays the role of “peak cutting and valley filling” across the power system, thus helping Dalian make use of renewable energy, such as wind and solar energy. These renewable energy sources will be used to charge the station's batteries during the grid load valley period by converting electrical energy into battery-stored chemical energy. Later, at peak grid load, the stored chemical energy will be converted back into electrical energy and transmitted to users.

值得一提的是，这家“电力银行”是基于中国科学院大连化学物理研究所研发的全钒液流电池储能技术。此外，大连化物所已与比利时科尔德集团控股 EcoSourcen 公司签订用户侧液流电池技术许可协议，实现了这项核心技术首次向发达国家输出。

It is worth mentioning that this “power bank” is based on the patented technology of the vanadium flow battery energy storage developed by the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (DICP), Chinese Academy of Sciences. By signing a license agreement for user-side liquid flow battery technology with DICP and EcoSourcen, a company under Cordeel Group (Belgium), China has exported this core technology to developed countries for the first time.

相信未来经过科学家们对全钒液流电池技术的不断的探索和研发，中国还会陆续出现更多的“电力银行”！

It is believed that in the future, with the continuous evolution of vanadium flow battery technology, there will be more "power banks" in China!

3、这些远古海鲜竟是人类祖先！？来认识一下最早一批长出了下颌骨的鱼
Date: 2022-09-28

Website: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/CKRwS3jmS_XWux06wyLfmA

Text:

Do you know that human's limbs and jaws evolved from our fish ancestors?

你知道人类的四肢和颌骨是从鱼祖先身上演化来的吗？

如何证明人类的祖先是鱼？鱼又是如何进化成人的？中国科学家们的最新重磅化石发现或许能解答这些疑问。

How do we prove that our ancestors were fish? How did fish evolve into humans? The latest breakthroughs in fossil discoveries by Chinese scientists may answer the questions above.

近日，来自中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所的朱敏院士团队在重庆、贵州、湖南等地志留纪早期地层中发现了“重庆特异埋藏化石库”和“贵州石阡化石库”两大重要化石库。

Recently, Dr. Zhu Min and his colleagues from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, discovered two important fossil beds in the early Silurian strata in Chongqing, Guizhou and Hunan, namely "Chongqing Fossil Bed" and "Guizhou Shiqian Fossil Bed".

英国《自然》杂志于 9 月 29 日以封面文章形式同期发表团队的 4 篇学术论文，集中报道了这批有关有颌类起源与最早期演化的研究成果。

The team's four academic papers were published as a cover article in Nature on 29 September, concentrating on their findings about the origin and earliest evolution of the jawed vertebrates.

“重庆特异埋藏化石库”产自 4.36 亿年前，是目前世界上唯一保存志留纪早期有颌类完整化石的特异埋藏化石库，堪称“鱼类的黎明”。

The "Chongqing Fossil Bed" was formed 436 million years ago. It is the only fossil bed in the world that preserves complete fossils of early Silurian jawed vertebrates, and thus it earns the name "the Dawn of Fishes".

“鱼类的黎明”中有目前最早完整的软骨鱼类沈氏棘鱼，证明鲨鱼的祖先“披盔戴甲”。

From this "Dawn of Fishes" we have Shenacanthus, a complete chondrichthyan or shark relative, proving the sharks have ancestors covered in bony armour.

大量完整的盾皮鱼类秀山鱼化石为有颌鱼类起源和头骨演化提供关键证据。

A placoderm fish, Xiushanosteus, which has quite a few fossils preserved head-to-tail, tells us how the earliest jawed fishes look like and how their skull evolved.

无颌的土家鱼体侧有成对的连续鳍褶，代表了人类四肢的雏形。

The jawless fish Tujiaaspis found here has a pair of finfolds, the predecessor of paired fins that eventually gave rise to our limbs.

而“贵州石阡化石库”产自 4.39 亿年前，有颌鱼类的棘刺、鳞片和牙齿保存了关键的信息。在其中，科学家们发现了拥有最古老牙齿的黔齿鱼，这一发现将最早的牙齿化石前推了 1400 万年。这可能是我们下巴和牙齿最早的源头了！

The "Guizhou Shiqian Fossil Bed" is 439 million years old, from which a large number of spines, scales and teeth were found. Though scattered, they preserve key information. For example, scientists found the oldest teeth that belonged to a jawed fish named Qianodus. It is 14 million years earlier than the next oldest fossil tooth. This may be the earliest source of our jaws and teeth!

这两大化石宝库，在古生物学史上第一次大规模展示了志留纪鱼群的面貌，和有颌鱼类崛起的过程。

These two peerless fossil beds for the first time allow a close inspection of the shape, form, and life of Silurian fishes. In particular, these new discoveries shed light on the mysterious rise of jawed vertebrates.

对上述两个化石库中鱼类开展的研究，将很多人类身体结构追溯到 4.4 亿年前的远古鱼类，填补了“从鱼到人”演化史上缺失的关键环节，更新了有颌脊椎动物起源与演化的传统认知。Studies on some of the fishes from these two fossil beds have traced many human anatomical structures back to ancient fishes, some 440 million years ago, filling a crucial “missing link” in the evolution from fish into man. Much of the entrenched knowledge regarding the rise of jawed vertebrates is now renewed, and will continue to be updated by these discoveries.

除了文中提到的两种鱼，还有许多鱼类化石也展现出了人类器官的原始特征。还等什么，戳戳视频和图片，一起看看我们最早的祖先鱼类长啥样儿吧！

In addition to the fishes mentioned above, there are plenty more fish that may be very close to our fish-like ancestors. Don't hesitate to click on the video and picture above to see how our earliest ancestors looked like!

4、95 后科学家第一次参加珠峰科考，他会遇到什么挑战？

Date: 2022-09-23

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/aPRRvHSjP-u16E0nx1pO2A>

Text:

Scientists in the Wilderness series Episode 1: Doctors of the Earth

“荒野科学人”系列第一集：《地球医生》

In 2022, a team of 270 scientists embarked on a new round of research.

2022 年，270 名科学家组成的团队开始了新一轮（青藏高原）科考。

My name is Wu Yichao and I am 25 years old. My major is environmental science. This is the first time I have come to Mount Qomolangma for a sampling mission, which is of great scientific significance.

我叫吴伊超，今年 25 岁。我的专业是环境科学。这是我第一次来到珠峰进行一项非常具有科学意义的采样任务。

After arriving on Mount Qomolangma, the situation was worse than I thought. I realized that I am facing a huge challenge and will have a rare experience. (I got) slight altitude sickness.

到了珠峰之后，情况比我想象中的还要糟糕。我有了轻微了高原反应。我意识到我遭遇了一个重大的挑战，但也是一次难得的经历。

This is my first time on Mount Qomolangma. I was a little apprehensive at first. I knew what I was about to face. Hypoxia, high altitude sickness... But what will actually happen and whether my work can be successfully completed, I'm not sure.

这是我第一次来到珠峰，其实最开始是有一点忐忑的，我知道自己即将面临什么。缺氧，高反，但真正会发生什么，我的工作能否顺利完成，我也不知道。

This time I'm here at Mount Qomolangma for two main tasks: one is to collect ice and snow samples, and the other is to collect aerosols. Our plan is to start at 5200m and stay for about 5 days. If everything goes well, I will go to 6300m and experience an unforgettable scientific mission.

这次我来珠峰科考的工作主要有两个：一个是采集冰雪样品，一个是收集气溶胶。我们开始的计划是在 5200 米，大约在 5 天左右，一切顺利的话，我会去往 6300 米经历过一次比较难忘的科考。

Aerosols can directly reflect the state of the earth's atmosphere. Through the aerosols we collected, we can analyze how the atmosphere operates, in order to solve related atmospheric transmission problems in a scientific way.

气溶胶能够直接反映出地球大气的状况。我们通过收集到的气溶胶，可以分析出更准确的大气运行机制，从而更科学地去解决一些大气传输问题。

There are two main challenges in collecting aerosols at Mount Qomolangma. From a scientific perspective, the Tibet Plateau is a relatively clean area, so its concentration of aerosols is very low, which is not convenient for collection. The second is that in the high-altitude area of 5200m, we have to set up our own tents and then power on our equipment by setting up an electric circuit. Today we will confront a very big challenge for our sampling mission.

在珠峰地区采集气溶胶主要有两个挑战。一个就是从科学意义上讲，珠峰地区是一个较为清洁的地区，所以它的浓度比较低，不便于采集。第二个就是在 5200 米高海拔地区，我们都是自己搭帐篷，然后自己拉电。今天对于我们的采样任务是一个非常大的困难。

This morning, as usual I checked on our sampling task, but when I came over, I found that there was a power outage last night. It directly led to the failure of our sampling task last night. It failed.

