Day IV

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The Shenzhou XV crew returned to Earth on Sunday morning after a six-month mission that witnessed the completion of the Tiangong space station.

在完成为期六个月的天宫空间站任务后，神舟十五号航天员乘组于6月4日上午返回地球。

A reentry capsule carrying the three astronauts — mission commander Major General Fei Junlong, Senior Colonel Deng Qingming and Senior Colonel Zhang Lu — touched down at the Dongfeng Landing Site in northwestern China's Gobi Desert at 6:33 am after flying for nine hours on a reentry trajectory.

6时33分，载有航天员费俊龙、邓清明、张陆的返回舱在轨道飞行9小时后于戈壁滩东风着陆场着陆。

Ground recovery personnel opened the hatch of the capsule and conducted a preliminary examination of the astronauts' condition. The crew members told ground controllers in Beijing via radio that they had landed safely and were "feeling pretty good".

地面工作人员打开舱门，对航天员的情况进行了初步检查。乘组人员通过无线电告诉北京的地面人员，他们已经安全着陆并且“感觉很好”。

The astronauts were carried out and placed on chairs in front of the capsule, and shared their experiences with a reporter from China Central Television in a live program.

航天员们被抬上太空舱前的椅子，在直播里与中央电视台记者分享了他们的经历。

Deng, 56, trained for 25 years before he finally got an opportunity to fly to space, becoming a shining example of the dedication and perseverance of Chinese astronauts. He said his experiences over the years reinforced his belief in the power of dreams and persistence. "No matter how old I am, I feel so happy to have been summoned to serve my motherland," he added.

56岁的邓清明接受了25年的训练，终于有机会飞向太空，成为中国航天人奉献精神和坚韧不拔精神的光辉榜样。他说，这些年的经历让他更加坚信梦想和坚持的力量。他说：“无论年龄多大，能够被祖国需要就是最幸福的。”

Zhang, one of the nation's second batch of astronauts, recalled that he often tried to spot China, his hometown in Hunan province, as well as the Dongting Lake, when the Tiangong space station flew over Earth.

作为中国第二批航天员之一的张陆回忆说，当天宫空间站飞越地球时，他经常试图寻找祖国，寻找家乡，寻找那汪洞庭湖。

"Although these places were often hidden by thick clouds, they were always in my heart and mind. We will go back to training as soon as our bodies permit, and will always be ready to return to space to contribute to this great new era and fulfill the duties given by the Party and the people," he said.

张陆说：“虽然厚厚的云层总是遮挡我的视线，但是我知道，祖国一直在我心中，家乡也一直在我心中。我们会尽快调整状态，投入训练，随时准备再次出征太空，为这个伟大的新时代和履行党和人民赋予的职责。”

After the interview, the astronauts were moved into special vehicles for health checks. They were flown back to Beijing on Sunday afternoon. The three were taken to the Astronaut Center of China in northwestern Beijing to start several months of medical quarantine, health observation and recuperation.

采访结束后，航天员被转移到专用车辆进行健康检查。他们于6月4日下午乘飞机返回北京。三人被送往位于北京西北部的中国航天员中心，开始数月的医学隔离、健康观察和休养。

As the fourth group to go to the Chinese space station, Fei and his teammates were launched from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwestern China on Nov 29.They docked at Tiangong the next day and met their Shenzhou XIV peers.

作为第四批前往中国空间站的航天员，11月29日，费俊龙三人从中国西北部的酒泉卫星发射中心发射升空，次日对接天宫空间站，与神舟十四号航天员乘组会面。

Their meeting marked the first time six Chinese astronauts were in outer space at the same time and also the first in-orbit handover between Chinese crews.

这次航天员的会面标志着六名中国航天员首次同时进入外太空，也是中国航天员之间的首次在轨交接。

The Shenzhou XV astronauts conducted four spacewalks and installed equipment outside the Tiangong station, becoming the most experienced Chinese team in terms of extravehicular space activities.

神舟十五号航天员进行了四次太空行走，并在天宫空间站外安装了设备，成为中国出舱航天活动经验最丰富的队伍。

The crew lived and worked in the Tiangong complex for 186 days and conducted a number of fruitful experiments.

航天员乘组在天宫空间站生活和工作了186天，开展了多项卓有成效的实验。

The astronauts successfully obtained three-dimensional structural images of their skin cells with China's self-developed two-photon microscope. This achievement, the first of its kind, marked the success of the in-orbit verification experiments of the two-photon microscope, providing a promising tool for future health monitoring of astronauts in orbit.

神舟十五号航天员乘组利用我国自主研制的双光子显微镜，成功获得了皮肤细胞三维图像。这份世界首次的成就标志着双光子显微镜在轨验证实验的成功，为未来开展航天员在轨健康监测研究提供了有效工具。

China also successfully performed the first in-orbit ignition test in the Mengtian space lab module's combustion cabinet during the Shenzhou XV mission.

我国还在神舟十五号任务中成功完成了梦天实验舱首次在轨点火试验。

On Friday afternoon, a brief handover ceremony took place inside Tiangong, with Fei and his crew formally giving control to the Shenzhou XVI flight team that reached the space station on Tuesday. The Shenzhou XV astronauts left Tiangong at 9:29 pm on Saturday.

6月2日下午，天宫空间站内举行了一个简短的交接仪式，费俊龙三人正式将控制权交给5月30日抵达空间站的神舟十六号飞行员乘组。6月3日晚上9点29分，神舟十五号航天员乘组离开天宫空间站。

astronaut

英/ˈæstrənɔːt/ 美/ˈæstrənɔːt/

*n*.航天员

microscope

英/ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp/ 美/ˈmaɪkrəskoʊp/

*n*.显微镜

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Since the start of the industrial revolution, there have been threats that new machines – from mechanized looms to microchips – would usurp human jobs. For the most part, the humans have prevailed. Now, say some experts, with AI ubiquity on the horizon, the threat’s being realized: the robots really are coming for some jobs.

