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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Tyrannosaurus（暴龙/霸王龙）rex(雷克斯霸王龙/雷克斯暴龙)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，通常被称作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的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，转移到霸王龙rex，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.

好，最近的调查研究发现霸王龙 rex的骨头的化学组成同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。