今天早上我按时进行采样任务，但是过来的时候发现昨天晚上停电了，这样就导致昨天晚上我们的采样任务基本算是失败了。

So we need to pull another cable. Pulling this cable is a hard work. It took us about two days to get the electricity back, because if there is no electricity, we can't work at all.

所以我们也需要再重新拉一个电缆过来。拉这个电缆是个体力活。我们大概花了两天的时间弄电，因为在这个上面没有电的话，我们根本无法工作。

Finally, when the electricity came in the afternoon, we started to turn on our equipment. The electric power on the plateau does not meet our requirements. While we end up collecting less samples, at least we are still able to do something.

终于等到下午的时候来电了，我们就开始整理我们的仪器。确实高原上电功率达不到我们预期的要求，就可能是采样量会少一点，但至少能运行起来还是很高兴的。

The tent is relatively small so it is difficult to operate. But if we can get samples, it is still worth it. Now I need to go back and store these samples.

帐篷比较小，操作比较困难。但是如果能采到样品，这还是比较值得的。我现在回去需要放样品。

When we came up, there was a power outage, so we ended up staying at 5200m for 5 to 7 days. It means that our mission to 6300m has to be put aside for now. I have some regrets for not reaching 6300m but I'm sure there are opportunities in the future.

我们上来时就停电了，导致我们可能在 5200 米还要继续待上 5 到 7 天，所以这一次我们的 6300 米任务暂时会放一段落。这次不能上到 6300 米，我内心还是感到遗憾的，下次有机会再上了。

My major is environmental science. Regarding this major, let me quote a sentence from my senior's mother, "you are also a doctor, but you are the doctor who saves the whole earth." This quote left a deep impression on me. I am very happy that our work on environmental and atmospheric research can help the human race live in a better environment, and help save our earth.

针对我所学的环境科学专业，我引用我师姐母亲的一句话：你也是医生，但是你是拯救整个地球的医生。这句话我印象特别深刻。对于我们做环境大气科考的工作，为了整个人类能够居住一个更好的环境，对于整个地球有一点点的推动作用，我就感到非常的高兴。

Date: 2022-09-01

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/3yo-6yFa6T32IA3c-HvShA>

Text:

Could January's Tonga volcanic eruption lead to "Year without a Summer"?

年初汤加火山爆发是否会导致“无夏之年”？

The first episode (watch the video) mentioned that the eruption of Tonga volcano didn't contribute significantly to global warming. But some others claimed that the eruption could have a dramatic impact on Earth's climate, replicating the "Year without a Summer" in 1816.

在上集中，我们提到了汤加火山爆发并不会显著促进全球变暖（上集回顾）。但也有人提出另一个观点：汤加火山会导致气温的降低，复现 1816 的“无夏之年”。

In April 1815, a massive eruption of Mount Tambora in Indonesia was followed by a period of severe anomalies in the global climate. The ash and sulfur dioxide in the air caused unusually cold summers in many areas, reducing harvests and thus triggering famine.

在 1815 年 4 月，印度尼西亚坦博拉火山发生大爆发，全球气候在一段时间后出现严重反常。充斥在空中的火山灰和二氧化硫使许多地区夏天出现罕见低温，粮食收成减少，继而引发饥荒。

After this year's volcanic eruption in Tonga, would there be another "Year without a Summer"? In this video, **Professor Zhou Tianjun from the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences** gives us an answer. He clearly shows that the eruption of the Tongan volcano will not cause global climate change.

那么今年汤加火山爆发后，我们会迎来一个新的“无夏之年”吗？本期视频中，来自中国科学院大气物理研究所的周天军研究员清晰地告诉大家汤加火山爆发不会引起全球性的气候变化。

Nevertheless, volcanoes do give scientists plenty of inspiration: If volcanic eruptions can lower temperatures, injecting sulfate aerosol precursors into the stratosphere can be an effective way to cool the planet and reduce global warming. Professor Zhou also gave his opinion on this issue. If you want to learn more about volcanoes, check out this video!

但是，火山的确给了科学家们很多启发：如果火山爆发可以降低温度，那效仿火山爆发、将硫酸盐气溶胶前体注入平流层，似乎可以作为缓解地球“发烧”的一种手段。周老师对此也发表了一些看法。如果你想要了解更多与火山相关的知识，点开这个视频就对了！

In addition to the issue of volcanic activity, Professor Zhou recommends documentaries and books on the geology and climate of the Earth, such as the BBC documentary *Earth: The Power of the Planet*. He also encourages young students who are committed to protecting the atmosphere to choose atmospheric science as their major and join the frontline of protecting the Earth's environment.

除了与火山活动相关的问题，周老师还推荐了有关地球地质和气候的纪录片，例如 BBC 的纪录片《地球的力量》，以及一些书籍和论文，也鼓励未来将致力于保护大气环境的青年学子们选择大气科学专业，加入到保护地球环境的第一线中来。

This is the last episode of the volcano Q&A, so watch the video and check out the questions that were not answered in the first episode. Follow ScienceApe and stay tuned for more updates!

本视频为汤加火山问答系列的下集，快戳视频看看又有哪些新问题得到了解答。请持续关注 ScienceApe，更多精彩内容在路上！

5、全球高热，环保制冷技术能给未来的夏天降降温吗？

Date: 2022-07-29

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/xf1kF5oupNXSSDx8EWPuYg>

Text:

Can humans break the vicious cycle of "heating - cooling - heating"?

人类可以走出“升温-制冷-升温”的恶性循环吗？

When heat waves hit the planet, we all live on air conditioners. However, when machines are turned on, so is “cold crunch”. Then temperatures have hit a record high because of global warming. The currently available cooling depends on gas compression whose process releases large amounts of greenhouse gases. However, when the planet gets hot, we have to resort to cooling, then the planet gets hotter. Can humans break the vicious cycle of "heating - cooling - heating"?

热浪袭击全球，我们都依赖空调生存。但当我们启动制冷机器，“制冷危机”也就开始了。随之而来的是全球变暖引发的高温创造了新的历史记录。目前制冷主要依靠气体压缩技术，这种技术路径会释放大量的温室气体。然而，当地球变热，我们不得不需要制冷，然后地球会变得更热。人类到底能不能走出“升温-制冷-升温”的恶性循环呢？

Researchers at Hefei Institutes of Physical Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences find their way to fix the problem. They have innovatively achieved a great cooling effect using n-alkanes, a common and easy-obtained material, through an efficient, green and economical way.

By testing n-alkanes and putting it under certain hydrostatic pressure to trigger its phase change from solid to liquid, they find the inner structure of the material get dramatically changed, then the cooling effect takes place. The whole process has been gone through without any gas emission, let alone the greenhouse gases.

中国科学院合肥物质科学研究院的科学家们找到了方法来应对这一问题。他们创新地采用了一种高效、绿色且经济的方式在一种普通易得的正构烷烃材料中实现了非常优越的制冷效应。他们测试筛选出正构烷烃并将其置于静水压下来驱动材料发生从固体到液体的相变。物质内部结构发生巨大变化，制冷效应也产生了。整个实现过程，没有任何气体排放，更别说温室气体排放了。

This new path ignites our imagination about the future. When it is brought into real life, what would a cool and eco-friendly summer be like? Let's wait and see.

这种新的路径点燃了我们对未来的憧憬和想象。当技术成熟到可以应用于实际生活之后，凉爽而又环保的夏季会是什么样的呢？让我们拭目以待吧。

6、“巅峰使命”必达，“第三极”科考如何助力破译地球密码？

Date: 2022-06-23

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/qZrPp349uQZ0jLFGuop9A>

Text:

Why should we study the Third Pole?

我们为什么要研究“第三极”？

We all know the South and the North Pole, but do you know there is a "Third Pole" in the world? It is the Tibetan Plateau (TP). It has the same frigid temperatures as those of the North and South Pole, and most of its places are uninhabited as those of the North and South Pole, too.

Having the world's highest mountain, Mount Qomolangma, the Third Pole is the source of 10 more major rivers in Asia, dotted with tens of thousands of glaciers. It acts as the Asian Water

Tower by holding the largest ice mass outside the polar regions, supplying fresh water to over 1.4 billion people downstream in Asia.

我们都知道南极和北极，但你知道世界上还有“第三极”吗？青藏高原就是这个“第三极”。它的气温与南北极同样寒冷，并与南北极一样大多数地方渺无人烟。青藏高原拥有世界最高的山峰——珠穆朗玛峰，是亚洲主要十几条河流的发源地，几万条冰川点缀其中。此外，青藏高原拥有极地外最大的冰储量，作为“亚洲水塔”，为下游超过 14 亿人口提供淡水。

The Tibetan Plateau is the highest plateau on Earth. It plays an important role in influencing the atmospheric circulation, surface energy budget, ecology, weather, and climate. Scientists are racing to understand the Third Pole, because just like North Pole and South Pole, the Tibetan Plateau, is also extremely vulnerable to climate change.

