Although the author claims that Pterosaurs, ancient group of winged reptiles, probably weren't capable of powered flight, the lecturer rejects this idea by providing some rational reasons.

First, the writer suggests that Pterosaurs couldn't generate enough energy to fly since they had slow metabolism and were presumably cold-blooded. However, the speaker points out that the recent found fossils can be compelling evidence to cast doubt on this view. It seems that Pterosaurs shared the feature of having dense hairs on their body with other warm-blooded animals, and this layer of fur served as way to keep their body temperature and metabolism high enough to be able to fly.

Moreover, in the reading passage it is mentioned that Pterosaurs' body weight was so heavy that prevented them from being able to powered flight. In contrast, the lecturer asserts that they had such specific anatomy features which could make flying possible for them. She says that these animals had hollow bones instead of dense structures that led to having lower body weights than expected.

Finally, the author adds since it is found in the fossils that Pterosaurs had small muscles in their back leg, they were unable to run fast or jump high enough, which are necessary factors for birds in order to launch themselves, and in turn couldn't fly. On the other hand, lecturer makes it clear that Pterosaurs and birds employ different mechanisms for taking off. Although birds use their two legs to push themselves off the ground, Pterosaurs used four legs as well as some modern animals, and this enabled them to run fast and jump enough to launch themselves into the air.

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