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#1

The heritage of the Classical Era is still evident in the city, represented by ancient monuments, and works of art, the most famous of all being the Parthenon, considered a key landmark of early Western civilization. The city also retains Roman, Byzantine and a smaller number of Ottoman monuments, while its historical urban core features elements of continuity through its millennia of history. Athens is home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the Acropolis of Athens and the medieval Daphni Monastery. Landmarks of the modern era, dating back to the establishment of Athens as the capital of the independent Greek state in 1834, include the Hellenic Parliament and the Architectural Trilogy of Athens, consisting of the National Library of Greece, the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and the Academy of Athens. Athens is also home to several museums and cultural institutions, such as the National Archeological Museum, featuring the world's largest collection of ancient Greek antiquities, the Acropolis Museum, the Museum of Cycladic Art, the Benaki Museum, and the Byzantine and Christian Museum. Athens was the host city of the first modern-day Olympic Games in 1896, and 108 years later it hosted the 2004 Summer Olympics, making it one of the few cities to have hosted the Olympics more than once.[21] Athens joined the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities in 2016.

#2

Most nebulae are of vast size; some are hundreds of light-years in diameter. A nebula that is visible to the human eye from Earth would appear larger, but no brighter, from close by.[6] The Orion Nebula, the brightest nebula in the sky and occupying an area twice the angular diameter of the full Moon, can be viewed with the naked eye but was missed by early astronomers.[7] Although denser than the space surrounding them, most nebulae are far less dense than any vacuum created on Earth – a nebular cloud the size of the Earth would have a total mass of only a few kilograms. Earth's air has a density of approximately 1019 molecules per cubic centimeter; by contrast the densest nebulae can have densities of 10,000 molecules per cubic centimeter.

#3

By the 1950s, two visions for how to achieve machine intelligence emerged. One vision, known as Symbolic AI or GOFAI, was to use computers to create a symbolic representation of the world and systems that could reason about the world. Proponents included Allen Newell, Herbert A. Simon, and Marvin Minsky. Closely associated with this approach was the "heuristic search" approach, which likened intelligence to a problem of exploring a space of possibilities for answers.

The second vision, known as the connectionist approach, sought to achieve intelligence through learning. Proponents of this approach, most prominently Frank Rosenblatt, sought to connect Perceptron in ways inspired by connections of neurons.[23] James Manyika and others have compared the two approaches to the mind (Symbolic AI) and the brain (connectionist). Manyika argues that symbolic approaches dominated the push for artificial intelligence in this period, due in part to its connection to intellectual traditions of Descartes, Boole, Gottlob Frege, Bertrand Russell, and others. Connectionist approaches based on cybernetics or artificial neural networks were pushed to the background but have gained new prominence in recent decades.

The field of AI research was born at a workshop at Dartmouth College in 1956.[d][27] The attendees became the founders and leaders of AI research.[e] They and their students produced programs that the press described as "astonishing":[f] computers were learning checkers strategies, solving word problems in algebra, proving logical theorems and speaking English.

Copy & paste + human rewrite

#1

The heritage of the Classical Era is still present in the city, which is represented by seas of ancient monuments, and other works of art, of which the most famous is the Parthenon. Parthenon is considered to be a major landmark of early Western civilization. Athens also retains a smaller number of Roman and Byzantine monuments. At the same time its historical urban core shows elements of continuity through its centuries of history. Athens is home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Acropolis and the Daphni Monastery. Landmarks of the modern era include the Hellenic Parliament and the Architectural Trilogy of Athens, which consist of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, the National Library of Greece, and the Academy of Athens. Several museums and some cultural institutions, such as the National Archeological Museum, are based in Athens. National Archeological Museum features the world's largest collection of Greek antiquities, the Acropolis Museum, the Museum of Cycladic

Art, the Benaki Museum, and the Byzantine and Christian Museum. Athens also is the host city of the first modern Olympic Games, held in 1896. After 108 years, it hosted the 2004 Summer Olympics, and got the status of one of the few cities that have hosted the Olympics more than once. In 2016 Athens joined the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities.

#2

Most nebulae are of huge size; some are thousands of light-years in diameter. A nebula, which is visible to us from Earth would look larger, but no brighter, if seen from close by. The Orion Nebula is the brightest nebula in the sky and occupies an area that is twice the angular diameter of the full Moon. Orion Nebula can be seen with the naked eye but somehow it was missed by early astronomers. Nebulae usually are denser than the space surrounding them. But most nebulae are far less dense than any vacuum created on Earth. Just imagine, a nebular cloud of the size of the Earth might weight only a few kilograms. Earth's air has a density of approximately 1019 molecules per cubic centimeter; by contrast the most dense nebulae can have densities of 10,000 molecules in a cubic centimeter.