青藏高原是地球上最高的高原。它在影响大气环流、地表能量收支、生态、天气和气候方面发挥着重要作用。科学家们正在争分夺秒地研究和了解“第三极”，因为就像北极和南极一样，青藏高原也极易受到气候变化的影响。

In the past few decades, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has been devoted to an interdisciplinary study led by the world's top scientists, with relevant results published in the special issue of "Advances in Atmospheric Sciences" released this June (click "Read More" to download).

The study relies on advancements in in-situ observations, satellite, remote sensing technology and supercomputers, providing a detailed analysis of observational and modeling data to help us better understand the vital role of the Third Pole plays in global climate. Want more information? Click the video above right now!

在过去几十年间，中国科学院开展了由世界顶尖科学家所引领的跨领域研究，部分成果集中在今年 6 月发布的《大气科学进展》“第三极”专刊中（点击“阅读原文”下载）。论文依靠实地观测和卫星、遥感、超级计算机等先进科技，对观测和模拟数据进行了详尽分析，帮助我们更好地理解“世界第三极”在全球气候中扮演的重要角色。想了解“第三极”科考更多精彩内容？快点开本文视频观看吧！

7、两颗脉冲星的来电，你能听出区别吗？

Date: 2022-06-02

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/ovjqFfZgoL2KbNoErxsVWQ>

Text:

**Can you tell the difference between M3D and the new-found M3E by listening to
their sounds generated from real FAST data?**

M3D 和新发现的 M3E，这两颗脉冲星有什么区别，你能听出来吗？

From the globular cluster M3, a stream of mysterious signals were received for years.

多年来，人类从球状星团 M3 持续接收到神秘信号。

By analyzing the signals detected by FAST in recent years, scientists have found a pulsar, namely J1342+2822E or M3E. Its spinning period is VERY close to another previously known pulsar in the same globular cluster!

通过分析“天眼”FAST 近些年探测到的信号，科学家们发现了一颗脉冲星——J1342+2822E 或 M3E。这颗新近发现的脉冲星的自转周期与同一球状星团 M3 中另一颗已知脉冲星非常接近。

Come and try to tell them apart by listening to the “signals” (Audio converted from astronomical data) in the video above!

Credit: Dr. PAN Zhichen, associate professor from The National Astronomical Observatories, CAS

快打开上面的视频，仔细聆听两颗脉冲星的“信号”（由天文数据转化而来），看看你能不能分辨出它们来。

感谢顾问科学家：中国科学院国家天文台副研究员潘之辰博士

Messier 3: a globular cluster of stars in the northern constellation of Canes Venatici

M3: 坐落在猎犬座北部的球状星系

Pulsar: a highly magnetized rotating neutron star

脉冲星：高度磁化的旋转中子星

FAST: the world's largest filled aperture radio telescope (nicknamed Tianyan) located in Guizhou, China

FAST: 世界最大的连续孔径射电望远镜，又名"天眼"，坐落在中国贵州

8、北京城里有座气象塔，为了我们的岁月静好它做了哪些努力？

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/1neM3FTA-V4KjLxBuVIjkQ>

Text:

Do you know what a meteorological tower located in the downtown area can do?

你知道矗立于城市中的气象塔有什么功能吗？

Higher than the Eiffel Tower, the 325-meter-tall Meteorological Tower has stood on Beijing's North 3rd Ring Road for over 40 years, witnessing the urbanization of this time-honored city. Seeing it quietly stand there day and night, you may fail to realize it is a true workaholic.

一座比埃菲尔铁塔还高的气象塔（325米高）坐落于北京北三环已经40多个年头，见证了这座历史文化名城的城市化进程。看着这座塔日日夜夜稳稳当当地矗立在北京一隅，完全是一副岁月静好的模样，你可能想象不到它其实是个不折不扣，如假包换的工作狂。

With its mast-like shape and adequate ventilation, this 15-level tower has continuously provided accurate meteorological data and real-time photos, monitoring meteorological elements, air pollutants, greenhouse gases to assist humans in addressing climate change and atmospheric pollution.

这座拥有良好通风，以等边三角形为截面的15层高塔，几十年如一日持续提供准确的气象数据和实时照片，监测着气象要素、大气污染物和温室气体，帮助人类应对气候变化和大气污染带来的问题。

In the 1970s, Beijing Meteorological Tower was planned and constructed by Institute of Atmospheric Physics (IAP), Chinese Academy of Sciences, which has also been responsible for the operation and maintenance of the tower. Want to know more about it? Click on the picture to take a closer look!

20世纪70年代，中国科学院大气物理研究所组织规划和建造了北京气象塔，并且一直负责塔的日常运营和维护工作。想要了解更多相关内容？快点开图片，与这座脚踏实地，仰望星空的气象塔亲密接触一下。

9、科技全面助力“双碳”目标，中科院制定了什么创新蓝图？

Website: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/naFr7V6qsKkS6KyYa36DsA>

Text:

If carbon is a mixed blessing, how can we make full use of it without being cursed?

我们如何才能充分利用碳带来的好处又同时将其负面影响最小化呢？

As our environmental enemy and life helpmate, carbon compounds like CO₂ may further eat away at our air, life, and our precious earth, while with scientific help, CO₂ can be used as necessary ingredients for green energy and even food production. We need carbon, but we need to use it properly.

亦敌亦友，我们对碳元素总是又爱又恨。碳元素构成的二氧化碳不断侵蚀着我们的空气、生活与宝贵的地球环境；但在科学的帮助下，二氧化碳也可以作为绿色能源乃至食品转换与生产的必要成分。我们需要碳，但我们更需要正确地使用它。

With the release of the Carbon Emissions Action Plan, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) is gearing up with enlightening initiatives to provide strong scientific and technological support for a greener world. For the following decades, eight major initiatives will be laid out for the realization of the country's carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060.

- (1)strategic research on science and technology,
- (2)cross-cutting innovation in basic and frontier areas,
- (3)breakthroughs in key and core technologies,
- (4)the comprehensive demonstration of new technologies,
- (5)support for talent cultivation,
- (6)support for international cooperation,
- (7)the improvement of the innovation system and its capacity,
- (8)the scientific popularization of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.

近日，中国科学院发布《科技支撑碳达峰碳中和战略行动计划》，提出了多项启发性科学举措，为建设低碳绿色经济社会提供强有力的科技支持。在接下来的几十年里，围绕国家“双碳”目标，即在2030年和2060年分别实现“碳达峰”和“碳中和”目标，中国科学院将统筹推进以下八大行动：

- (1)科技战略研究行动；
- (2)基础前沿交叉创新行动；
- (3)关键核心技术突破行动；
- (4)新技术综合示范行动；
- (5)人才支持培育行动；
- (6)国际合作支撑行动；
- (7)创新体系能力提升行动；
- (8)双碳科普行动。

To fully establish a green, low-carbon and circular economy and a sustainable society, scientists are working at full stretch. Click on the picture to learn more about the Carbon Emissions Action Plan of CAS.

为充分推动绿色低碳循环经济的发展，促进社会可持续发展，科学家们正在全力以赴积极行动！点击图片，了解更多关于中科院“双碳”行动计划的内容。

二、南京师范大学官方英文网站新闻稿撰写

1、All schools of NNU go all out to welcome the freshmen

Date: September 26, 2020

By: Dongyang Wu & Jing Wang

Website: <https://en.njnu.edu.cn/news/all-schools-of-nnu-go-all-out-to-welcome-the-freshmen>

On September 16, 2020, Nanjing Normal University opened up their doors for the freshmen, and all 28 schools in NNU set up a special welcome spot for the new students.

Apart from two formal reception booths at the gates of the Xianlin Campus and the Suiyuan Campus, the different schools of NNU also set up their own welcome spots, which were very unique and contained the features of their disciplines.

The School of Foreign Languages and Cultures has a tradition for freshmen. Volunteers were waiting in front of the Huacheng Building, and new students were able to learn a sentence in one of seven languages they were interested in. The sentence meant “welcome to the university” in English, and this offered freshmen a chance to touch a totally new language and a new world.

And there was something new, of course. This year seniors prepared adorable succulents for the freshmen, and everyone could take a succulent home for free. ‘The small succulent was quite lovely and seemed petite, but it had strong energy. “The color green also stands for new life, and these are our good wishes,” said a volunteer from the student union.

