授课视频素材脚本（视频详见光盘）

The Global Village

Narrator:

In cities around the world, diversity is common today. But one neighborhood in the United States is one of the most diverse places in the world.

Welcome to Queens, New York.

Queens Resident:

"How are you doing? What's happening?"

"We're all immigrants! Who understands an immigrant better than an immigrant?"

Narrator:

To see how diverse a place is, a 2001 study used this idea: Choose two people randomly. Then, answer this question: How different is their language and their culture? The study learned that the most diverse place in the United States was Queens, New York.

Almost fifty percent of the people in Queens are from another country. They come from 100 different nations, and they speak almost 150 different languages!

No group is the majority here. Other neighborhoods might have more immigrants. But only in Queens are there so many different cultures and nationalities, all in one place.

Queens Resident:

"I know that I am from Madras, the southern part of India. My parents live there and my grandparents live there."

Queens Resident:

"My mom's from South Korea and on my father's side I am German, Irish, English, and I think a little bit Native American but that part I'm not sure."

Queens Resident:

"My great grandfather was Puerto Rican, and his parents were Puerto Rican and so on and so forth, so as far as I know, we've always been Puerto Rican.

Narrator:

Queens isn't the most diverse place in the world. Other cities in Africa and

India have as much or even more diversity.

But for now, Queens is the most diverse place in the U.S., and people in this community seem happy about that.

What Killed the Dinosaurs?

Narrator:

A giant asteroid — 15 kilometers wide — is moving toward Earth very fast.

Over 65 million years ago, this asteroid crashed into the Earth near Chicxulub, Mexico. It made a very large crater.

The asteroid caused the extinction of the dinosaurs, scientists think. It also caused almost seventy percent of all life on Earth to die out.

It changed our planet forever. But how did this happen?

Was it the debris from the crash? Or the heat from the explosion? Or was it something else?

To answer this question, scientists want to recreate the crash from 65 million years ago.

In the United States, a team of scientists puts a bomb in the ground.

The team moves to a safe place. And they wait ...

Scientists:

"Standby for count ... 5, 4, 3, 2, 1."

"Oh man, awesome. Oh, beautiful ejecta falling — Ooh, that's a crater. Good job, guys — outstanding."

Narrator:

Now, scientists can study the explosion. They watch high speed cameras. And they learn a lot.

What do the scientists see?

One of the first things is the large white circle. This is a shockwave, and it is moving very fast.

It's a very powerful wall of air. And it can kill almost anything.

65 million years ago, as the wave moved, it probably killed anything within 150 kilometers in the first 10 seconds.

Now, scientists go and look at the crater. The crater is big, but the real crater in Mexico is much larger. It's 180 kilometers wide!

In this experiment, debris from the explosion rains down for more than 10 seconds. 65 million years ago, a huge amount of debris went into the air. Some of the pieces of debris were the size of buildings.

The power of the asteroid is hard to imagine. But now, scientists understand it a little better.

Slow Food

Narrator:

The beautiful green hills of Chianti, Italy.

This area is famous for good wine, good food, and good living.

And in the heart of Chianti, is the slow city of Greve, population 4000.

Greve is famous for its wine, and for other local products like mushrooms and cheese.

This is a place that loves tradition.

Time passes slowly here, and life is easy-going.

Sandro Checcuci, Greve Resident:

"It's very nice to live here because we have a nice atmosphere, we have nice landscapes. And so, when you have nice things to see, a nice place to live in, it's very easy."

Narrator:

The mayor of Greve and the leaders of some other Italian cities started a group called the Slow Cities League. They didn't want Greve and cities like it to move into the fast lane, like bigger cities. Now Greve is a slow city.

The goal of the group is to protect the easy way of life in cities like Greve, and preserve the unique cultures and traditions of each city.

The slow food movement started from the Slow Cities League.

Paolo Saturnini:

"Our challenge and our duty is to try to maintain the soul, the essence, the specialness of Greve, in Chianti, and all the other slow cities."

Narrator:

Today, the movement has over 100,000 members all over the world. Salvatore Toscano used to run an American style restaurant in a big city. He now lives in Greve, and enjoys a slower, more peaceful, lifestyle. Here, he cooks and serves food made from fresh local ingredients.

