

## 本集內容

Rare plesiosaur fossil found in Australian outback  
澳大利亞內陸發現罕見蛇頸龍化石

## 文字稿

A rare 100-million-year-old plesiosaur fossil has been found by a group of friends in Australia's outback.

一具一億年前的罕見蛇頸龍骨架化石在澳大利亞內陸被一群好友發現。

Plesiosaurs were marine reptiles that co-existed with dinosaurs.

蛇頸龍是海洋爬行動物，牠們與恐龍生活在同一時代。

They had flippers like a turtle and long necks like a giraffe.

蛇頸龍的鰭狀肢有如烏龜，脖子長如長頸鹿。

This one lived in a vast ancient sea in what's now Queensland.

這頭蛇頸龍曾生活在現在昆士蘭州的一片廣闊的古代海洋中。

Remarkably, the 6m-long fossil has a complete head and body.

值得一提是，這具六米長的化石的頭骨和身軀均完整。

It's the first such fossil found in Australia with both.

這是澳大利亞發現的首具頭骨和身軀均完整的蛇頸龍化石。

Scientists have been stunned by the find, describing it as the "Rosetta Stone of marine palaeontology".

科學家們對這一發現驚歎不已，稱其為“海洋古生物學界的羅塞塔石碑”。

It's hoped it will help unravel the evolution of long-necked plesiosaurs in Australia.

人們希望這個發現能有助於解開澳大利亞長頸的蛇頸龍進化過程之秘。

影片連結

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