#3

By the 1950s, two visions about how to achieve machine intelligence arised. One vision, which is known as Symbolic AI or GOFAI, was to use computers to create a symbolic representation of the world and systems that could reason about the world. Proponents were Allen Newell, Herbert A. Simon, and Marvin Minsky. Closely associated with this approach was the "heuristic search" approach, which likened intelligence to a problem of exploring a space of possibilities for answers.

The second was known as the connectionist approach. This approach sought to achieve intelligence through learning. Proponents of this approach, most prominently Frank Rosenblatt, sought to connect Perceptron in ways neurons are connected.[23] James Manyika and others have compared the two approaches to the mind (Symbolic AI) and the brain (connectionist). Manyika argued that symbolic approaches dominated the push for artificial intelligence in this period. This was due in part to its connection to intellectualistic traditions of Descartes, Boole, Gottlob Frege, Bertrand Russell, and others. Connectionist approaches based on cybernetics or artificial neural networks were pushed to the background but have gained new prominence in recent decades.

The field of AI research was born at a workshop at Dartmouth College in 1956.[d][27] The attendees became the founders and leaders of AI research.[e] They and their students developed programs that the press described as "astonishing":[f] computers were learning checkers strategies, solving word problems in algebra, proving logical theorems and speaking English.

Copy & paste + ChatGPT rephrasing

#1

The city still bears the marks of its rich Classical Era heritage, with ancient monuments and artworks prominently displayed, most notably the Parthenon, which is widely recognized as a significant symbol of early Western civilization. In addition to the Classical influence, Athens also preserves remnants of Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman architecture, showcasing its historical evolution over thousands of years. Notably, the city boasts two UNESCO World Heritage Sites, namely the Acropolis of Athens and the medieval Daphni Monastery.

Athens is not only characterized by its historical legacy but also by landmarks from more recent times, tracing back to its designation as the capital of the independent Greek state in 1834. Among these modern landmarks are the Hellenic Parliament and the Architectural Trilogy of Athens, comprising the National Library of Greece, the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and the Academy of Athens. Moreover, Athens boasts an array of museums and cultural institutions, such as the National Archaeological Museum, renowned for housing the world's largest collection of ancient Greek antiquities, as well as the Acropolis Museum, the Museum of Cycladic Art, the Benaki Museum, and the Byzantine and Christian Museum.

Athens has a storied Olympic history, having hosted the inaugural modern-day Olympic Games in 1896 and, after a span of 108 years, the 2004 Summer Olympics, making it one of the few cities to have held the prestigious event more than once. In 2016, Athens also became a member of the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities, further highlighting its commitment to education and intellectual growth.

#2

Nebulae, for the most part, are incredibly vast, with some stretching hundreds of light-years in diameter. If observed from a close distance, a nebula visible to the human eye from Earth would appear larger but not brighter. An example of this is the Orion Nebula,

the most brilliant nebula in the sky, which covers an area twice the size of the full Moon when viewed, unaided, by the naked eye. Surprisingly, early astronomers overlooked its presence.

Despite being denser than the surrounding space, nebulae are generally much less dense than any artificially created vacuum on Earth. To provide a sense of scale, a nebular cloud equivalent in size to Earth would only have a total mass of a few kilograms. To put this into perspective, Earth's atmosphere has a density of approximately 1019 molecules per cubic centimeter, whereas the densest nebulae can reach densities of up to 10,000 molecules per cubic centimeter.

#3

In the 1950s, two distinct approaches emerged for achieving machine intelligence. The first approach, known as Symbolic AI or GOFAI (Good Old-Fashioned AI), involved using computers to create symbolic representations of the world and developing systems capable of reasoning about it. Notable proponents of this approach included Allen Newell, Herbert A. Simon, and Marvin Minsky. An associated approach called "heuristic search" likened intelligence to the exploration of a space of possibilities in search of answers.

The second approach, known as the connectionist approach, aimed to achieve intelligence through learning. Advocates of this approach, most notably Frank Rosenblatt, sought to establish connections between perceptrons in a manner similar to how neurons are connected. Some experts, such as James Manyika, have compared these two approaches to the mind (Symbolic AI) and the brain (connectionist), highlighting the dominance of symbolic approaches during this period. Symbolic AI was influenced by intellectual traditions associated with thinkers like Descartes, Boole, Gottlob Frege, Bertrand Russell, and others. On the other hand, connectionist approaches based on cybernetics or artificial neural networks initially took a backseat but have gained renewed prominence in recent decades.