Salvatore Toscano:

"It means taking the time, finding the rhythm that lets you live more calmly. In a lot of ways, starting of course, with what you eat."

Narrator:

The movement wants people to take the time to enjoy good food made by local farmers using traditional methods.

Like this special pecorino cheese.

It is made from the raw milk of black sheep, and the cheese is shaped by hand twice a day.

This tradition was dying out, until the slow food movement started to help organize the farmers and advertise the cheese.

Luana Pagliai:

"It's brought us a kind of fame. Not everyone knew about our product. The project is getting us noticed."

Narrator:

Slow food is making sure such unique tastes survive.

Luciano Bertini:

"From Singapore to Macao, in New York, in Rome, you always find the same pizza, the same hamburgers. Slow food doesn't want this. Slow food wants the specialness of every product to be respected."

Narrator:

Because of the slow movement, today, Greve continues to be a city that is simply enjoying itself. And doing its best to take it slow.

Urban Earth

Narrator:

What would you see if you walked through your entire city taking a photo every eight steps? What kind of places would you discover? This is how Daniel Raven-Ellison does geography. He calls this project Urban Earth.

Daniel Raven-Ellison, an adventurer, author, film-maker and teacher, believes that geography is about much more than just learning where places are.

In 2008, Daniel explored three of the world's biggest cities: Mumbai, Mexico City and London. Walking from one side of each city to the other, he took one photograph every eight steps. Each photo was taken with a camera pointed straight in front of him.

Daniel Raven-Ellison:

"That's a cute dog."

Narrator:

His goal is to take pictures of these cities to show what it's really like for the people who live there.

Daniel Raven-Ellison:

"Urban Earth's all about going out, having an adventure, and seeing what the biggest habitats on our planet are really like. Cities, the places that we live in."

Narrator:

Daniel believes that the bigger cities grow, the less we know about the many different parts of our cities and the people living around us. He says the little parts of each city we think we know are like bubbles. We don't actually know what's outside them, and what the city is like for other people.

By making his pictures into a film of each city, Daniel hopes to inspire us to walk around other people's communities. He wants us to work together to improve the city, and to help people around us.

He wants to show the world what these cities are really like, neighborhood by neighborhood.

Urban Earth is an adventure that Daniel hopes others will go on. He wants people to go out of their houses and to discover places that they wouldn't normally go.

Daniel Raven-Ellison:

"Adventure is becoming a thing that people see on TV. There's amazing adventures to be had in places completely unknown to us, right outside our doors."

Narrator:

He hopes everyone can explore their city and understand it better by experiencing it for themselves. For him, that's what geography and Urban Earth are all about.

Clever Machines

Narrator:

Can robots learn to be more human? When most people look at this robot, they do see familiar features — features that seem almost human: two sets of cameras that look like eyes, two arms.

Chad Jenkins:

"What we're really trying to do is get robots out of the lab and into use with people, and figure out how are robots going to be able to help people do more, accomplish more things, and also improve the quality of life of everybody across society."

Narrator:

In the future, robots may be able to help us in some important ways, like assisting the disabled or helping the elderly.

If we want robots to be a part of our daily lives, they need to learn how to do unpredictable tasks. Robots have to be able to learn how to do things from people.

There are many different ways you can teach a robot to do something. First, you can have the robot watch you while you show it what you want it to do.

Second, a much easier way is just to take the robot's arm and guide it — make it do the things you want.

A third approach is to move the robot with a remote control — like you're playing a video game.

Chad Jenkins:

"We'd love to make it based on what we call natural language commands, so that you can tell the robot, you know, can you pick up that glass for me, and it would pick up the glass for you."

Narrator:

Chad Jenkins and other researchers are also developing robots that allow a person to be in two different places at the same time.

Here, Jenkins demonstrates how a robot like this works. He is at a conference center in one city; the robot is in his office in another city. Using a computer, Jenkins controls the robot in his office. Then he can look and walk around his office as if he were really there.

Chad Jenkins:

"Robotics is really an extension of the information technology revolution that we've had over the past few decades. What computing did over the last forty years are the same things that robotics will provide now, except that we have more wisdom about the technology to do it better, but also think about how we can improve everybody's life across the world."