

Listening Vocabulary for TOEFL iBT Classified

Life Science (Vanessa)

Extinction of or conservation efforts for animals and plants

TPO 3 Lecture 1 Humming Birds

Migrate 迁徙

There are, of course, animal species that require large areas of habitat, and some **migrate** over very long distances.

Humming bird 蜂鸟

Now you know a **humming bird** is amazingly small

Breed 繁殖

it migrates over very long distances, travels up and down the western hemisphere - the Americas, back and forth between where it **breeds** in the summer and the warmer climates where it spends the winter.

Nectar 花蜜

Feed on 以...为食

Insect 昆虫

It drinks a lot of **nectar** from flowers and **feeds on** some **insects**

Pollinate 传粉

There are some flowers that can only be **pollinated** by the humming bird.

nesting site 筑巢地

Their **nesting sites** are affected too, the same by the same sorts of human activities.

pose a threat to 对...造成威胁

And all of these activities **pose a real threat to** the humming bird population.

Native 原生的, 土生土长的

replanting **native** flowers that humming birds feed on

banding study 通过给动物带上电子条带的研究

Banding the birds allows us to track them over their lifetime.

Recapture 再次捕获

there is a phone number on the band for people to call for free, to report a banded bird they found or **recaptured**

Lifespan 寿命

when a banded bird is recaptured and reported, we learn about its migration route, its growth, and how long it has been alive, its **lifespan**.

TPO 6 Lecture 2 Nightcap Oak

in existence 现有的, 现存的

It remained hidden for so long because it's so rare. There are only about 200 of them **in existence**.

Primitive 远古的

Relic 遗物

So, it's a **primitive** tree. A...a living fossil you might say. It's **relic** from earlier times and it has survived all these years without much change.

Cluster 丛、簇

I don't know how well you can see the flowers. They're those little **clusters** sitting at the base of the leaves.

Reproduce 繁殖

Hum...or how...why is...is it so rare? That's one of the first questions. Um... how is it...um...how does it **reproduce**? This is another question.

seed dispersal 种子传播

Colonize 在...大量繁殖

For instance, **seed dispersal** might be a factor. I mean if the...er...you know, if the seeds cannot really disperse in the wild area, then, you know, the tree may not **colonize** new areas.

Hectare 公顷

Rain forest is much larger than the few **hectares** where the Nightcap Oak grows.

flowering tree 开花树木

Plum 梅子

Now this tree is a **flowering tree** as I showed you. Um...um...it produces a fruit, much like a **plum**.

Shell (种子) 壳

Soak 吸收、吸入

Germinate 发芽

Inside there's a seed with a hard **shell**. It...it appears that the shell has to crack open or break down somewhat to allow the seed to **soak** up water. You know, if the Nightcap Oak remains...if their seeds remain locked inside their shell, they will not **germinate**.

Remnant 残余、剩余

Dwindle 减少、变少

So it's stayed quite stable. It's not a **remnant** of some huge population that is **dwindled** in last few hundred years for some reason.

TPO 22 Lecture 3 Mass extinction

mass extinction 大灭绝

Dinosaur 恐龙

A **mass extinction** is when numerous species become extinct over a very short time period, short, geologically speaking that is, like when the **dinosaurs** died out 65 million years ago.

fossil record 化石记录**Inhabit** 栖息、居住**marine species** 海洋物种

And the **fossil record**, it indicates that in all the time that animals have **inhabited** Earth, there have been five great mass extinctions, dinosaurs being the most recent. In each of the others up to half of all land animals and up to 95 percent of **marine species** disappeared.

bio-diversity 生物多样性

Well, today we are witnessing a sixth mass extinction, but unlike the others, the current loss of **bio-diversity** can be traced to human activity.

Ecosystem 生态系统**over-hunting** 过度狩猎**habitat destruction** 栖息地破坏**habitat fragmentation** 栖息地碎片化

Since the Stone Age, humans have been eliminating species and altering **ecosystems** with astounding speed. Countless species have disappeared due to **over-hunting**, **habitat destruction** and **habitat fragmentation**, pollution and other unnatural human causes.

