

# 托福强化班听力

主讲：周华鑫

环球英语网校 [www.eng24.com](http://www.eng24.com)

# PBT Biology 2



1 What are the students mainly discussing?

- A The life cycle of slave maker ants
- B Mating behavior among certain species of ants
- C A kind of ant that get others to do its work
- D How ant eggs develop into larvae

2 What do the students say about ant pupae?

A They hatch from the egg in a few days

B They are eaten by adult ants

C They have long mandibles

D They can be captured by slave maker ants

3 What do Amazon ants need other ant species to do for them?

A Provide their food

B Hatch their eggs

C Defend them against predators

D Dig their nests

4 How can an entire colony of ants become 'slaves'?

A A slave maker queen mates with one of them

B A slave maker queen takes over their colony

C Their eggs are carried away to a slave maker ant's colony

D Their eggs are destroyed by slave maker ants

5 What happens to most of the eggs of a slave maker queen?

- A The queen destroys them before they become larvae
- B The queen abandons them in a distant colony
- C They mature into adult slave makers in the queen's colony
- D They are captured by slave makers of another colony

# PBT Biology 9





1 What is the talk mainly about?

A The food chain on the prairie

B The habitat of prairie dogs

C Prairie dog communication

D Attempts to communicate with animals

2 According to the speaker, what does the prairie dog provide an example of?

- A How animals learn to communicate
- B How complex animal communication can be
- C Unusual behavior in rodents
- D Ways in which animals adapt to their environment

- 3 Why does the lecturer compare prairie dogs to squirrels when explaining what prairie dogs look like?
- A Squirrels and prairie dogs live in similar environments
  - B Squirrels are about the same size as prairie dogs
  - C Squirrels are the same color as prairie dogs
  - D Squirrels are often mistaken for prairie dogs

4 According to the speaker, why do prairie dogs stay near their holes?

- A To protect their young
- B To communicate easily with their neighbors
- C To remain near their food source
- D To escape danger quickly

- 5 What surprised the researchers about the prairie dogs that they were studying?
- A The prairie dogs had different barks for different people
  - B The prairie dogs were not afraid of the researchers
  - C The prairie dogs were afraid of the researchers
  - D The prairie dogs ran into their holes when the researchers approached

## 词汇讲解

vocal	口头的
prairie dog	草原土拨鼠
visualize	形象化
squirrel	松鼠
bushy tail	浓密的尾巴
hawk	隼
coyote	草原狼

PBT Biology 14 🦋

1 What is the professor mainly discussing?

A Wildlife in Africa

B The two major species of antelopes

C The diet of predators

D Advantages of living in groups



2 What will the students see on the videotape?

- A Hawks capturing mice
- B Birds attacking an owl
- C Hyenas attacking elands
- D A herd of buffalo stampeding

3 What do elands do when attacked?

- A Surround their young
- B Scatter in different directions
- C Sacrifice the weakest individuals
- D Surround their attackers

4 What does the speaker imply about animals that live in herds?

A They are difficult to photograph

B They warn one another of approaching predators

C They hear better than they see

D They cannot defend themselves

5 What will the professor probably discuss after the video?

- A How birds attack predators
- B How hyenas cooperate in their hunt
- C Disadvantages of group association
- D Threats to the elands' environment

## 词汇讲解

eland 大羚羊

hyena 土狼

herd 兽群

victim 受害者

commonsense 常识

periphery 边缘

# 天文学

一. 星球/星系的来源、物质组成和特点

二. 与人类的关系

1. 科研（探测/建站/喜人成果）

2. 应用（农业/古代航海）

3. 水和生命

三. 新老交替（未来发展）

1. 科学发现 2. 装备（观测/探测）

# 套路

## 一. 类比（细节）

1. 已知做类比 2. 神话人物做类比

## 二. 比较（配对）

1. 纵向比较(性质相似) 2. 横向比较（大小）

## 三. 演进过程（配对）

# 天文学

## 一. 天体

Sun, Earth, Venus, Uranus, Pluto, Saturn, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury,  
Neptune,

planet, star, asteroid, comet, meteorite,

## 二. 物质与概念

sunspot, auricle, orbit, solar radiation, solar corona, space debris,  
space, cosmos, universe, nebula, Milky Way, light year,  
interstellar, interplanetary, black hole, equator, axis,



### 三. 运动

rotate, revolve, spin,  
clockwise, counterclockwise,  
centrifugal force, centripetal force, emit,  
eclipse, explode, tide, traction

### 四. 科研

astronomer, astronaut, observatory,  
planetarium, telescope, space suit,  
mission, Moon landing, satellite, space shuttle, rocket,

---

# 谢谢

---

环球英语网校 [www. eng24. com](http://www.eng24.com)