



Before I tell you about the interesting discovery related to Tyrannosaurus rex, I need to review something we studied last semester, the difference between what are commonly called cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals.

在我告诉你们和霸王龙有关的有趣发现之前，我需要回顾一下我们上学期学过的内容—冷血和温血动物之间的区别。

In warm-blooded animals, birds and mammals, for example, the body temperature normally stays within a narrow range, no matter what the outside temperature is.

在温血动物中，举例来说，鸟类和哺乳动物，体温通常保持在一个小范围内，不管外面温度是多少。

As a result, a warm-blooded animal is usually active in both cold and hot weather because its body temperature can adjust to the temperature of its environment.

结果，温血动物通常在冷热天气中都很活跃，因为它的体温能适应它的环境温度。

On the other hand, cold-blooded animals, such as most reptiles, amphibians, and insects, are unable to create enough heat internally to raise their temperature above the temperature of the environment.

另一方面，冷血动物，比如大多数的爬行动物，两栖动物，和昆虫，不能产生足够的内在的热量来把它们温度提升到环境温度之上。

So, for example, the temperature of a cold-blooded animal falls when the environment is cool.

所以，举例来说，当环境冷时，冷血动物的体温会下降。

I hope this distinction is clear. Now, moving on to Tyrannosaurus rex, you may know that dinosaurs, being reptiles, are generally believed to have been cold-blooded.

我希望这种区别是清晰的。现在，我们关注霸王龙，你可能知道恐龙，作为爬行动物，通常被认为是冷血的。

Well, a recent research study found that the chemical composition of the bones of Tyrannosaurus rex was consistent with the bones of an animal that has a very narrow range of internal temperature, indicating that it was probably warm-blooded.

然而，最近的调查研究发现霸王龙的骨头的化学组成和内部温度有很小范围变化的动物的骨头是一致的，表明它可能是温血的。