Vertebrate 脊椎动物**Megafauna** 巨型生物**Camel** 骆驼

So, as a way of repairing some of that damage, a group of conservation biologists has proposed an ambitious - or some might say - a radical plan, involving large **vertebrates**, or, **megafauna**. Megafauna include elephants, wild horses, big cats, **camels**, large animals.

The Pleistocene epoch 更新世时期**Ice Age** 冰河时代

The Pleistocene epoch, most commonly known as the **Ice Age**, stretched from 1.8 million to 11,500 years ago.

Extinction 灭绝**Endangered** 濒危的**Refuge** 避难所

One is to help prevent the **extinction** of some **endangered** megafauna by providing new **refuges**, new habitats for them.

Cheetah 猎豹**pronghorn antelope** 叉角羚**natural select** 自然选择

Outrun 跑过..., 比...跑得快

Let's take the now extinct American **cheetah**, for instance. We believe it played a pivotal role in the evolution of the **pronghorn antelope**, the antelope's amazing speed, to be exact, because **natural selection** would favor those antelope that could **outrun** a cheetah.

natural evolutionary trajectory 自然进化轨迹

Importing African cheetahs to the western United States could, in theory, put the pronghorn back onto its ... uh, **natural evolutionary trajectory** according to these biologists.

Flora 植物群

Another example is the interaction of megafauna with local **flora**, in particular, plants that rely on animals to disperse their seeds.

Herbivore 食草动物

Mastodon 乳齿象

Dropping 排泄物

In the distant past, large **herbivores** like **mastodons** dispersed maclura seeds, each the size of an orange in their **droppings**.

Transplant 移植

Devastate 毁坏、毁灭

A big worry is that these **transplanted** megafauna might **devastate** plants and animals that are native to the western United States.

Graze 在...吃草

Prairie 大草原

Some are quite different genetically from their modern-day counterparts, like elephants don't have thick coats like their mastodon ancestors do when they **graze** the **prairies** of the America West during the Ice Age.

human interference 人为干涉

The core problem with this sixth mass extinction is **human interference**.

TPO 25 Lecture 1 Assisted Migration

Unprecedented 史无前例的、空前绝后的

greenhouse gas 温室效应气体

fossil fuel 化石燃料

So we are considering various strategies to help some threatened species survive this **unprecedented**, this warming trend, which as you know, is caused mainly by **greenhouse gases** produced by the burning of **fossil fuel**.

conservation biologist 生物保护学家

assisted migration 协助迁徙

The most radical strategy being debated among **conservation biologists** is **assisted migration**.

Translocating 移动

Latitude 纬度

Latitude 海拔

Translocating threatened species to a cooler place, to higher **latitudes** or higher **elevations**, for example.

glacial period 冰河时期

Alternate 交替

interglacial period 间冰期

climate swing 气候变化

Range (栖息) 范围

Over the past two million years, colder **glacial periods** have **alternated** with warmer **interglacial periods**. And so, um, in response to these gradual **climate swings**, some species have shifted their **ranges** hundreds of kilometers.

proliferate 激增、增殖、繁衍

invasive species 入侵物种

At the other extreme, we might successfully translocate the species but within five or ten years that species could **proliferate** and become an **invasive species**.

Hog 独占、贪婪地吃

Nutrient 营养物质

Like a non-native plant that chokes out native plants by **hogging** the **nutrients** in the soil.

cane toad 甘蔗蟾蜍

Pest 害虫

Sugarcane 甘蔗

Plantation 作物

Wildlife 野生动物

Continent 大陆

The **cane toad** was introduced back in 1935 to control an insect **pest** that was destroying Australia's **sugarcane plantations**. But the cane toad itself became a pest and has destroyed much of the **wildlife** on that **continent**.

Interdependent 相互依赖的、相互联系的

Fungus 细菌

Pollination 传粉

Also, many species are **interdependent**, intimately connected to one another. Like animals that eat a certain plant and that plant relies on a certain **fungus** to help it get nutrients from soil and on a certain insect for **pollination**.

Invertebrate 无脊椎的

People aren't even required to seek permits to move plants or **invertebrate** animals around as long as

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