

气候变化如何影响动物迁徙？ How climate change affects animal migration

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English from BBC Learning English. I'm Beth.

大家好，欢迎收听BBC六分钟英语。我是贝丝。

And I'm Neil. You can find a transcript and worksheet for this podcast on our website bbclearningenglish.com.

我是尼尔。您可以在我们的网站**bbclearningenglish.com**上找到本播客的文字记录和练习题。

So Neil, today we're talking about animal migration: that's the movement of animals from one place to another, usually because of the weather or temperature.

尼尔，今天我们来谈谈动物迁徙：动物迁徙是指动物从一个地方迁徙到另一个地方，通常是由于天气或温度的影响。

Yes. For example, wildebeest are famous for their migration. They travel around the Serengeti in Tanzania and the Maasai Mara in Kenya every year depending on the rain. It's often called The Great Migration.

是的。例如，角马就以迁徙而闻名。它们每年都会根据降雨情况迁徙到坦桑尼亚的塞伦盖蒂和肯尼亚的马赛马拉。这通常被称为大迁徙。

Yes, and I have a question for you about this, Neil. How many animals are thought to take part in The Great Migration every year? Is it: a) 1 million; b) 1.5 million; c) 2.5 million?

是的，尼尔，我有一个关于大迁徙的问题想问你。每年有多少动物被认为会参加大迁徙？a)100万只；b)150万只；c)250万只？

Well, I don't know... but I'm going to guess 2.5 million. OK. I'll reveal the answer at the end of the programme. Now, wildebeest are not the only animals who travel large distances.

我不知道.....但我猜是250万只。好的。我会在节目最后揭晓答案。现在，角马并不是唯一会远距离迁徙的动物。

That's right. Many sharks also migrate – they move to a different place because of the weather or temperature.

没错。许多鲨鱼也会迁徙——它们会根据天气或温度迁徙到不同的地方。

Trisha Atwood researches sharks and their migration for Utah State University and explained more to BBC World Service programme, The Climate Question.

特丽莎·阿特伍德在犹他州立大学研究鲨鱼及其迁徙，并在BBC世界服务节目《气候问题》中对此进行了更深入的解释。

Animals migrate for all types of reasons. So, some of them migrate for food resources, things like mating or for giving birth.

动物迁徙的原因多种多样。有些是为了食物资源，有些是为了交配或生育。

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So, animals can migrate for food, mating and giving birth. Host of BBC World Service's The Climate Question, Sophie Eastaugh, wanted to know more.

动物迁徙可以是為了食物、交配和生育。BBC世界服务《气候问题》节目主持人索菲·伊斯托想了解更多。

And what kind of distances are we talking with these migrations? Are they covering huge swathes of ocean?

这些迁徙究竟有多远？它们会覆盖大片海洋吗？

Some of these shark species can travel massive distances. We've seen great white sharks that have travelled from the coast off of Perth, Australia, all the way to South Africa.

有些鲨鱼物种可以进行非常远距离的迁徙。我们曾看到大白鲨从澳大利亚珀斯海岸一路游到南非。

Sophie asks, "What kinds of distances are we talking with these migrations?" This is an informal way to ask, "How far are the migrations?"

索菲问道：“What kinds of distances are we talking with these migrations?”这是一种非正式的提问方式，用来询问“这些迁徙距离有多远？”

We can rephrase lots of questions in this way. For example, you could ask "What kind of price are we talking?" to ask how much something costs.

我们可以用这种方式重新表述很多问题。例如，你可以问“What kind of price are we talking?”来询问某物的价格。

Sophie goes on to ask whether sharks travel across huge swathes of ocean. Swathes of ocean means large areas of ocean.

索菲继续问道，鲨鱼是否会穿越大片海洋。“Swathes of ocean”指的是大片海洋区域。

Yes, and in fact, sharks do travel across large areas. For example, great white sharks can travel from Australia to South Africa. That is a long way to swim!

是的，鲨鱼确实会穿越大片区域。例如，大白鲨可以从澳大利亚游到南非。这可是个很长的游程！

But, as climate change causes changes to the temperature of the ocean, it's changing the way that sharks migrate.

但是，随着气候变化导致海洋温度变化，它正在改变鲨鱼迁徙的方式。

This is a problem; sharks scare away other creatures, such as sea turtles, and these creatures eat seagrass, which absorbs a lot of carbon from the atmosphere.

这是一个问题；鲨鱼会吓跑其他生物，例如海龟，而这些生物以海草为食，而海草会吸收大气中的大量碳。

So, basically, when the sharks are around, there's more seagrass on the ocean floor and so more carbon is absorbed. So, sharks can actually help fight climate change.

