

[1] Notice to Hilltop Apartment Residents
[2] In accordance with fire safety regulations, it is essential to keep all hallways free of personal belongings such as bicycles, boxes, and small furniture.
[B] Hallways serve as critical evacuation routes during emergencies, and anything left there could block the way and pose serious safety risks.
[4] To ensure the safety of all residents, we request that any personal items placed in the hallways be removed by Monday, April 14th.
[B] Please note that not following this may result in penalties.
[G] We appreciate your cooperation in maintaining a safe environment.



train began to move.

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[1]	Nathan boarded the train on Saturday evening.
[2]	As he made his way to his seat, he found someone already sitting there.
[B]	Confused, he checked his ticket and realized his mistake — it was for Sunday, not Saturday!
[4]	A flush of panic spread across his face.
[B]	He quickly approached a train attendant and explained the situation.
[ල]	"Is there anything I can do to resolve this?" Nathan asked.
[7]	"Don't worry, sir. We still have seats available," the attendant said with a reassuring smile.
[8]	Nathan exchanged his old ticket for a new one, his worries melting away.

[9] Settling into his seat, he let out a deep breath, feeling the tension in his shoulders ease as the





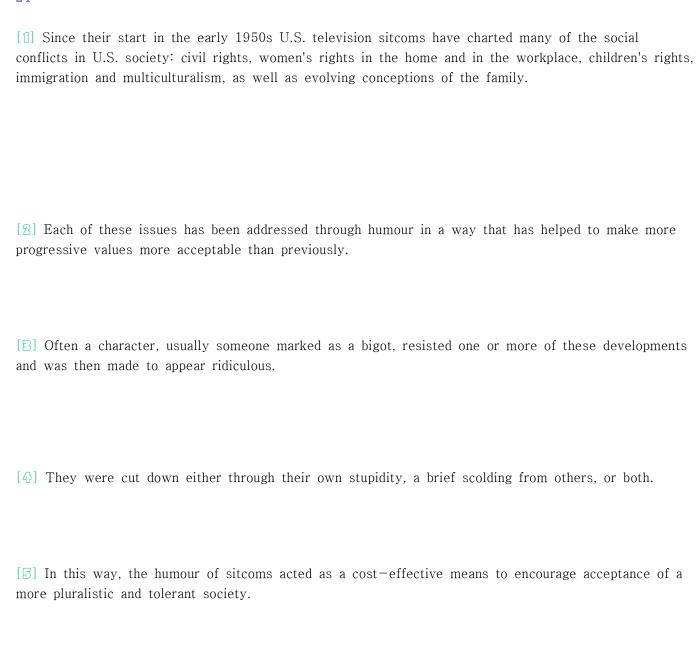


[1] The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden.
[2] The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production.
[B] To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables.
[4] Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope.
[3] If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state.
[G] Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