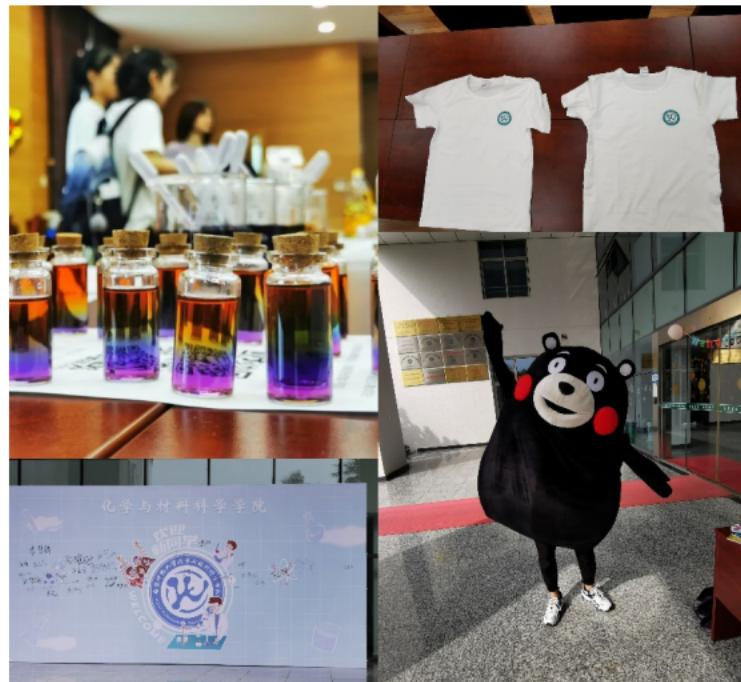


(Photos provided by Dongyang Wu and Jing Wang)

A volunteer from School of Chemistry and Materials Science introduced their preparation for the freshmen, ‘Firstly, we decorated a conference hall as the welcome spot and we have prepared five chemical experiments for the new students, for them to better understand our discipline.’

There was also a signature wall erected in the front of Huaxing Building, which showed the emblem of the School of Chemistry and Materials Science. The volunteer said, “Our schoolmate

also dressed in the costume of Kumamon, which is a cute cartoon bear image from Japan. The new students can hug him and take a photo and we hope this will be an amiable friend for them.”



(Photos provided by Dongyang Wu and Jing Wang)

The School of Life Sciences was located at North Xianlian Campus, for their “new friends”, the school union set up a booth in the Xingzhi Building to distribute the school cards and lead them to visit the newly opened specimen museum.

Kexin Gao, a senior student from The School of Life Sciences introduced this museum. “All the specimens are made from real animal cadavers. We have a lion, snake, panther, vulture and more. We will invite every freshman to visit it, and the volunteers will serve as guides to introduce how we made them, as specimen-making and anatomy are very important in our courses.”



(Photos provided by Dongyang Wu and Jing Wang)

For the School of Fine Arts, the students are adept at design and handcraft, so the seniors made a lot of exquisite handiwork as presents. The volunteer introduced that they have their own club in the school, and as professional students, they have a lot of things to do. Moreover, freshmen also have the chance to DIY. They can make pendants with their own hands and this work will belong to themselves.

To help the students with economic problems, NNU has set up a “green channel” to provide a loan in case they are unable to afford the tuition, and in Xianlin Campus the agency is in the Fangfei Building.



(Photos provided by Dongyang Wu and Jing Wang)

A representative for the “green channel” said, “Any student who is from a family with financial difficulties can apply for a loan. But we will strictly assess his family condition, including the loan application. We will approve it on a case-by-case basis to make sure that students who are in real trouble can get the help they need.”



(Photos provided by Dongyang Wu and Jing Wang)

The “green channel” also provided a gift bag for each student who applied for this program. It included soap, shampoo, a plug board and some stationary, all of which are very useful and essential for college life.

On the Suiyuan Campus, since there were both graduates and undergraduates, the process was a little bit different. Thus, the volunteers on the Suiyuan Campus were divided into two lines, one for each. A counselor from the School of music introduced their distinct welcoming lecture for freshmen, which was given by a famous musician and teacher. Students will also learn the school anthem as students majoring in music. Then for the students who have economic problems, besides the gift bag from the green channel, the School of Music will also provide one more, with daily necessities in it.



(Photos provided by Jing Wang)

2、A Diligent Educator in Modern Economics: through Professor Li's Career of 30 years

Date: May 11, 2020

By: Dongyang Wu

Website:<https://en.njnu.edu.cn/news/a-diligent-educator-in-modern-economics-through-professor-lis-career-of-30-years>

Professor Zhengjun Li is the scholar who first introduced Gorden Tullock's economic theory of rent-seeking into China during his graduate studies, which involves seeking to increase one's share of existing wealth without creating new wealth. After graduation, Professor Li devoted himself to education. After 30 years of teaching, he accumulated a mountain of lecture notes about western economics, which he recently published as a textbook in economics.



(The textbooks edited by Professor Li; photo provided by China Renmin University Press)

When mentioning Professor Li's elective course “An Exploration in Economics”, Xiuru Deng, a junior student from the School of Law, exclaimed “His course is demanding, but well-prepared. I took it in my freshman year, and now I can still recall the theory of surplus value. He delivered it in a very funny way”. Even during the self-quarantine time, there were still more than 300 people attending this elective course online, and half of them were teachers from different universities. All of them studied assiduously. Deng said, “It’s too hard to find another professor who teaches as diligently as him.”

“Absolutely, every student is interested in learning, so if teachers want to maintain their interest, they must have it first,” said Professor Li, when he talked about why his students were so active in his class. He advocated students to spontaneously participate in the class by incorporating the Flipped Classroom Model, and discussed academic questions with them in his spare time.” Sometimes, I ask myself, what kind of education do I want for my own children if they sit in my classroom. My confusion about teaching evaporated when thinking over this, then I willingly sacrificed a lot for teaching.”



(Professor Li is giving a lecture; photo provided by an anonymous student of his)

Professor Li is also a fan of Chinese literature. He combined Dream in the Red Chamber, a Chinese renowned classical novel, with his economic course, for he considered those two subjects shared a same research object – the society, but in different measures. In his course “Introduction to Economics”, he explained the term “economy” by asking students to reread Dream in the Red Chamber, where they could find a proper context for the term. In addition, “economy” means household management in ancient Greek, which is also the main theme of this book. Through reading, students could deepen their understanding of the consistency and difference in “household management” between the east and the west, and they also know how traditional societies solve economic problems. “It’s totally new for us to see Economics from such a special perspective,” said Xinzhu Zhang, a student from the School of Business.



(Professor Li is giving an online course for one Chinese and two Italian students; photo provided by Lizhi News)

Some foreign students also chose Professor Li as their graduate advisor, and this was a new challenge for him in his career. After several semesters’ exploration, he found out two common features of them: lack of a basic knowledge in economics and a poor foundation in the Chinese language. In order to help them overcome those difficulties, Professor Li required them to submit reading reports of an assigned economic theory book on a weekly basis. He inspected their reading through the online course and helped them to ensure every word made sense. “I’m looking forward to a new graduation standard for foreign graduates as soon as possible, for it will help us to improve education equality and avoid academic fraud,” Professor Li summarized.

3、Lamenting Over the Past, Marching into the Future— National Memorial Day

Date: December 20, 2019

By: Dongyang Wu

Website:<http://en.njnu.edu.cn/news/lamenting-over-the-past-marching-into-the-future-national-memorial-day>

At one past ten on the morning of December 13, 2019, air-raid sirens wailed across Nanjing city. Faculty members and students of Nanjing Normal University, stood still and fell silent to lament over the victims of the Nanjing Massacre and all those who suffered from the aggression by Japanese invaders during World War II, to bear in mind the grave disaster the war brought to the Chinese people, and to express their deep condolences to the victims of the Nanjing Massacre.

At three o’clock on the afternoon of December 12, 2019, the day before the National Memorial

Day, NNU held a memorial service in Jingwen Square that many students passing-by spontaneously attended. To start the service, two students from the Speaking and Recitation Association recited the "Declaration of Peace". Their sonorous and powerful words were full of deep feeling, and imbued with solemnity and strength. They called on all the students present to forge ahead into the future keeping the history leading up to this moment in mind and to spread the message of peace.



(Photo provided by MY Studios)

After the opening ceremony, some students released doves of peace, and the leaders of NNU and the teacher and student representatives presented white flowers to pay tribute to the victims. Vice President Youlian Sun, the host of this event, appealed to NNU students not to forget the national tragedy and this miserable chapter of China's history. She hoped that students would cherish today's hard-won happy and peaceful life.



(Photo provided by MY Studios)

Along with the memorial service, the School of Fine Arts held a painting and calligraphy exhibition in Jinwen Square, entitled "Remember the Blood, Cherish the Peace", where hundreds of fine works about the Nanjing Massacre were presented, attracting many teachers and students to come forward and appreciate them.



