



Story 2: Tyrannosaurs were good parents

What do we know about how *T-Rex* reared its young?

故事二：暴龙是好家长

我们对于霸王龙如何饲养下一代知道了多少？

Until the 1920s, scientists were not certain that dinosaurs laid eggs. For a long time, they debated whether dinosaurs laid eggs, just like modern reptiles and birds, or gave birth to live young, like mammals.

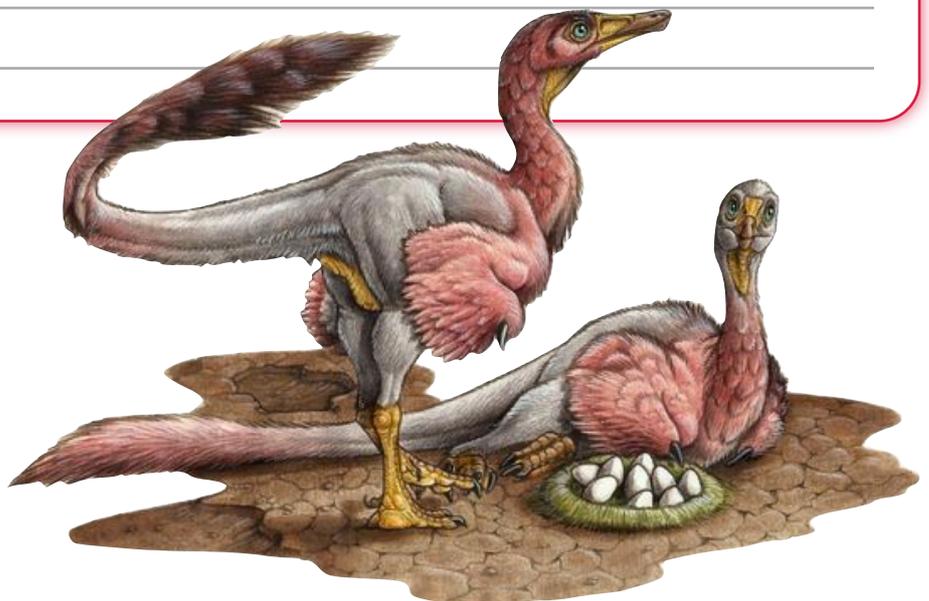
Today, we know that *T-Rex* laid eggs, but we still do not have much evidence of how it reared its young. Read the statements and answer the questions below based on what you have learnt about dinosaurs so far.

直到20世纪20年代，科学家们还不能确定恐龙是否产卵的。他们争论恐龙是否像现代的爬行动物和鸟类般产卵，还是像哺乳动物般产下活活的幼龙，争论了很长一的时间。

虽然今天我们知道霸王龙是产蛋的，但我们仍然没有很多关于它是如何养育幼龙的证据。阅读说明并根据你至今学到的恐龙知识，回答以下问题。

1. Why is it difficult to be sure how *T-Rex* reared its young?

为什么很难确定霸王龙如何养育幼龙？



What do we know about how *T-Rex* reared its young?

我们对于霸王龙如何饲养下一代知道了多少？

2. By analyzing the behaviour of modern reptiles, birds and mammals, what can scientists learn about how *T-Rex* might have reared its young?

通过分析现代爬行动物，鸟类和哺乳动物的行为，科学家们如何能知道霸王龙可能养育幼龙的方式？

3. Why can we assume that different dinosaurs had different ways of rearing their young?

为什么我们可以假设不同的恐龙有不同的养育后代方式？

4. Some dinosaurs fed their newborns in specially prepared nests in clearly marked birthing grounds. What was the purpose of the nest and birthing ground?

有些恐龙会在明确标示的繁殖地中专门准备的巢穴内喂养新生儿。为什么要有巢穴和繁殖地？



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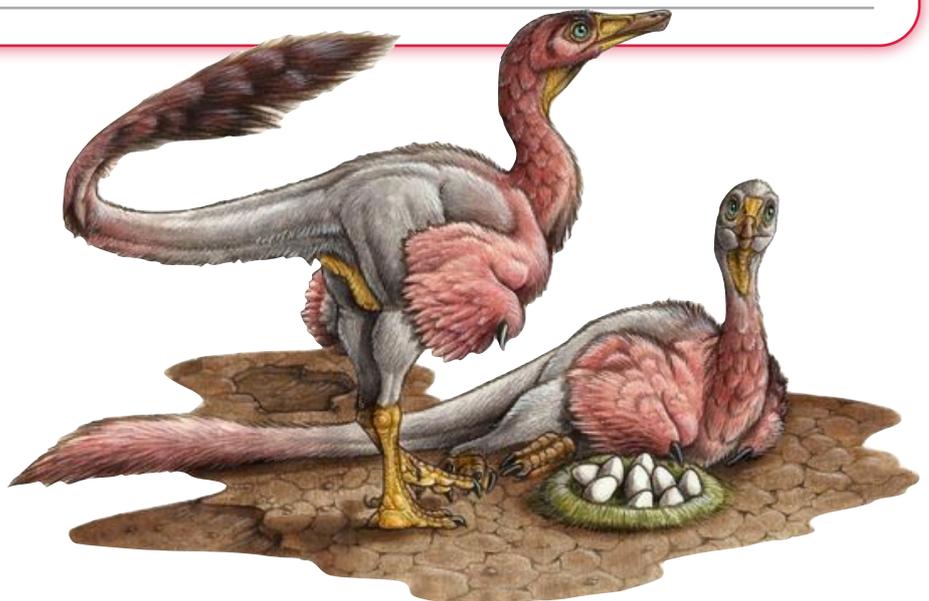
虽然今天我们知道霸王龙是产蛋的，但我们仍然没有很多关于它是如何养育幼龙的证据。阅读说明并根据你至今学到的恐龙知识，回答以下问题。

1. Why is it difficult to be sure how *T-Rex* reared its young?

为什么很难确定霸王龙如何养育幼龙？

No direct evidence has been found which provides information about how they reared their young, but we know plenty about how theropod dinosaurs typically reared their young.

因为没发现直接证据，能够提供有关牠们如何抚养幼龙的数据，然而我们知道很多有关兽脚类恐龙养育幼龙的典型方法的数据



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We can learn how they may have made nests and incubated their eggs. We may learn something about how they protected their eggs / babies from other predators and how they reared their young. In these regards living crocodilians and birds provide us with the most information, as they are the closest living relatives of *T.Rex*.

我们可以知道牠们造巢和孵蛋的可能方式，也可以学习到一些牠们如何保护自己的蛋和幼儿，免受其它食肉动物伤害的知识，以及养育幼龙的方法。在这些方面，与霸王龙最亲密、且仍存活的近亲鳄鱼和鸟类，能给我们提供最多信息。

3. Why can we assume that different dinosaurs had different ways of rearing their young?

为什么我们可以假设不同的恐龙有不同的养育后代方式？

Because when we look at the natural world today, we see that different birds, crocodilians as well as mammals all have their own way of rearing their young. Dinosaurs were probably the same.

因为当我们放眼今天的自然世界，会看到不同的鸟类，鳄鱼和哺乳动物，养育后代时都有自己的一套。恐龙很可能也是一样。

4. Some dinosaurs fed their newborns in specially prepared nests in clearly marked birthing grounds. What was the purpose of the nest and birthing ground?

有些恐龙会在明确标示的繁殖地中专门准备的巢穴内喂养新生儿。为什么要有巢穴和繁殖地？

To provide extra protection for the eggs / newborn dinosaurs.

为了给恐龙蛋 / 初生恐龙提供额外的保护。