【汉译英】

要求：将下面红色字体的段落翻译成英文。英文请用"Times New Roman"字体，全文"小四号"字，1.5倍行距。

随着移动互联网的快速发展，我们的生活已然日益智能化，更加便利。随着数字化的普及与渗透，越来越多的公共单位也要求大家使用互联网来访问关键服务，而对那些没有设备、不能负担数据或 Wi-Fi、无法或不愿使用网络的人来说，数字化生活却是一种无法企及的生活方式，其中，不可忽视的一个重要人群就是老年人。

2021 年，全国人大代表、海尔集团总裁周云杰提出，要让老年群体享受到数字化智慧化便利。他认为，居家生活是老年人群的核心生活场景，所以如何让快速增长的老年群体享受到智慧家庭带来的高品质生活非常必要，而且具有积极的社会意义。

人口老龄化将成为我国中长期发展的基本国情。据统计，截至 2019 年底，我国 60 岁以上人口总数超过 2.5 亿，占比 18.1%；预计到 2050 年，老年人口将达到 4.87 亿，占比 34.9%。

对于老年群体来说，他们因为自身学习能力和接受新事物能力的下降，很多时候并没有享受到数字化服务带来的便利。手机支付、健康码、网上挂号，甚至是家电繁杂的按键，有时候都在无形中加剧了部分老年群体的困惑和焦虑，很多老人甚至因此产生了挫败感。

周云杰表示，以老年人体验的便利化为创新方向，加强老年人场景化生活体验，减缓老年人对网络参与的焦虑和恐惧心理，提升老年人的幸福感、安全感、获得感。

他提出了两个建议，一是研究编制面向老年群体的智慧家庭场景的产品和服务标准，并形成相应的标识认证体系，对满足标准的智慧家庭适老产品和服务进行认证，实现产品推广目录进一步拓展;二是融合智慧家庭与适老化的多样化需求，出台税收优惠、资金支持等相关政策，支持在老年人口占比较高的城市，开展智慧家庭居家养老应用试点示范工作，打造老年人居家生活新模式。

周云杰的建议既是基于社会对老年人拥抱数字化时代的思考，也与海尔集团在智慧家庭领域的探索实践相关。比如海尔智慧家庭，从场景出发，重视用户的个性化需求，围绕老人的衣食住娱提供了 10 个空间、7 大类场景解决方案，让老人也能享受到智慧带来的便捷、舒适的体验。

例如，为了让老年人能够方便、快速学会如何使用洗衣机等智能网器，海尔推出了可以用语音控制的洗衣机，老年人可以通过与洗衣机对话进行操作;将按键放大、过程简化，避免了误触造成的诸多麻烦......海尔智慧家庭用差异化的场景和完备的解决方案，让老年群体在生活中感受到了更多的获得感，也保护了老年群体的安全与尊严。

终有一天，每个人都会老去。让老年群体享受到数字化智慧化便利，不仅可以让老年群体享有美好生活，对整个社会也意义重大。

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Why Speaking English May Spread More Coronavirus Than Some Other Languages

New research suggests that English speakers put more droplets into the air when they talk, which may make them more likely to spread COVID-19. Since the novel coronavirus is spread by droplets, how spitty a language is might contribute to different rates of the disease. It all comes down to something called aspirated consonants, the sounds we make that spray more droplets of saliva into the air.

In college, everyone knew which professors spit the most when they lectured. The front rows of their classes were always empty after the first day of class, because the high achievers who sat there had been bathed with the lecturer's saliva. When a lecture was particularly boring, students might find themselves fascinated by the way the sunlight caught droplets of spit, hanging in the air around the professor.

Memories of teachers who were the loud talkers is one thing. Yet now we know that simply speaking English could mean we are all spitting on the people around us.

Coronavirus spreads by aerosol particles

We all know the coughing or sneezing spreads germs, that's how we get colds and the flu every year. That spread occurs because coughing or sneezing projects high velocity droplets full of viruses from our nose and throat into the air around us. That's why we are told to cough into our elbows and wash our hands frequently prior to Covid-19.

Then the advent of the coronavirus pandemic led to the research finding that not only coughing and sneezing, but simply talking drives aerosolized viruses into the air. That's one of the biggest reasons for the recommendation that everyone wear a mask and stay six feet part. Now it looks like not all talking leads to the same amount of droplets in the air. Instead, it could depend on which language the speaker is using.

One of the first hints that there might be a difference in how viruses spread based on language came from observations made in China. Remarkably, this happened not during the Covid-19 pandemic, but during the first SARS outbreak with the SARS-CoV-1 in South China. That virus led to over 8,000 cases, recorded in 26 countries.

At that time there were far more Japanese tourists than American ones in South China, yet Americans accounted for 70 cases of SARS-CoV-1 and Japan had no cases at all. How could that be? At the time, one explanation by scientists had to do with language. Since the staff of Chinese stores were generally multilingual, they typically spoke to US shoppers in English while they

Aspirated consonants throw spit into the air

While Japanese has few aspirated consonants leading speakers to produce little spit while talking, English has three of them. Specifically, the consonants [p] [t] and [k] are aspirated in English. Making those sounds throws myriad tiny droplets from the speaker's respiratory tract into the air, creating a cloud of spit. If that person is carrying a virus, the air is now full of viral particles.
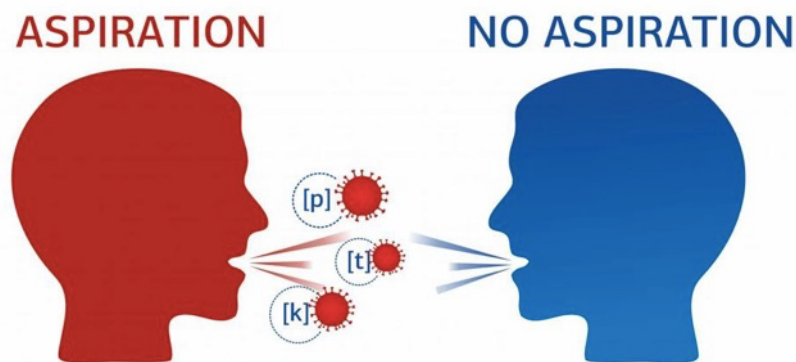
Up until now the prospect of a spitty talker might be disgusting, but we never considered that it could put us at risk for a deadly disease. Covid-19 has changed all that, which is why researchers at RUDN University studied whether people who speak languages with aspirated continents have a higher rate of the novel coronavirus infection.

The study looked at data from 26 countries with more than 1000 Covid-19 cases as of March 23, 2020. That's a useful window of time because that would be before mask-wearing was widespread. The countries were grouped by whether the languages predominantly spoken contained aspirated consonants or not. The data included a large number of languages, including English.

There were indeed more cases of coronavirus infection in countries that spoke languages with aspirated consonants. These countries showed 255 cases of Covid-19 per 1 million residents, while the countries where the languages had few aspirated consonants had 206 cases of Covid-19 per 1 million residents. Technically these numbers did not achieve statistical significance, but the observation is interesting nonetheless.

The study cited experimental limitations, such as making assumptions about the linguistic background of the speakers (which could impact how much they aspirate their consonants). The institution of social distancing measures at different rates could also have impacted these findings. They refer to their paper as a hypothesis, but a strong one and call for further studies.

The take home? No matter what language we speak, wearing masks is a practical way to mitigate this issue. When we talk in masks, we keep our droplets to ourselves.

Source: https://www.forbes.com