(Photo provided by NNU student photographer Dongyang Wu)

On this National Memorial Day, 160 students from NNU also took part in the State Memorial Service held at the Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders. On behalf of NNU, Wei Sun and Jing Wang, two sophomores from the School of Foreign Languages and Cultures, attended the State Memorial Service and they later recalled that “in the hall people gathered from all walks of life standing quietly and solemnly, dressed all in black or in military uniforms, not only grieving for the national tragedy, but also passing on the strong will to defend our nation’s independence.”

4、Nanjing Normal University joined the Belle II International Collaboration

Date: November 25, 2019

By: Dongyang Wu

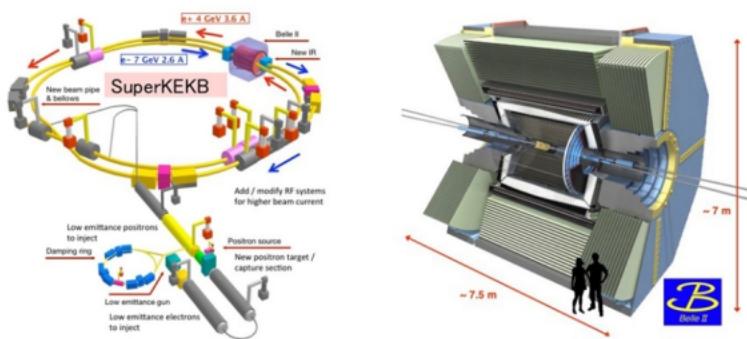
Website:<https://en.njnu.edu.cn/news/nanjing-normal-university-joined-the-belle-ii-international-collaboration?xfozRgNU4hSM=1674024463639>

From October 18-25, 2019, the Belle II 34th Collaboration meeting was held in Japan, and Nanjing Normal University (NNU) became its ninth Chinese member. Professor Kai Yi (contact person) and Associate Professor Bin Zhong from the School of Physics and Technology are the first two members from NNU.

Professor Kai Yi, together with Associate Professor Bin Zhong led NNU to join the Belle II International Collaboration, and formed the NNU PPNP group, which is now more advanced in theoretical physics research than in experimental research. They reached out to the previous existing Chinese Belle II groups and got their strong support, especially in hardware development. For instance, the Belle II team at Fudan University extended their hands to NNU by helping them join the Belle II KLM (K-long and muon) detector project. All Chinese Belle II groups together helped NNU to join the Belle II collaboration in various aspects.



Professor Kai Yi (left) and Associate Professor Bin Zhong (right)



A model of SuperKEKB, picture provided by Belle II

When asked about the status of the Nanjing Normal University particle physics program Professor Kai Yi replied, “The Particle Physics and Nuclear Physics (PPNP) group in the School of Physics and Technology at Nanjing Normal University (NNU) is an established group with 16 faculty members and 32 postdocs and postgraduate students. The group is composed of two teams – the theory team and the experiment team. The theory team has made significant contributions to B meson physics, hadron physics, as well as physics beyond the standard model. The recent achievements in hadron physics include, for example, a successful prediction of the exotic hadron--Pc (4312) state and the double-peak structure at the position of exotic hadron--Pc (4450) state which was confirmed by the LHCb experiment. The experiment team joined the Beijing Electron-Positron Collider experiment, and made corresponding contributions to the experiment since it became a formal member of the BES III collaboration in 2005.”

NNU will start its work at Belle II from an experimental work aspect, in another words, it will provide service work for the collaboration. As a starting point, NNU will participate in the maintenance of the KLM system through taking expert shifts, and then participating in the possible upgrade of this sub-system with responsibility for a specific project.

As for research projects, NNU is planning to conduct research in exotic hadron physics and search for new physics through rare processes by taking advantage of Prof Yi's rich experience in these topics. He participated in the confirmation of X (3872) particle at CDF. As a main contributor, he discovered exotic particles at CDF—initially called Y (4140) and Y (4274), and now called chi_c (4140) and chi_c (4274).



Photo provided by Belle II

The Belle II is an experiment at the SuperKEKB accelerator in Japan aiming to solve this great mystery of particle physics. From 1998 to 2010, KEK, the Japanese High-Energy Accelerator Research Organisation, operated KEKB, a 3 km circumference asymmetric electron-positron collider thereby reaching the world record in instantaneous luminosity of $2.1 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$. The beam energies were chosen so that in the collisions large numbers of B-anti-B meson pairs were produced, and hence the facility is also known as a B factory.

An upgrade of both the accelerator and detector of the Belle experiment started in 2010, which was also the start of the Belle II experiment. The Belle II accelerator (SuperKEKB) was designed to achieve peak luminosity at a factor of forty times higher than the Belle accelerator, and all the Belle II sub-detectors have been upgraded to have a much better performance. The Belle II experiment, one of the intensity frontiers in the world, started to take data this spring.

The Belle II collaboration has about 1000 collaborators from more than 100 institutions in 26 different countries; each member contributes to the experiment in a collaborative manner through various efforts. For instance, by constructing part of the detectors, coordinating detector or data analysis work, reviewing collaboration papers, as well as performing data analysis.

5. International Culture Day: “Face the World, Embrace the Future”

Date: November 26, 2019

By: Sijia Chen & Dongyang Wu

Website: <https://en.njnu.edu.cn/news/international-culture-day-face-the-world-embrace-the-future>



On the afternoon of Saturday, November 16, 2019, various international students of different nationalities, filled Jingwen Square with passionate music, delicious cuisines and exquisite crafts from their own countries to celebrate this very event — 8th Nanjing Normal University International Culture Day.

“Face the world, embrace the future” was the theme of the 2019 NNU International Culture Day, which is hosted by the International Exchange Office in November every year to give international students a chance to introduce their national cultures, and assist in breaking down the culture barriers among students.

The festivities commenced with a greeting by five hosts announcing the opening of the festival, all of them coming from different nations: China, Russia, Malaysia, Ukraine and Korea. Then there were live shows performed on the central stage. The showcase of performances included Chinese Kung Fu, Turkmenistan’s national dance the Kushdepdi, Mongolian songs and several cultural shows representing other countries.

The International Bazaar was the highlight of this festival. A total of 40 red tents representing 40 countries were put up in the square. International students decorated their tents with distinctive elements of their own countries including maps, pictures, local food and folk costumes. They also introduced their local culture and taught interesting games to those visiting the booths. Thousands of students and teachers nearby were attracted to this wonderful event.

International students who participated in the International Cultural Day activity were all very hospitable and passionate. Standing beside the display booth of Belarus was Maryia, a graduate student at NNU, majoring in Tourism Management. She grinned at every visitor who stopped by to listen to her detailed introduction to her country and its culture. “These are the pictures of the cities in my country. Those are the foods! Chocolates, sweets and pancakes, they are all the best!” She seemed to have enjoyed the event very much. “I think this activity helps me to engage more with other cultures and meet more friends,” she said.



Photo provided by NNU student photographer Haikun Huang

At the display booth of Tajikistan, an international student, Yang Guang, invited people to taste traditional Tajik food, especially dry food like nuts and dehydrated fruits. At the same time, he felt it was quite a pity for not being able to bring his favorite Tajik food. “If it were possible, I would have loved to bring my national food ‘Osh’ here, which is definitely loved by every Tajik citizen.” Besides the food, he also introduced his country’s traditional handmade carpets, the different meaning of the three colors of the Tajik national flag, and the coins of Tajikistan, which had been placed in an attractive pattern on the table.

When asked what he thought of this activity, Kenji Yamada, from New York City, said the atmosphere of this event was much like that of his hometown, where people come from different countries and speak different languages, but can integrate well with each other. “America is a relatively young country, and the people who live there come from different cultures and share different values. So it is unfair to show only one or two aspects of American culture,” he explained. That was probably why at the display booth of America, there existed a variety of things that showed different dimensions of American culture: maps, cowboy pictures, fast foods, pop music and so on.

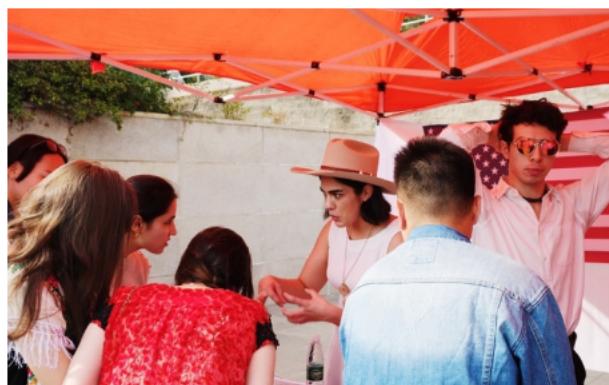


Photo provided by NNU News Media Organization

For Toure Amadou Ibrahim from Mali, this is his first year in China, but he has already started to love this place and is eager to introduce more about his own motherland to the Chinese people. At Mali’s display booth, a steaming pot full of rice was surrounded by all kinds of traditional foods of Mali, including fish, banana and juice. “These are all cooked in the traditional African way!” He told us with great excitement. Some traditional Malian clothes with different colors and patterns were also on exhibition, waiting for people to touch them or try them on.

