第一段内容：

Corvids can perform amazing cognitive tasks.Besides they are extremely inquisitive to explore and manipulate objects with their beak and feet when foraging or playing. These birds are prolific tool users, not only in the laboratory (Chappell and Kacelnik, 2002, 2004; Taylor et al. 2011; Jelbert et al. 2014) but also in the wild (Hunt 2014). At least 24 species of corvids are skilled in using tools (Lefebvre et al. 2002). Therefore, they are one of the key animals used for exploring animal cognition and intelligence. For example, rooks Corvus frugilegus, Eurasian jays Garrulus glandarius, and New Caledonian crows Corvus moneduloides are widely used to investigate the cognition of animals and showed remarkable performance in studies (Bird and Emery, 2009; Cheke et al. 2011; Jelbert et al. 2014). It seems that corvids possess remarkable cognitive ability in solving novel problems. String-pulling is an extensively used approach in animal cognition research to evaluate the understanding of spatial and causal relationships. In these experiments, an out-of-reach food item is placed within an animal’s field of vision, and the arrangement of strings can be varied in a number of ways to address an array of different psychological questions.

第二段内容：

This proves that the TCM prescription presents the scientific and potential efficacy in treating target analysis, and also suggests that the TCM prescription has the potential to directly inhibit viral infection in addition to improving clinical symptoms or syndromes. Based on this, our team optimized and formed a new anti-coronavirus TCM prescription, immediately providing the TCM prescription with certain clinical experience and objective evidence support for preventing and treating new emergent infectious diseases in our hospital. The TCM prescription was combined with modern medicine symptomatic supportive treatment for clinical treatment, preliminary results showed better effect than symptomatic supportive therapy alone. This research has innovated the method mode in clinical practice and basic research integration of traditional Chinese medicine for the prevention and control of new emerging infectious diseases. It is of great significance to further improve the rapid response mechanism of TCM in face of major epidemics, and further improve the capability level of TCM to prevent and treat new emerging infectious diseases.

第三段内容：

**Since the Han Dynasty (206 BC – AD 220), especially since the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368 - 1911), China has accumulated rich experience in preventing and controlling contagious diseases. According to A History of Plague in China (Zhongguo Yibing Shijian), China has witnessed over 300 epidemics in the over two millenniums since the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC – AD 24). Thanks to TCM, throughout the history of China, there has never been a tragedy in which millions of people died like the 1918 flu pandemic, and the Black Death, which swept across Europe in the 14th century. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, TCM has played an important role in containing major epidemics, such as the encephalitis B epidemic in 1956, the SARS outbreak in 2003, and the H7N9 bird flu in 2009. When encephalitis B hit Shijiazhuang in North China's Hebei province in 1954, Pu Fuzhou, a TCM master from the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine (the predecessor of the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences), used heat-clearing and toxic-removing formulas, such as Baihu Soup and Qingwen Baidu Decoction, to treat patients, which achieved good results. In 1956, when encephalitis B spread in Beijing, Pu adjusted the formulas in accordance with the summer heat and humidity of Beijing and treated patients with humidity-eliminating and heat-clearing formulas, such as Sanren Soup, Sanshi Soup, and Qianjin Weijing Soup, which also recorded good effects. In 2003, when Guangzhou was hit by SARS, the Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine admitted 74 patients infected with the SARS virus, among which only three cases were treated with hormone therapy, with none of the patients haunted by after effects after recovery.**

**第四段内容：**

**Heatwaves are important climatic extremes in atmospheric and oceanic systems that can have devastating and long-term impacts on ecosystems, with subsequent socioeconomic consequences. Recent prominent marine heatwaves have attracted considerable scientific and public interest. Despite this, a comprehensive assessment of how these ocean temperature extremes have been changing globally is missing. Using a range of ocean temperature data including global records of daily satellite observations, daily in situ measurements and gridded monthly in situ-based data sets, we identify significant increases in marine heatwaves over the past century. We find that from 1925 to 2016, global average marine heatwave frequency and duration increased by 34% and 17%, respectively, resulting in a 54% increase in annual marine heatwave days globally. Importantly, these trends can largely be explained by increases in mean ocean temperatures, suggesting that we can expect further increases in marine heatwave days under continued global warming.**