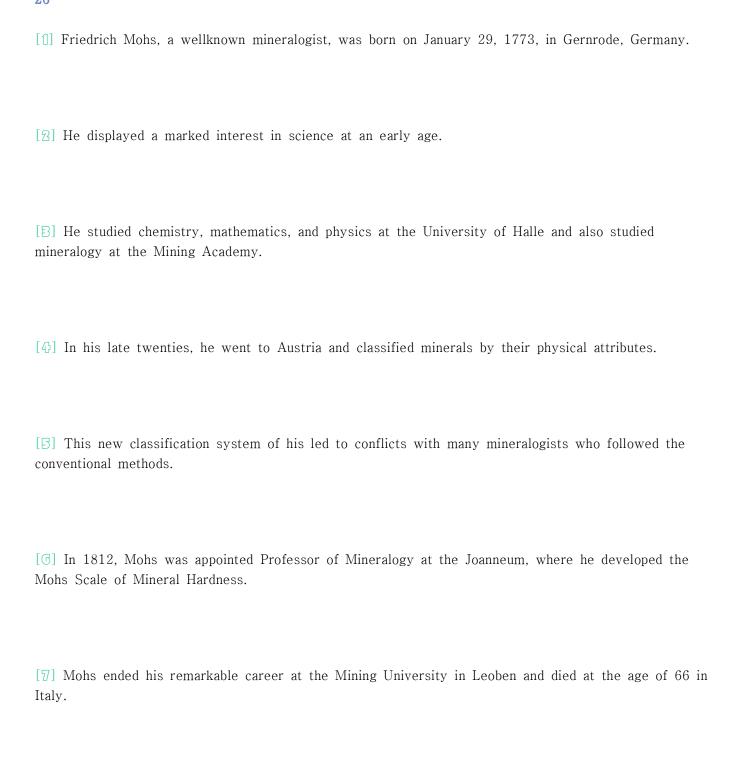








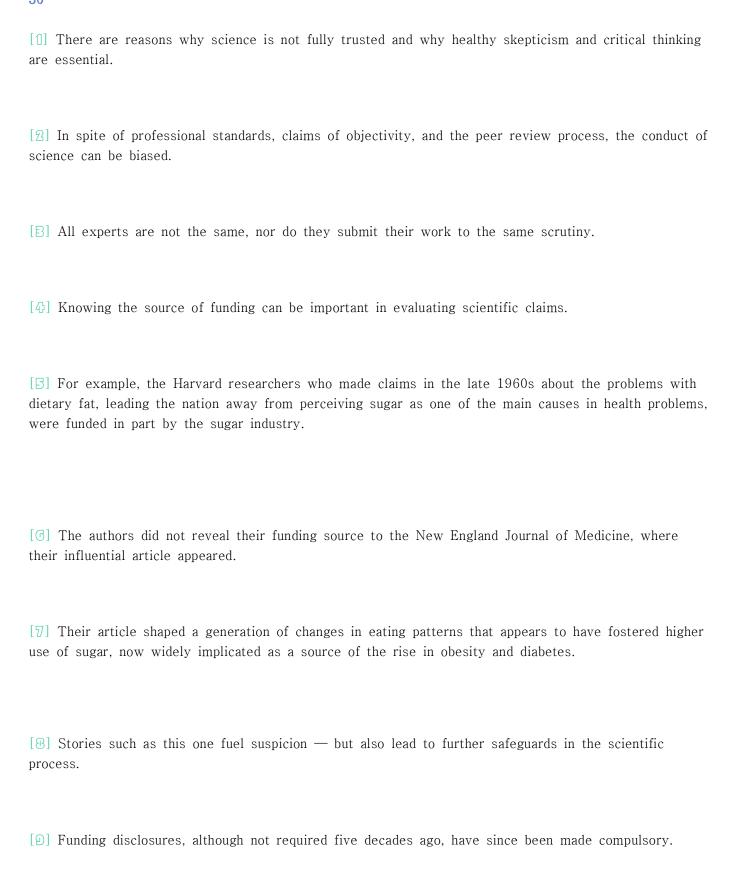




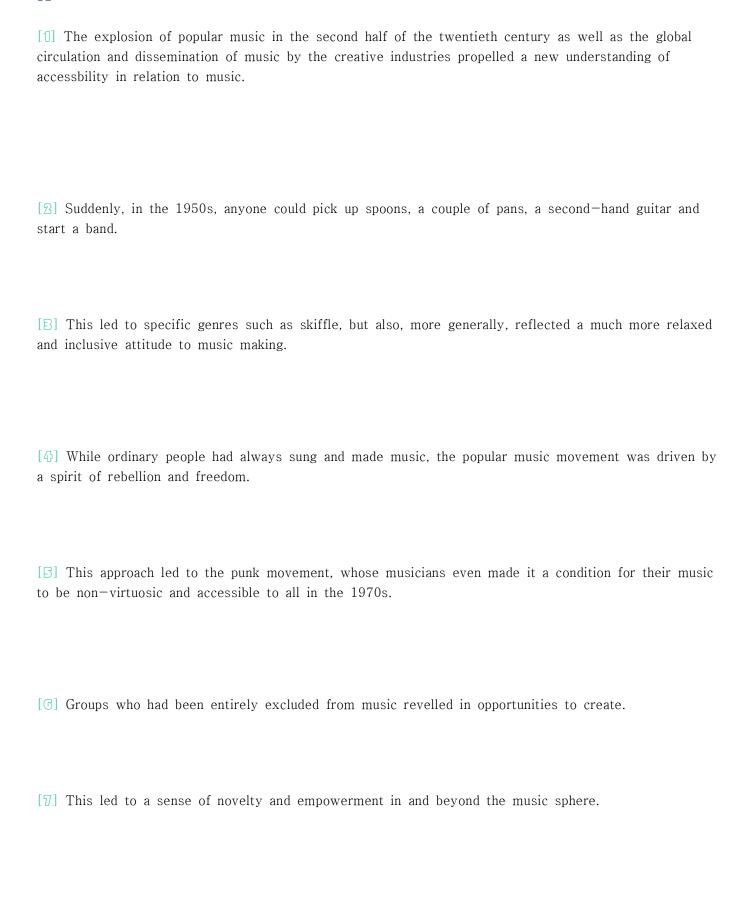








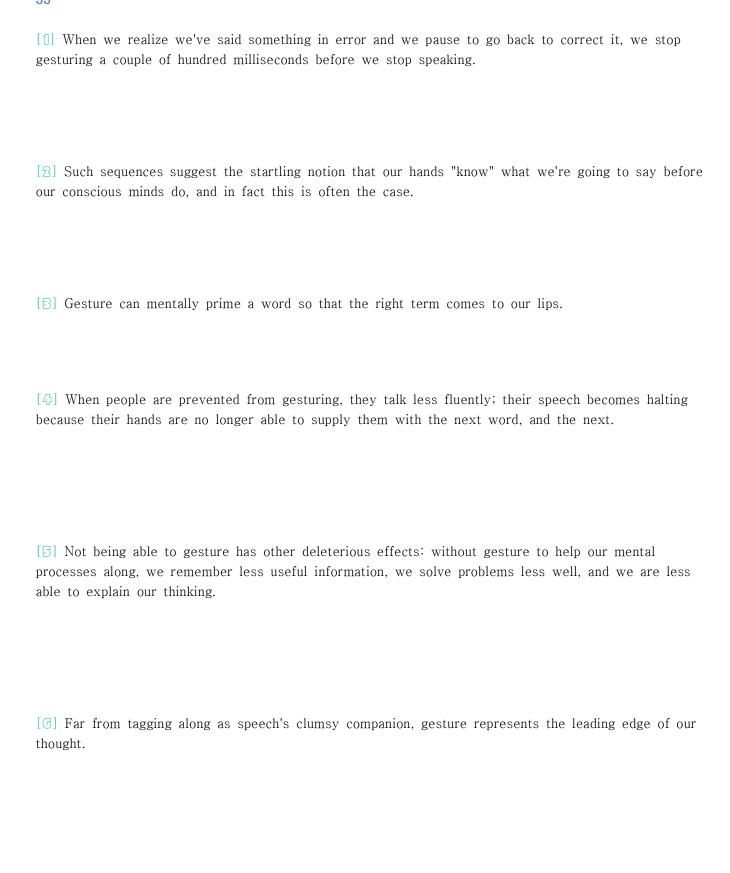






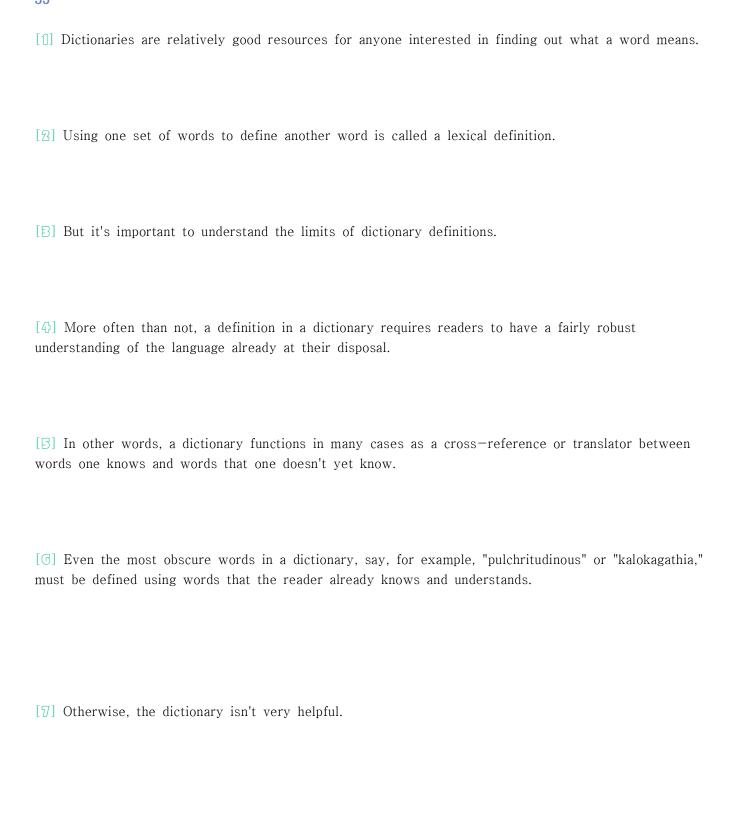
[1] Great scientists are seldom one—hit wonders.
[2] Newton is a prime example: beyond the Newtonian mechanics, he developed the theory of gravitation, calculus, laws of motion, and optimization.
[B] In fact, well-known scientists are often involved in multiple discoveries, a phenomenon potentially explained by the Matthew effect.
[4] Indeed, an initial success may offer a scientist legitimacy, improve peer perception, provide knowledge of how to score and win, enhance social status, and attract resources and quality collaborators, each of these payoffs further increasing her odds of scoring another win.
[3] Yet, there is an appealing alternative explanation: Great scientists have multiple hits and consistently succeed in their scientific endeavors simply because they're exceptionally talented.
[G] Therefore, future success again goes to those who have had success earlier, not because of advantages offered by the previous success, but because the earlier success was indicative of a hidder talent.
[7] The Matthew effect posits that success alone increases the future probability of success, raising the question:
[8] Does status dictate outcomes, or does it simply reflect an underlying talent or quality?
[9] In other words, is there really a Matthew effect after all?