The field of AI research was officially launched at a workshop held at Dartmouth College in 1956. The participants of this workshop went on to become the pioneers and leaders in AI research. They, along with their students, developed programs that garnered considerable attention from the press, with computers demonstrating remarkable abilities such as learning checkers strategies, solving algebraic word problems, proving logical theorems, and even speaking English.

Different language and real time

#1 French

«Une gamme plus restreinte et adaptée»

Si les propos du ministre se concrétisaient, le rôle des officines dans le sevrage tabagique serait ainsi renforcé. « Des pharmaciens peuvent tout à fait prescrire des cigarettes électroniques à condition d'être convenablement formés», a réagi sur France Info Loïc Josserand, président de l'Alliance contre le tabac. «Un pharmacien peut tout à fait gérer un sevrage dans sa pharmacie sans aucune difficulté. »

Pas question toutefois de transformer l'officine en une « annexe » des magasins de vapotage et des bureaux de tabac. Si les cigarettes électroniques étaient autorisées à la vente en officines, « ce serait sûrement une gamme plus restreinte et adaptée, un tarif fixé par les pouvoirs publics, avec un remboursement pendant une période préalablement définie, prévient Philippe Besset. Les experts se mettront d'accord. Un sevrage dure généralement trois mois ». L'Australie a ainsi autorisé la délivrance de cigarettes électroniques en officines, dans deux arômes seulement, tabac et menthol.

Aujourd'hui, la vente de cigarettes électroniques est interdite en officines dans l'Hexagone. En cas de commercialisation en pharmacies, ces produits seraient considérés comme des dispositifs médicaux. Ils nécessiteraient l'agrément de l'Agence de sécurité du médicament (ANSM). Si l'idée de François Braun est retenue, elle fera l'objet de discussions dans le cadre du projet de loi de financement de la Sécurité sociale pour 2024. Ce serait «une bonne nouvelle pour l'arrêt du tabac», conclut Philippe Besset.

L'interdiction des puff fait son chemin

Si les pouvoirs publics britanniques encouragent depuis plusieurs années le vapotage comme outil de sevrage tabagique, la France était jusque-là bien plus réservée, au grand dam des professionnels du secteur.

#2 Lithuanian

Tarp didžiausių šalies darbdavių esanti bendrovė yra įdarbinusi apie 5,5 tūkst. darbuotojų. Kiekvienas kolektyvo narys, išdirbęs įmonėje tris mėnesius, gauna vieną geidžiamiausių naudų šalyje – papildomą sveikatos draudimą. Tam „Iki“ kasmet išleidžia virš pusės milijono eurų. „Aktyviai investuojame į darbuotojų gerovę, todėl nuolat peržiūrime ne tik darbuotojų atlyginimus, bet ir papildomų naudų spektrą. Dar prieš kelerius metus apsisprendėme darbdavio lėšomis apdrausti visus darbuotojus. Tikime, kad toks sprendimas komandai suteikia daug naudos sveikatai, o be kita ko – jiems dar ir sutaupo pinigų bei laiko“, – sako M. Milė. Pernai „Kantar“ atlikta Lietuvos darbuotojų įsitraukimo ir darbdavio vertinimo analizė atskleidė, kad sveikatos draudimas patenka tarp 6 labiausiai pageidaujamų motyvacinių priemonių darbovietėje. Nors ši nauda populiarėja, tačiau jos iš darbdavio vis dar sulaukia tik maždaug kas penktas darbuotojas šalyje.

M. Milės teigimu, opi šių dienų problema – ilgos, dažnai net kelis mėnesius besitęsiančios eilės pas gydytojus specialistus. Darbdavio iniciatyva ir lėšomis apdraustiems „Iki“ darbuotojams nereikia laukti eilėse, o pas specialistus jie gali patekti ir be šeimos gydytojo siuntimo.

#3 German

US-Präsident Joe Biden ging in seinen Glückwünschen an Erdogan nicht auf die jüngsten Spannungen in den bilateralen Beziehungen ein. "Ich freue mich, weiter als NATO-Verbündete bei bilateralen Themen und gemeinsamen globalen Herausforderungen zusammenzuarbeiten", twitterte Biden am Sonntagabend.

Die Beziehungen zwischen Ankara und Washington waren in den vergangenen Jahren immer wieder auf die Probe gestellt worden. Konfliktpunkte waren das harte Vorgehen Ankaras gegen Kritiker, Militäraktionen in Syrien, Erdogans enge Beziehungen zu Putin auch während der russischen Invasion in der Ukraine sowie Ankaras Protest gegen den Beitritt Schwedens zur NATO.

