The reading argues against the idea about pterosaurs as ancestors of modern reptiles to have the capability of powered flight or gliding. The lecturer, however, casts doubt on the reasons and specifications provided by the reading passage.

 The author argues based on the fact that the ability of powered flight resembles the characteristic of being warm-blooded while there hasn’t been any evidence found to confirm such an idea about the pterosaurs. Conversely, the lecturer explains that findings have revealed evidences showing that pterosaurs used to possess a kind of dense, hairy covering which is known as warm-blooded animals’ feature, typically those who were able to fly because of their suitable metabolism functionality. Therefore, pterosaurs would probably have enough energy powering them for their flight sessions.

 Furthermore, the reading passage asserts that pterosaurs may have been too heavy in order for their anatomical features to be able to resist their weight. The lecturer, however, rebuts this by asserting that pterosaurs may have had such a physiological characteristic that would have provided them with a light body despite their large anatomical frame. Although their skeleton might be huge based on the fossils referring to them, their hallow bones may have given them light structures.

 Finally, it is stated in the article that the idea of pterosaurs as animals with the ability of powered flight might be dubious because of their difficulty with the launch phase. The argument is challenged by the lecturer. She says that, pterosaur’s process of starting to fly might not be similar to other flying animals. Although other flyers wouldn’t have any other option but using their two limbs, pterosaurs as creatures having four of their limbs on their use were probably able to initiate their flight through different ways of others as they may have been able to run fast as much as needed or jump as strong as needed in order to push themselves into the sky, ignite their flying session.

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