production and imports.



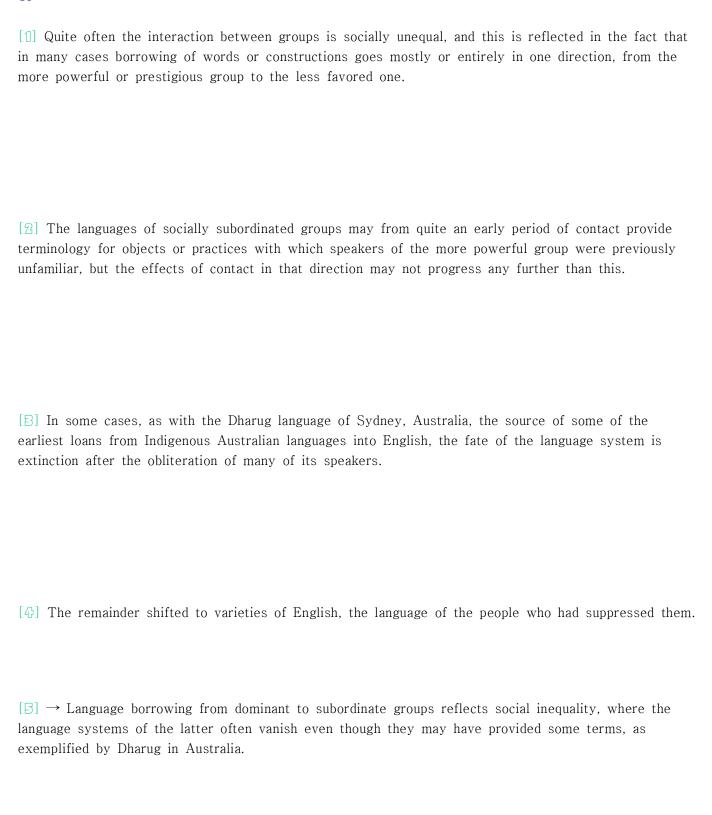














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[1] In 1900, at the close of the first decade in which electric systems had become a practical alternative for manufacturers, less than 5 percent of the power used in factories came from electricity.
[2] But the technological advances of suppliers made electric systems and electric motors ever more affordable and reliable, and the suppliers' intensive marketing programs also sped the adoption of the new technology.
[B] Further accelerating the shift was the rapid expansion in the number of skilled electrical engineers, who provided the expertise needed to install and run the new systems.
[4] In short order, electric power had gone from exotic to commonplace.
[B] But one thing didn't change.
[G] Factories continued to build their own power-supply systems on their own premises.



[7] Few manufacturers considered buying electricity from the small central stations.
[8] Designed to supply lighting to local homes and shops, the central stations had neither the size nor the skill to serve the needs of big factories.
[9] And the factory owners, having always supplied their own power, were loath to assign such a critical function to an outsider.
[10] They knew that a glitch in power supply would bring their operations to a halt — and that a lot of glitches might well mean bankruptcy.
[10] As the new century began, a survey found that there were already 50,000 private electric plants in operation, far surpassing the 3,600 central stations.