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# BBC LEARNING ENGLISH

## Lingohack 英语大破解

### Trees talking to trees

### 树与树之间的对话

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#### 本集内容

Trees talking to trees 树与树之间的对话

#### 学习要点

有关“nature 自然”的词汇

#### 边看边答

Carbon is a greenhouse gas. What sucks it up?

#### 文字稿

Walk into a wood and you enter a peaceful, familiar world. But what if you look down? Beneath every forest and wood, there is a kind of mysterious underground social network.

走进一片树林，你就进入了一个宁静、熟悉的世界。但要是往下看呢？在每一片森林和树林的下面，都有一种神秘的地下“社交网络”。

Let's peel back the earth to take a look. There are the tree roots and then mingling among them, along with bacteria, are thousands of superfine threads of **fungi**, known as hyphae.

让我们剥开土地来看一看。有树根，混在其中，连同细菌，还有成千上万超细的**真菌**，称为菌丝。

And research has shown that they are all interconnected. They can help each other by sharing **nutrients**. And they can even warn of approaching threats. And scientists have described this as if the trees are talking to one another.

研究表明，它们都是相互关联的。他们可以互相帮助，分享**营养物**。它们甚至可以相互提醒即将到来的威胁。科学家们将其描述为树木之间的对话。

Now Dr Thomas Crowther and his team have mapped this **subterranean** social network of fungi on an epic global scale. He likens it to producing an MRI scan of the world's forests.

现在，托马斯·克劳瑟博士和他的团队绘制了这个**地下真菌**“社交网络”，并且是在全球范围内完成的。他将其比作对全球森林进行的一个核磁共振扫描。

There are two main types of fungal network. They both suck up the greenhouse gas, carbon, a key factor in climate change. Systems in woods like here in the UK absorb more than ones in tropical climates. But they're more **vulnerable** to rising temperatures.

真菌网络主要有两种类型。它们都吸收了温室气体 — 碳，这是影响气候变化的一个关键因素。像英国这样的森林系统要比热带气候中的吸收更多碳。但它们更容易受到气温上升的影响。

There is an effective way to help fight climate change and that's by planting trees. The new map of the wood-wide web can now be used to guide the planters. Know the right network to plug the tree into and it will **flourish**.

有一个有效的方法来帮助对抗气候变化，那就是植树。新的木网地图现在可以用来指导种植者。只要知道正确的“网络”，把树插进去，它就会茁壮成长。

## 词汇

fungi 真菌

nutrients 养分，营养物

subterranean 地下的

vulnerable 脆弱的，易受影响的

flourish 茁壮成长

## 视频链接

<https://bbc.in/2X02a4S>

## 问题答案

It's the fungal networks that suck up carbon, which is a greenhouse gas and a key factor in climate change.