Lots of students who passed by were attracted not only by the hustle and bustle, but also by the hundreds of foreign students with whom they could communicate with about different cultures to gain a better understanding. Yihan Cao, a student from the School of Foreign languages and Cultures, said, “This whole activity is wonderful! I took part in some interesting activities and have gotten to know and taste many delicious foreign foods! More importantly, it gives me a great opportunity to get to know some foreign friends, talk with them and exchange our ideas.”

6、Literary critic Yongyi Zhang offers a different perspective in interpreting Jiangnan culture

Date: October 28, 2019

By: Qiumin Fei & Dongyang Wu

Website:<https://en.njnu.edu.cn/news/literary-critic-yongyi-zhang-offers-a-different-perspective-in-interpreting-jiangnan-culture>

On October 24th, 2019, a lecture on Jiangnan culture (江南文化) given by Yongyi Zhang was held on the Suiyuan Campus. NNU's School of Chinese Language and Literature organized the Suiyuan Art Forum, where a series of lectures were hosted. This time, literary critic and scholar Yongyi Zhang, specialized in Jiangnan culture, shared his original ideas with students and provided insights into Jiangnan culture.

During the lecture, scholar Yongyi Zhang mainly focused on four aspects: the location of Jiangnan, the relationship between Jiangnan and its waters, the three points forming Jiangnan culture and the scenery of the ancient riverside towns.



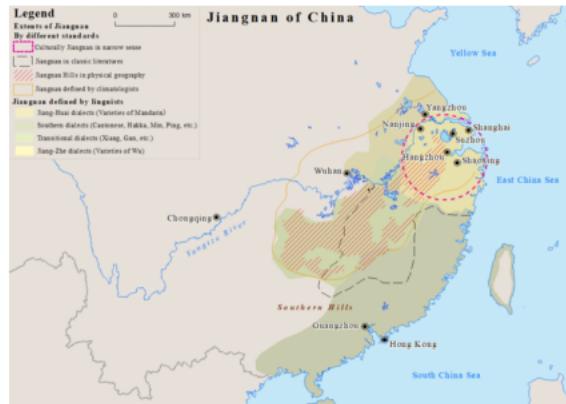
Photo provided by NNU student photographer Yue Yu

In the beginning of the lecture, scholar Yongyi Zhang pointed out that the location of Jiangnan was not the same for all: literally speaking, it refers to the area south of the Yangtze River, while geographically speaking, it embraces the area between the south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and the northern part of the Qiantang River. Then scholar Zhang revealed the relationship between Jiangnan and its waters by quoting stories, history and displaying a map of the geography of the area.

As to the three points that form Jiangnan culture, scholar Zhang gave an interpretation full of sparkle and originality. Yue Yu, a graduate student majoring in drama and film studies, expressed her understandings after Yongyi Zhang's enlightenment: "Born in Nanjing, I have been deeply influenced by Jiangnan culture since I was young. And scholar Zhang encouraged us to dig deeper into the core of culture with our emotions and soul."

Scholar Zhang also emphasized the importance of the ancient water towns, where many traditional

delicacies and customs are still prevalent. And he added, “visiting the towns and tasting the local food can build a bridge for people to link their souls to the culture; moreover, the towns are a treasure to be explored, and one could not study Jiangnan culture without visiting those ancient water towns.”



A map of Jiangnan of China, picture provided by wikipedia

When asked about his inspiration for studying Jiangnan culture, scholar Zhang replied that he was born in Northern Jiangsu Province (the north of the Yangtze River, not belonging to the area of Jiangnan), but he studied and lived in Nanjing, so Jiangnan can be called his second hometown. Fascinated with the culture in his new hometown, he spent most of his spare time researching Jiangnan culture, and wrote two academic monographs on this subject.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Hui Wang, a professor from the Drama and Film Studies Department, observed that, “scholar Yongyi Zhang has portrayed a panorama of Jiangnan for us. No matter where our students from, they will now have a better understanding of Jiangnan!”

三、社交媒体运营文案

1、诺奖街头采访策划文案（Facebook）

① On the second day of this year's Nobel Prize award ceremony, we celebrated the award to the laureate(s) of the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics.

Come to know more about the contributions of the founder of the Nobel Prize.

Do you know which scientific invention helped Alfred Nobel accumulate wealth for the establishment of the Nobel Prize?

Who is the oldest winner of a Nobel Prize?

Find out who is the “expert” in the stories behind the Nobel Prize in this video.

#NobelPrize

ScienceApe
2022年10月4日 ·

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#NobelPrize

② The laureates of this year's Nobel Prize will be announced at the award ceremony held at Konserthuset Stockholm (the Stockholm Concert Hall) from today until Friday.

In addition to the Prize for Physiology or Medicine, which prizes are included in the Nobel Prize category? Is there a Nobel Prize for Mathematics?

How many Nobel laureates do you know?

Check out the video to see what answers people give!

Let's wait and see who will win the Nobel Prize in Physics tomorrow.

2、全钒液流文案（Facebook）

💡 Can you imagine a power station turning into a bank where we can deposit and withdraw power whenever we want to?

⚡️ China recently has a large-scale flow battery energy storage station connected to the grid in Dalian.

🔋 It applies the vanadium flow battery (VFB) technology, which is promising in the field of energy storage because of its long-life expectancy, high security, environmentally-friendly nature, and many other unparalleled advantages.

🔍 Click on the image below to figure out how this magical “power bank” works!

#renewableenergy #sustainabledevelopment

Learn more: <https://www.eurekalert.org/news-releases/966080>

credit: Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (DICP), Chinese Academy of Sciences

ScienceApe
2022年9月30日

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credit: Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (DICP), Chinese Academy of Sciences

3、西南地区远古鱼化石文案

Have you ever wondered how humans evolve from fish?

Chinese scientists recently found an important missing part of the puzzle.

Silurian Fish Fossils from Guizhou and Chongqing in China reveal the rise of vertebrates with jawbones.

Being the crucial "missing link" from fish to human, these fossils tell us that much of our body parts can be traced back to the ancient fish, some 440 million years ago.

Click on the pic and meet our earliest common ancestors!

#fossil #fish

Learn more:

The oldest complete jawed vertebrates from the early Silurian of China

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05136-8>

Galeaspis anatomy and the origin of vertebrate paired appendages

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04897-6>

The oldest gnathostome teeth

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05166-2>

Spiny chondrichthyan from the lower Silurian of South China

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05233-8>

Credit: Dr. Zhu Min and his colleagues from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology

picture credit: NICE Tech, ScienceApe

4、小熊猫科普文案

Have you watched Pixar Animation Studio's new cartoon "Turning Red"?

The red panda in the movie really catches our eye.

When they are in danger, they will stand on their feet and raise their hands.

Are they trying to act cute or having other purpose?

Click on the pic to learn more.

P.S. The global red panda population has shrunk significantly during the last 2 decades mainly due to habitat loss. If we want to ensure the sustainable propagation of these loveable animals, conservation is the key.

#internationalredpandaday #Turningred #redpanda

5、中秋节月球冷知识科普文案

Do you know how long a day on the Moon is?

Answer: Nearly a whole month here on Earth (27.32 days)!

This is because the Moon rotates much more slowly than Earth does.

- 👉 Take a look at the animation below to understand the rotation of the Moon.
- 👉 Don't forget to go outside and see the magnificent view of the full moon on Saturday night!
- 👉 We wish you and your family a happy Mid-Autumn Festival!

#moon #MidAutumnFestival

6、拉索高能探测器文案

- 👉 Do you know about cosmic rays and the way to capture them?
- 👉 Cosmic rays are a bunch of high-energy particles from outer space.
- 👉 They are invisible and hard to detect, but they carry many secrets of the universe.
- 👉 Therefore, scientists have built so far the largest and most sensitive cosmic ray detector in southwestern China. Its name is "LHAASO", short for Large High Altitude Air Shower Observatory. Its duty is to capture and analyse the cosmic rays.
- 👉 Hope "LHAASO" can help us unveil the secrets of the universe in the near future.
- 👉 Click on the pic to know more.