基本上，当鲨鱼出现时，海底的海草会更多，从而吸收更多的碳。鲨鱼实际上可以帮助对抗气候变化。

Yes. In fact, lots of species that migrate are really important for fighting climate change. Let's hear more from BBC World Service programme, The Climate Question.

是的。事实上，许多迁徙物种对于应对气候变化至关重要。让我们来听听BBC世界服务节目《气候问题》的更多报道。

Sharks aren't the only migratory animal that acts as a secret weapon against climate change.

鲨鱼并不是唯一一种作为应对气候变化秘密武器的迁徙动物。

Research that we worked on shows that by just managing about 10 groups of animals we could be taking out or sequestering more CO2 from the atmosphere by about six gigatonnes of carbon per year.

我们开展的研究表明，只要管理大约10群动物，我们每年就可以从大气中吸收或封存约60亿吨的二氧化碳。

So, for perspective, some experts say that we need to suck 10 gigatonnes of CO2 a year out of the atmosphere to meet our climate goals.

因此，一些专家表示，为了实现我们的气候目标，我们每年需要从大气中吸收100亿吨二氧化碳。

Sophie says that many animals that migrate, like sharks, are a secret weapon against climate change.

索菲说，许多迁徙动物，比如鲨鱼，是应对气候变化的秘密武器。

A secret weapon is something nobody knows about that will give you an advantage over a problem or enemy.

秘密武器指不为他人所知的、能在解决问题或战胜敌人时给予优势的事物。

By protecting sharks and other animals that migrate, Trisha's research shows that we could be sequestering six gigatonnes of carbon dioxide, or CO2, a year from the atmosphere.

Trisha的研究表明，通过保护鲨鱼等迁徙动物，我们每年可以从大气中封存60亿吨二氧化碳。

Sequester means remove and store the carbon, for example in plants like seagrass.

Sequester意味着移除并储存碳，例如将其储存在海草等植物中。

Six gigatonnes is a lot of carbon! Sophie says that, for perspective, it's about 60% of the amount of carbon dioxide that some scientists believe we need to remove from the atmosphere each year.

60亿吨的碳可真不少！索菲说，从比例上来看，这大约相当于某些科学家认为我们每年需要从大气中清除的二氧化碳量的60%。

We can use the phrase 'for perspective' to explain the size or importance of something, particularly when it's difficult to imagine that thing.

我们可以用“for perspective”这个短语来解释某事物的规模或重要性，尤其是在难以想象的时候。

Alongside sharks, another species that Trisha believes is important to helping remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is the wildebeest.

除了鲨鱼之外，Trisha认为另一个对清除大气中二氧化碳至关重要的物种是角马。

Yes, and that reminds me of your question, Beth. You asked me how many animals take part in The Great Migration, and I think I went for option c) 2.5 million. Was I right?

是的，这让我想起了你的问题，贝丝。你问我有多少动物参与了大迁徙，我想我选的是c)250万。我说对了吗？

You weren't, I'm afraid. The answer was b) 1.5 million, so still a lot of animals.

恐怕你答错了。答案是b)150万，所以动物数量仍然很多。

OK. Let's recap the vocabulary we've learned, starting with migrate: move to a different place. For animals, this is usually because of the weather or temperature.

回顾一下学过的词汇，从“migrate”开始，意思是迁移到另一个地方。对于动物来说，这通常是由于天气或温度。

We can use the structure 'What kind of (something) are we talking?' to rephrase a question more informally, particularly one about distance, cost or numbers.

我们可以使用“What kind of (something) are we talking?”这种结构来更非正式地重新表述一个问题，尤其是关于距离、成本或数量的问题。

For example, "What kind of distance are we talking?" Swathes means large areas of something.

例如，“What kind of distance are we talking?”Swathes指的是大片区域。

A secret weapon is something nobody knows about that gives you an advantage over a problem or enemy. If you sequester something, such as carbon dioxide, you remove it and store it.

A secret weapon是指无人知晓的、能让你解决问题或战胜敌人的事物。如果你sequester某物，比如二氧化碳，你就会把它取出并储存起来。

And we can use the phrase 'for perspective' to explain the size or importance of something, particularly if that thing is difficult to imagine.

我们可以用“for perspective”这个短语来解释某事物的规模或重要性，尤其是在它难以想象的时候。

Once again, our six minutes are up. Why not test what you've learned using the interactive quiz on our website? Bye for now! Goodbye.

六分钟时间又到了。何不利用我们网站上的互动测验来测试一下你学到的知识呢？再见！再见。