Auch NATO und Europäische Union haben dem türkischen Präsidenten Recep Tayyip Erdogan zu seiner Wiederwahl gratuliert. Er freue sich auf die Fortsetzung der Zusammenarbeit und die Vorbereitung des NATO-Gipfels im Juli in Vilnius, schrieb NATO-Generalsekretär Jens Stoltenberg.

Detection of scholarly content

#1

Because host immunity is an important contributor to DENV pathogenesis,5,6 focusing on the interaction between DENV and the host immune response is a promising approach to the development of drugs and vaccines against DENV. The recent discovery of DENV-5 brings the total number of known DENV serotypes to five.7 These five serotypes belong to the flavivirus genus of the Flaviviridae family. The flavivirus genus includes important arthropod-borne viruses such as West Nile virus (WNV) and Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV). All flaviviruses contain a capped single-stranded RNA genome. In addition to its role as the viral genetic material, the genome functions as an mRNA whose translation yields a polyprotein that is cleaved by host proteases and the viral NS2B/3 protease to produce the structural and nonstructural proteins of the virus (Fig. 1). There are three structural proteins, capsid (C), premembrane/membrane (prM/M), and envelope, and seven nonstructural proteins, NS1, NS2A, NS2B, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, and NS5 (Fig. 1). The nonstructural proteins mediate replication of the viral RNA and antagonism of the host immune response, while the structural proteins encapsulate newly copied viral RNAs into DENV virions. DENV Replication and the Type I IFN Response DENV replicates in a variety of human cell types including endothelial cells, fibroblasts, dendritic cells (DCs), macrophages, and B cells.

#2

A basal component, which can be assessed at rest under thermal neutrality – An activity component linearly related to the intensity of the physical effort involved in carrying out a standard task – A thermal component directly proportional to the heat storage, which originates from both environmental conditions and metabolic heat production Indirect assessment of the thermal strain through heart rate measurement therefore requires previous knowledge of the subject’s physical and thermal reactivity (Vogt et al. 1973). 1274 10 V. Candas Sweat Rate Measurement (Agache and Candas 2004a, b) Assessments of the total sweat lost over a time interval can be achieved either by weighing the subject before and after, and eventually adding the quantity of sweat lost in the clothing, or by monitoring the subject’s weight. The body mass variation is a reflection of the water losses due to sweating, after taking into account the body mass losses due to respiratory gas exchange and respiratory evaporation. Sweating can sometimes be divided into two parts; first the evaporative rate and second the dripping rate (the latter without cooling efficiency). To do this it is necessary to use two scales, one to measure the total body mass over time, the other to weight the dripped sweat (usually using an oil-containing tub located underneath the subject (Candas et al. 1980)).

#3

La alta prevalencia de anticuerpos frente a BRSV en becerros menores de 12 meses indica que la población bovina ya está expuesta desde edades tempranas al virus, existiendo circulación vírica activa en toda la provincia. Las diferencias entre los niveles de anticuerpos frente a BRSV encontradas en función de la inmunización pueden ser debidas a anticuerpos vacunales. Por otra parte, en la bibliografía hay controversia respecto a la vacunación. Algunos autores reportan que el uso de vacunas inactivadas habría sido ineficaz (Schreiber et al., 2000), mientras que otros afirman que la presencia de lesiones y la carga viral disminuiría considerablemente en terneros Archivos de zootecnia vol. 62, núm. 238, p. 187. PUYADO, BARTOLOMÉ, SAN MIGUEL Y GARCÍA inmunizados con vacuna viva modificada o inactivada (Brodersen, 2010; Ellis et al., 1995, 2001). El uso de vacunas frente a BRSV aún no está extendido y las utilizadas en las explotaciones estudiadas incorporaban una cepa inactivada del virus. Es posible que la presencia residual de anticuerpos vacunales haya sido la causante del alto porcentaje de seropositividad observado, pero, los altos niveles encontrados en adultos no vacunados y jóvenes permiten sospechar la presencia de infección. CONCLUSIONES Es posible que la presencia residual de anticuerpos vacunales haya sido la causante del alto porcentaje de seropositividad observado para ambas virosis.