自从工业革命以来，人类就开始面临饭碗被新机器抢走的威胁，从机械化织布机到微芯片。大多数时候，是人类胜出了。但如今，一些专家指出，随着人工智能变得无处不在，这一威胁很快要变成现实：机器人真的要来抢饭碗了。

A March 2023 report from Goldman Sachs estimated that AI capable of content generation could do a quarter of all the work currently done by humans. Across the European Union and US, the report further notes, 300 million jobs could be lost to automation. And that could be dire, says Martin Ford, author of Rule of the Robots: How Artificial Intelligence Will Transform Everything.

高盛集团2023年3月的一份报告估计，生成式人工智能可以胜任目前四分之一的人类工作。报告还指出，全欧盟和全美国将有3亿个岗位被自动化取代。《机器人的统治：人工智能将如何改变一切》的作者马丁·福特表示，这将会很可怕。

"It's not just that this would happen to individuals, but it could be pretty systemic,” he says. “It could happen to a lot of people, potentially quite suddenly, potentially all at the same time. And that has implications not just for those individuals, but for the whole economy.”

他指出：“人工智能取代的不只是个人，而可能是一整个体系。很多人会失去工作，可能就在一夜之间，也可能会集体失业。这不仅会对这些个人产生影响，还会影响到整个经济。”

Thankfully, it’s not all bad news. The experts issue their warnings with a caveat: there are still things AI isn’t capable of – tasks that involve distinctly human qualities, like emotional intelligence and outside-the-box thinking. And moving into roles that centre those skills could help lessen the chances of being replaced.

所幸的是，也不全是坏消息。专家发出的警告附有限制性条款：还有一些工作是智能机器人干不了的。这些工作带有鲜明的人性化特征，比如需要运用到情商和创造性思维。从事这类技能为核心的职业有助于减少被替代的风险。

"I think there are generally three categories that are going to be relatively insulated in the foreseeable future,” says Ford. “The first would be jobs that are genuinely creative: you’re not doing formulaic work or just rearranging things, but you're genuinely coming up with new ideas and building something new.”

福特称：“我认为在可预见的未来，大体上有三类职业会相对安全。第一类是真正具有创造性的工作，不是公式化工作，也不是重新排列组合，而是真的能想出新点子，造出新东西。”

That doesn’t necessarily mean all jobs that are considered ‘creative’ are safe. In fact, things like graphic design and visual art-related roles may be among the first to go; basic algorithms can direct a bot to analyse millions of images, allowing AI to master aesthetics instantly. But there’s some security in other kinds of creativity, says Ford: “in science, and medicine and law … people whose job is coming up with a new legal strategy or business strategy. I think that there's going to continue to be a place there for human beings”.

这不一定意味着所有“创造类”的工作都是安全的。事实上，平面设计和视觉艺术相关的岗位可能是最早被取代的。基本算法可以指挥机器人程序分析数百万张图像，从而让智能机器人立刻成为美学大师。但是，其他的创造性工作则比较安全，福特指出：“在科学、医学和法学领域……负责制定新法规或商业策略的人。我认为在这些领域人类依然会有一席之地。”

The second insulated category, he continues, is jobs that require sophisticated interpersonal relationships. He points to nurses, business consultants and investigative journalists. These are jobs, he says, “where you need a very deep understanding of people. I think it’ll be a long time before AI has the ability to interact in the kinds of ways that really build relationships”.

不会被人工智能抢走的第二种饭碗是人际关系比较复杂的职业。他指出，护士、商业顾问和调查记者都属于这类职业。他说，有些职业“需要对人有深入了解。我认为在短时间内人工智能不可能具备能与人真正建立联系的互动能力。”

The third safe zone, says Ford, “are jobs that really require lots of mobility and dexterity and problem-solving ability in unpredictable environments”. Many trade jobs – think electricians, plumbers, welders and the like – fall under this umbrella. “These are the kinds of jobs where you're dealing with a new situation all the time,” he adds. “They are probably the hardest of anything to automate.”

福特指出，安全区内的第三类职业是“需要在不可预测的环境下拥有高度的机动性和灵活性以及解决问题的能力。”许多技术工种，比如电工、水管工、焊工，都属于这一类。福特补充道：“这类工作总是要面对新情况，很可能是最难实现自动化的。”

It’s important to note, says Ford, that an advanced education or a high-paying position is not a defence against AI takeover. “We might think the person in the white-collar job is higher on the food chain than someone who drives a car for a living,” he says. “But the white-collar employee’s future is more threatened by the Uber driver, because we still don’t have self-driving cars, but AI can certainly write reports. In many cases, more educated workers are going to be more threatened than then even the least educated workers. Think of the person that works cleaning hotel rooms – it's really hard to automate that job.”

福特说，必须指出的是，高学历或高薪职位并不能阻止你的饭碗被人工智能抢走。他说：“我们可能以为白领工作者在食物链上的位置比出租车司机更高，但是白领工作者未来面临的失业风险比出租车司机更大，因为我们现在还没有自动驾驶汽车，但是人工智能却肯定可以写报告。在很多情况下，受过更多教育的劳动者面临的威胁比没什么文化水平的劳动者还要更大。想一想那个打扫酒店房间的人，想要把这份工作自动化还是挺难的。”

In short, seeking roles in dynamic, shifting environments that include unpredictable tasks is good way to stave off job loss to AI. At least, for a while.

简而言之，找一份需要适应不断发展变化的环境而且无法预知具体任务的工作是避免被人工智能抢走饭碗的好办法。至少目前看来是如此。