

The dawn of de-extinction

TALK

- Key words

Deciduous: that loses its leaves every year (opp. Evergreen)

Sorrow: grief: θλίψη, πόνος

Mourning: πένθος

Molecular: μοριακός

Tissue: ιστός (βιολογία)

Genome: the complete set of genes in a cell or a living thing: γονιδίωμα (gene: γονίδιο)

Allele: one of two or more possible forms of a gene that are found at the same place on a chromosome:
αλληλόμορφο

Primitive: πρωτόγονος

Abundant: existing in large quantities, plentiful: άφθονος

Hybridization: υβριδισμός

Coo: sound made by a pigeon

Liquid nitrogen: υγρό άζωτο

Respiration: breathing: αναπνοή

Intact: undamaged: άθικτος

Viable: feasible: εφικτός

Pluripotent: πολυδύναμος

Stem cells: βλαστοκύτταρα

Hard-wired: καλωδιωμένος, άμεσα συνδεδεμένος, έμφυτος (εδώ)

Source: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>
<https://www.wordreference.com/engr>

- Watch the talk and do the exercises that follow.

A. For the following sentences fill in the blanks with a word or short phrase.

1. This had been the most in the world that'd been in North America for six million years.
2. They were so dense that hundreds of hunters and netters could show up and them.
3. It was for its feathers.
4. This was an animal that basically kept the forest mixed with..... across the entire Europe and Asian continent.
5. I started with my wife, Ryan Phelan, who ran a..... called DNA Direct.
6. All she needed from those at the Smithsonian was a little bit of toe pad tissue.
7. Then the question is,, with that genome, the whole bird?
8. It's kind of like a(n) machine.
9. You try combinations of that you write at the cell level and then in organs on a chip.
10. So what you're getting is the capability now of replacing one geneof that gene.
11. Some interspecies clones have problems.
12. Oliver Ryder has collected the from over 1,000 species for over years.

13. At -195°C cells and DNA are
14. 25,000 elephants a year are still killed for
15. California condors are a good example of breeding.
16. For some species like northern white rhinos, of which no breeding pairs are left,..... from is the answer.

B. Watch the talk again if you need to and answer the questions **briefly** about what Stewart Brand says. You can choose English subtitles.

1. What area did flocks of passenger pigeons use to cover?
2. How long did it take for this species to become extinct?.....
3. What was the passenger pigeon hunted for?.....
4. Which species was hunted for its feathers?
5. Where did the European Aurochs live?
6. What could be used to bring extinct species back?
7. Why did Dr. Beth Sapiro need to use toe pad tissue?
8. What does National Geographic mean with the term 'discovery' in the 21st century?
9. What did scientists do with the bucardo's DNA taken from its ear?.....
10. According to the speaker what do we have to do, as a species, after what we've caused to the environment for 10,000 years?