#universe #astronomy

7、红背蜘蛛双脉冲星科普文案

- 👉 Do you know there're many invisible stars in the universe?
- 👉 Scientists find shadowed pulsar binary system NGC 6397B with the longest orbit period among all eclipsing binary systems in globular clusters.
- 👉 The eclipsing process of the pulsar binary star NGC 6397B is vividly likened to a female redback spider eating a male spider.
- 👉 This discovery makes critical contributions to a deeper understanding of globular cluster evolution.
- 👉 There may be a large number of faint and long-term radio-quiet binary pulsar systems in core-collapsed globular clusters.
- 👉 Click the picture to know more details.

👉 Learn more: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.3847/2041-8213/ac81c3>

#universe #pulsar

8、非二氧化碳温室气体科普文案

- ❓ When we talk about global warming, what comes into your mind?
- 👉 CO₂? It's true that #CO₂ serves as an accelerator in the climate change, but don't forget other members of the greenhouse gases family.
- 👉 For example, cows burps generate CH₄, a non-negligible cause of global warming. 🌱
- 👉 In fact, non-CO₂ GHGs accounted for 27.5% of the global total CO₂ eq.* emissions in 2018.
- 👉 environment

👉 Learn more:

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.10871>

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00376-021-1313-6>

*A CO₂ equivalent (CO₂ eq.) is a unit of measurement used to standardise the climate effects of various greenhouse gases.

9、蚊子吸血科普文案

- ☒ Mosquitoes are really annoying not only for buzzing noises, but also for their bites, especially in summer.
- ☒ We've been fighting against lady mosquitoes for a long time, while being lenient to their husbands, which feed on juices of plants

⚠ Why aren't male mosquitoes interested in your blood? Scientists found it may be associated with their mouthparts.

#UnknownFacts #mosquito

10、第三极科考纪录片 Facebook 文案

❓ We all know the South and the North Pole, but do you know there is a "Third Pole" in the world?

⛰ It is the Tibetan Plateau (TP). It has the same frigid temperatures as those of the North and South Pole, and most of its places are uninhabited as those of the North and South Pole, too.

⛰ The Tibetan Plateau is the highest plateau on Earth. It plays an important role in influencing the atmospheric circulation, surface energy budget, ecology, weather, and climate.

👀 In the past few decades, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has been devoted to an interdisciplinary study led by the world's top scientists, with relevant results published in the special issue of "Advances in Atmospheric Sciences" released this June.

👉 Learn more:

<https://link.springer.com/jou.../376/volumes-and-issues/39-7>

11、老虎毛色科普图文案

❓ What's the colour of a tiger in your eyes? Do you know that tigers are also good "pretenders"?

🐯 As one of the top predators in the world, tiger usually wears deep orange coats with black stripes, which seems to somewhat "stand out" in the grasslands, forests or jungles.

🐯 Actually, it can be a brilliant camouflage for the prey may see it in a completely different way.

#animals

12、微拟球藻动画文案

❓ What's your favourite food?

🌿 For some marine microalgae, the answer is CO₂.

♻ They eat CO₂ and turn it into clean energy by photosynthesis.

✓ Scientists are now using gene editing to help them digest better.

🔋 In the near future, a real power "plant" under the sea would probably become a reality.

👉 Watch this cartoon to see more.

#ecofriendly #sustainability #technology

Credit: Single-Cell Center, Qingdao Institute of Bioenergy and Bioprocess Technology, CAS

Learn more:

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-29337-x>

<http://english.qibebt.cas.cn/>

13、气球火箭发射器科普文案

🚀 Do you know balloons can work as rocket launching platform?

🚀 The ground test of China's sounding rocket launch completed, with high-altitude balloons acting as launching platforms in Lenghu Town, Qinghai Province on April 24.

🎈 This is the world's first test launch of a sounding rocket from an aerostat.

🎈 In this test launch, the rocket reached the expected flight altitude, and the data recovery was stable and successful, which made breakthroughs to atmospheric physics research and high-altitude detection methods.

😊 In May, there will be a full-system launch test. Let's look forward together!

#balloons #rocket

14、小狗体现科普文案

#unknownfacts

✍ What size of dogs do you prefer?

🐶 Maybe for dog-lovers, size does not matter. But for our lovely pet, size is a big thing.

🐕 The recent scientific research indicates that the lifespan of dog connects with its size.

🤔 So, can you guess who lives longer, Chihuahua or Great Dane?

👉 Click here to get the answer.

#pet

15、北京气象塔科普文案

🗼 Higher than the Eiffel Tower, the 325-meter-tall Meteorological Tower has stood in #Beijing for over 40 years and witnessed the urbanization of this time-honored city.

😴 Seeing it quietly stand there day and night, you may fail to realize it is a true workaholic.

💪 It works extremely hard to monitor meteorological elements, air pollutants, greenhouse gases to assist humans in addressing climate change and atmospheric pollution.

👉 Want to know more about the tower? Click on the picture to take a closer look!

➡ Learn more: <http://view.iap.ac.cn:8080/imageview/>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/.../abs/pii/S1352231022000838>

#Climate #Weather

四、省级大创项目“当今中国青年学生的生死观教育研究”系列成果

1、《死亡教育手册》

作品概述：负责主导项目调研和项目推广的死亡教育手册的编制。在手册完成后，与团队联系社会各界人士，获得几位百万粉丝的自媒体博主的无偿推广，后又得到@新浪江苏的关注并创建#大学生自制死亡教育手册词条，获得共计 282 万的阅读量和上千的点赞、评论和转发。与微信公众号平台《第一阅读》合作，编写并推出面向青少年的死亡教育科普推送，获得了 1.1 万的阅读量和大量转发，取得了一定的社会影响和关注。该项目在南京师范大学 2019 年度立项大创项目结题评审中，被评定为优秀。

具体内容：见附件 1

The screenshot shows a Weibo post from the official account of Sina Jiangsu (@新浪江苏). The post features a profile picture of a white rose and the text '#大学生自制死亡教育手册#' (Handmade Death Education Handbook for University Students). It includes statistics: 282.9万阅读 (2.82 million reads) and 652 comments. The post is hosted by @新浪江苏. Below the main text, there is a summary in Chinese: "导语：南京师范大学同学们制作关于死亡教育的小册子，文末还有死亡教育书籍和课程推荐，希望我们的死亡教育不再缺席。" (Introduction: Nanjing Normal University students made a small booklet about death education. At the end of the article, there are recommendations for death education books and courses. We hope our death education will no longer be absent.)

At the bottom of the post, there is a preview of three pages from the handbook, showing various sections of text and images related to death education.

五、深度报道

1、第一次划分阳性考场，这届考研学生难在哪里？

链接：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/BNuosc9vPhgWE7RWYpykA>

2023年全国硕士研究生招生考试于2022年12月24日至26日举行，全国报考人数为474万。为保障广大考研学子的身体健康，全国各地大规模设置特殊考场，供核酸阳性考生使用。据教育部官方信息，全国硕士研究生招生考试科目分为统考科目和自命题科目两种类型，其中自命题试卷有2.9万种，不同招生单位、不同专业的自命题试卷都不一样。每一个考生都有专门带有身份信息的条形码需要张贴在答题卡上。

重新划分阳性考场，意味着当地监考工作人员，要在短时间内，将原考点的考生试卷转运至新的考场，以保障阳性考生拿到属于自己的试卷和条形码。

1 阴阳分考还是阴阳混考？

12月15日，全国硕士研究生招生考试开考的前十天，教育部官网发布了《全力以赴实现如期考试、应考尽考、平安研考——2023年全国硕士研究生招生考试组考防疫工作答记者问》，明确各地要科学精准对考生群体分类，按照“一类一策”组考模式，根据防疫要求科学划定考试区域和专用通道，结合实际可有针对性设置核酸阴性考场、核酸阳性考场以及用于体温异常等突发异常情况的应急处置考场等。

山东省教育招生考试院于18日发布信息，考生于开考前3天（2022年12月21日—23日）在专门核酸检测点完成每日核酸检测。由于22日核酸检测结果呈阳性，辰辰被安排至核酸阳性考场参加考试。

报考东北大学控制工程专业的小韩表示：“我在微博上知道了阳性考场这件事，心理有一定准备，考前学校也已经出了各种通知和公告，告诉我们每日填报抗原结果，若出现阳性症状，则通过短信告知最后考试地点。我觉得学校安排得还是很用心的。”

悦兰在本校参加考试，按照天津当地的要求，开考前一星期，考生每天都要在天津招考小程序上报健康状况、定位等信息。由于抗原检测结果有一定的滞后性，有些发烧的同学并没有被分到阳性考场。

