



本集内容

Underwater sound pollution 水下噪音污染危及海洋生物的听力健康

学习要点

有关“sound 声音”的词汇

边看边答

What effect can sound have on whales and dolphins?

文字稿

Listening in on life underwater.

这是在偷听水下生命的声音。

This small device is **picking up sounds** we rarely get to hear - and it's helping scientists establish how too much noise is stressing out ocean wildlife.

这件小设备能**检测收集到**我们不常听到的**声音**，它能帮助科学家确认为什么过大的噪音给海洋野生生物带来焦虑感。

Professor Steve Simpson, marine biologist

Whales and dolphins, we know have very sensitive hearing and we know that sound causes stress. It affects their migration behaviour. It affects their reproductive behaviour. We've then looked at fish. Fish also have ears and are affected by noise.

斯蒂夫·辛普森教授 海洋生物学家

“我们知道鲸鱼和海豚有非常敏感的听力，也知道声音能导致压力。声音影响这些动物的迁移行为，也影响它们的繁殖行为。我们还观察了鱼类。鱼也有耳朵，也会受到噪音的干扰。”

Today we joined Professor Steve Simpson, a marine biologist who's dedicated much of his time to studying and collecting sounds from the sea.

今天我们见到了海洋生物学家斯蒂夫·辛普森教授，他用大量时间研究和收集海洋声音。

Professor Steve Simpson, marine biologist

“So, very close to loud sources of noise, we see animals with **ruptured eardrums** - so whales and dolphins. We see fish with their swim bladders burst because of the noise.”

斯蒂夫·辛普森教授 海洋生物学家

“在离噪音很近的地方，我们发现了**耳膜穿孔**的动物，比如鲸鱼和海豚。还发现有些鱼因噪音而鱼鳔破裂。”

Offshore construction and busy shipping lanes are interfering with the way marine life communicates.

海上工程和繁忙的海运航线在干扰海洋生物的交流方式。

Professor Steve Simpson, marine biologist

That is really loud, isn't it? I mean, that's totally **swamping** anything out. If you were trying to communicate, if you were a dolphin in the area, or you were a fish, then you wouldn't get yourself heard over the noise of that boat.

斯蒂夫·辛普森教授 海洋生物学家

“真的很吵，对不对？我是说，噪音完全**淹没**了其它任何的声音。如果你是这里一只试图交流的海豚或是一条鱼，那么和那艘噪声过大的船相比，你的声音是不会被听到的。”

Solving the problem of plastic pollution in our oceans will take many years.

我们还需要很多年才能解决海洋中的塑料污染问题。

But when it comes to noise pollution, Steve says it can be reversed.

然而，斯蒂夫说噪音污染是可逆转的。

词汇

listening in on something 正偷听（声音）

picking up sounds 检测收集到声音

ruptured 穿孔的，破裂的

eardrums 耳膜

swamping 淹没（声音）

视频链接: <https://bbc.in/2SuLrUL>

你知道吗？

Sound waves travel at approximately 343 metres per second in air at room temperature. In water, sound is 4.3 times faster and goes further, travelling at around 1,484 metres per second.

声波在室温空气中以约每秒 343 米的速度传播，而在水下的传播速度比在空气中快 4.3 倍，传播距离更远，约为每秒 1484 米。

问题答案

Sound can cause them stress and affect their migration and reproductive behaviours.