Detection of image-based PDF files

#1

In the Rumanian countryside, grand epic performances are still to be heard, mostly from gypsy professionals hired as entertainers at weddings. The subject matter of current epics ranges from mythology (e.g. the Sun's amorous pursuit of his sister, the Moon) to domestic romance (e.g. the abduction of Kyra Kyralina by a Levantine merchant, and the resultant chase). The typical heroes are killers of fantastic monsters, champions of resistance against Turk or Tartar, forest outlaws, leaders of local peasant revolts. These historically stratified categories merge one into the other, yet are distinct in essence. From the mythical heroic world to the world of real social conflict, from the dreamlike hyperbole of the dragon-fighter recitals to the factual reportage of narratives of peasant revolt, each type, says Professor Pop, mirrors reality in its own way, according to the social function of the song in the period in which it was composed. Concrete historical reality is not the prime point of these ballads; what they reflect is something deeper, more essential: they mirror what the community demanded imaginatively in order to equip themselves to realize their aspirations in given political situations at various stages of social development. The transition from one kind of epic to another is determined by the evolution of a people's social consciousness; the style alters with the epoch, and Professor Pop implies that any study of, for instance, the aesthetic of the epic ballad, needs to start with the question: What did people want from life at the time when the given ballad was composed? This issue also contains a most stimulating article by GHEORGHE CIOBANU on the rhythmic kinship between dance and carol tunes. Bart6k's set of piano pieces called Rumanian Christmas Songs has introduced a wide audience to the piquant rhythms of the Rumanian midwinter carols called colinde. The texts of some of these ceremonial songs are Christian in content, but many of the most impressive are sturdily pagan. Their function is to offer wishes for health and prosperity in the new year. They are usually performed by groups of young men tramping through the village.

Indeed, it is Ciobanu's belief that the colinde, whose tradition has remained uninterrupted for something like two thousand years, can comprise the starting point for research into the whole range of living Rumanian folk music. The second issue for I964 is distinguished by GOTTFRIED HABENICHT'S study of the accompaniment technique of the tarafs (folk bands) of the Nasaud district of north-east Transylvania. The harmonies of country professional musicians-gypsies for the most part-in Transylvania have long absorbed musicologists, including the Hungarians Gyorgy Ligeti and LAszlo Lajtha and the Rumanians Zeno Vancea, Pascal Bentoiu and notably Tiberiu Alexandru whose study of Rumanian folk polyphony in general, serialized in the review Muzica during I959 and I960, is a classic of its kind. Habenicht's excellent, if brief, essay in fact does little more than confirm Alexandru's suggestions. In Nasaud as in a great part of Transylvania the typical folk band is a trio consisting of lead fiddle, viola or second fiddle, and double bass.

#2

The various critical transformation temperatures, i.e. the start and finish of the austenite transformation (Ar3, Ar1) and the non-recrystallization temperature (Tnr), were determined by continuous cooling compression testing. Tensile tests were performed on the sub-sized samples according to standard ASTM-E8M by an INSTRON machine. The microstructures of the samples were studied by SEM and Optical microscopes after grinding and polishing and chemical etching. Results and Discussion Microstructure analysis after the last finish rolling pass. The microstructure of hot rolled sheets is evaluated at four different finishing temperatures. Fig. 2 illustrates the microstructures of quenched specimens on the RD-ND and the RD-TD planes. 1024 Material and Manufacturing Technology Figure 2. Microstructures of rolled sheets at different finishing temperatures after the last finish rolling

pass and quenching. It is observed that decreasing the finishing temperature from 950 °C to 800 °C causes the following changes: 1. The achieved microstructure just after the last finish rolling pass becomes more refined and the grains are elongated. Also, by decreasing the finishing temperature and consequently decreasing the degree of recovery of deformation features (e.g. shear bands, deformation bands and twining bands), the effective grain boundary surface (Sv) for nucleation of the next phases increase and cause more refinement of the final microstructure.

#3

In this paper we treat the presence of a trailing edge as an extreme case of such a disturbance. In the model of Ref. 1, which leads to hyperbolic equations, the edge of the inner boundary layer is the outgoing characteristic that leaves the surface at the point of disturbance. If 2//5995 < 0.2 the only independent length scale in an ordinary boundary layer is y; therefore if the thickness of the inner boundary layer, ycy is less than 0.25995 the disturbed flow can be described by a length scale y and a parameter y/yc, leading to "self-preserving" (similar) forms for the perturbations of velocity and shear stress.2 Strictly, this simple state of affairs exists only if the disturbance is small enough for "history" effects on the turbulence structure to be neglected but it should be a good first approximation in practice.

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2	A. L. Lloyd. "Revista de Etnografie şi Folclor, Anul IX, Nos. 1-3. (Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Bucarest, 1964.)", Journal of the International Folk Music Council, 2019 Crossref	520 words —	13%
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6	Khaki, Daavood Mirahmadi, A. Akbarzadeh, and Amir Abedi. "Effect of Finishing Temperature on Mechanical Properties of a Nb-Microalloyed Steel Sheet", Advanced Materials Research, 2010. Crossref	195 words —	5%
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