	<input type="radio"/> 疫情管控	<input type="radio"/> 分流返乡	<input type="radio"/> 其它
考试所在设区市:	当前已在考试所在设区市		
通码:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 绿码	<input type="radio"/> 黄码	<input type="radio"/> 红码
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 考生反馈可自行按时返回报考地参加考试		
试:	<input type="radio"/> 前期分流应届考生的高校组织考生按时返回		
	<input type="radio"/> 考生自愿放弃本次考试		
	<input type="radio"/> 其他情况 (请在备注中具体说明)		
况:	<input type="radio"/> 健康 <input type="radio"/> 确诊病例密切接触者 <input type="radio"/> 无症状感染者 <input type="radio"/> 疑似患者 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 新冠肺炎确诊病例		
况:	<input type="radio"/> 未隔离 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 居家隔离 <input type="radio"/> 集中隔离		
抗原检测情况:	<input type="radio"/> 未新冠感染 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 新冠感染 (核酸或抗原检测)		
<p style="text-align: center;">若个人上述情况发生变化, 应重新修改填写并提交</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="button" value="我已如实填写上表信息, 提交个人健康状况报告"/></p>			

(图片为考生上报健康信息的系统截图页面)

12月16日，江苏省教育考试院发布《江苏省2023年全国硕士研究生招生考试考生健康应试须知》，要求考生于12月20日当天进行一次单管核酸检测采样并按时提交结果，核酸检测阳性的考生根据考点安排进入特殊考场参加考试。南京大学的王晓雪当时的核酸检测结果是阴性，按规定被分到阴性考场。但23日她感染呈阳性，但考场却没有变动。江苏省教育考试院要求考生出示核酸检测报告方可进入考点，但据王晓雪回忆，她只被查验了准考证和身份证件。

谈到阴阳分考政策时，王晓雪说：“可能阳性的太多了，已经来不及分了。”

南京大学的缪同学表示，虽然12月16日就已经确定感染了，但最终考试仍以14日发布的考场为准。

来自吉林省吉林市的晓粲同样面对着这样的问题。吉林省的分考场政策要求她于20日当天完成一次核酸检测，根据检测结果划分考场。20日当天，她已有明显症状。但核酸结果呈阴性，就被划到了阴性考场。

2 考试延迟了1小时

“以我们第一场考试来说，正常的时间从8:30考到11:30，但我们从9:30才开始考”，据辰辰回忆，她所在的山东日照的阳性考场普遍出现了考试时间向后推迟的情况。

根据日照市教育考试院22日发布的信息，23日晚教育部门工作人员将根据卫健部门共享的三天核酸检测结果数据进行考场调整，24日早上为阳性考生提供考场查询。

当地考试院在开考前夜才完成阳性考场划分，导致了阳性考场考试时间推迟。

“我支持设立阳性考场。考场都是阳性，考生更放松。”当被问及考试推迟是否造成影响时，辰辰说：“没有什么影响，虽然推迟一小时，还是保证了三个小时的考试时间，保证了考试公平。”

类似的状况也发生在吉林长春市的阿泽身上，他说，**25** 日两门自命题考试，因为试卷调配运力问题没有张贴条形码，“监考教师说会统一贴上”。

3 阳性考生的午餐问题

全国研究生招生考试大部分考生需要完成两天的考试，上午的考试在**11:30** 结束，考生们中午有两个半小时的午休时间，被划分至阳性考场后，阳性考生也面临午餐如何解决的问题。

部分幸运的考生被安排至阳性考场后，考点会准备隔离午餐，如报考吉首大学的苗英 **22** 日被划分至阳性考场，考试当天，她比阴性考场的考生提前半小时进入考场。上午的考试结束后，苗英收到温热的隔离午餐，由于不能走出考点，她只能坐在考场外的凳子上休息用餐。苗英说：“能感受到工作人员的用心，午餐都是温热的。”

在江西省赣州市考试的杨静表示，虽然她所在的考点没有给大家配备隔离午餐，但是每个考场都给阳性考生准备了热水。

在山东省日照市考试的辰辰表示，考点并未安排隔离午餐，阳性考生要自行解决午餐。

南京大学考生小鸿为避免考试期间在外就餐感染，**22** 日开考前与父母到考点附近的酒店居住，携带不少防疫物资，如煮粥煮饭的锅，考试期间每天都会在房间用艾绒熏，酒精喷杀消毒。

4 考场突发：咳嗽、发烧、上吐下泻

25 日考专业课时，悦兰突然开始流鼻血。“我坐最后一排，头向后仰不会影响到别人。”但监考老师还是提醒他戴起口罩。考试那两天，考场里“咳嗽声不断，甚至监考老师也在咳嗽”。缪同学表示，最后一场考试时，“大家基本都在咳嗽”。刚开始时，他很难集中精力答题，到后面，随着大家注意力的集中，考场安静了不少，他也就没受到太大影响。

考试第二天上午，小鸿开始身体不适。由于精神压力大，睡眠不够，他嗓子不舒服、想咳嗽、头晕头疼，审题时读三遍题目才能读懂。他只能拿冰凉的双手轮流放在额头。

考试的两天里，王晓雪浑身疼痛，一直在发烧。**25** 日早上，她量了一次体温，体温计显示 **39.5°C**。由于考场需要通风，门窗大敞，冷风不停地灌进来，她的脚被冻得僵硬。“写卷子靠本能，看到题都没有动脑子，就自然而然地在那写。”

考前三天，报考东北大学的小韩发现自己阳了：“那时我特别绝望，但同时又有种解脱感，因为我最怕在考场上发烧，在考前感染，反而是一种幸运。”小韩回忆道：“考场上此起彼伏的咳嗽声太夸张了。监考老师也在咳，除了收发试卷外其他时间都坐着，看起来很不舒服”。

在江西赣州考试的杨静也遇到了同样的状况，“不仅我们考场的考生在咳嗽，也能听到隔壁考场的考生在咳嗽，监考老师也在咳，甚至咳得比我们还严重，会突然冲到考场外面，拼命地咳，咳完之后再进来。”

小韩表示：“我是考前三天阳的，那三天一直在发烧，考试当天不烧了。但是我们考场上发烧的同学真的很多，考政治的时候我看到好多同学的手一直在抖，有些同学吸鼻涕的声音像是在边哭边答题，真的不知道他们是怎么坚持下来的。”

缪同学的考场上，24号下午和25号上午都有考生弃考，尽管按照考试规定不可以提前交卷，但部分考生实在坚持不下去，就走了生病就医流程。他说：“监考老师会稳住考生，帮他处理交卷的事情，同时校医会过来把考生接走。”

小鸿所在的30人考场，第一天早上来了20名考生，考最后一科时只剩15人。

5 走出考场：“我尽力了

开考前两天，杨静的体温一直低于36°C，为了提升体温又不影响复习，她穿上所有能穿的衣服，裹紧被子。”

25号上午考完后，常同学出考场时觉得浑身发冷发抖，他吃了一袋感冒灵、抓紧时间复习，继续参加下午考试。下午出考场时，他手抖到“手机都抓不牢”，“感觉浑身像在筛糠一样”。他表示，“虽然专业课方面不会的还挺多的，但考都考完了，也没什么好纠结的。”

26日王晓雪对完答案内心崩溃，但过了一天，她逐渐平静，“我觉得这是一段很难得的经历……我能坚持下来，还是很厉害，剩下的就交给命运吧！”

晓粲也坦然地说，“被病毒折磨得全身无力，症状比较严重，在这种状态下，能完成考试已经很难了。”走出考场的那一刻，她却感到一丝舒心和宽慰，“反正已经考完了，就不再去想结果如何了。”



（图为吉林省吉林市考点外情况）

在发烧的那三天里，小韩觉得“痛不欲生”，“三天几乎没有学习，根本学不进去。脑子烧得很懵，只能躺着，坐着都头晕，不是不想学习，是真的没法学习，心里特别着急却什么都做不了，只觉得自己辛苦了小一年却突然在最后三天躺下了，特别难过。”

但小韩现在非常乐观：“刚走出考场的时候感觉很难受，恨自己一年的努力败在最后一个月，觉得没有百分百付出。但是现在已经好多了，大家都说今年情况特殊，比我难的人肯定有很多，我已经很幸运了，没有在考场上阳。”考后的她症状已经减轻了很多，和朋友去商场买了几件新衣服，每天都很快乐。

杨静说，“还没有感染时心里非常怕，担心自己会阳。特别害怕一年来的努力，被不可抗力给影响了。到了感染后期，就是置之死地而后生的精神状态。虽然对考试成绩没有信心，但是感染后能完成考试，我觉得我们（2023届考生）真的太棒了。”

注：所有采访对象均在考试结束身体恢复至健康后完成采访，并未打扰采访对象的备考进程。

六、科普信息图



Ps: 所有的信息图只参加内容撰写和策划选题，不能独立完成设计工作。