# 托福强化班听力

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# 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'?

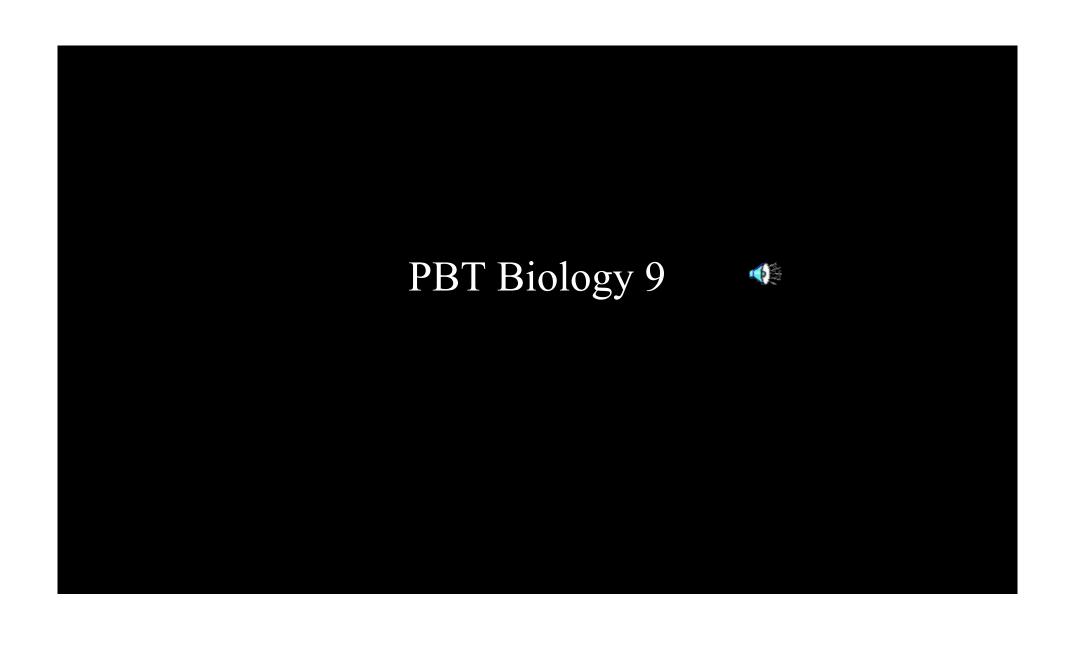
A A slave maker queen mates with one of them

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



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 environements
- 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

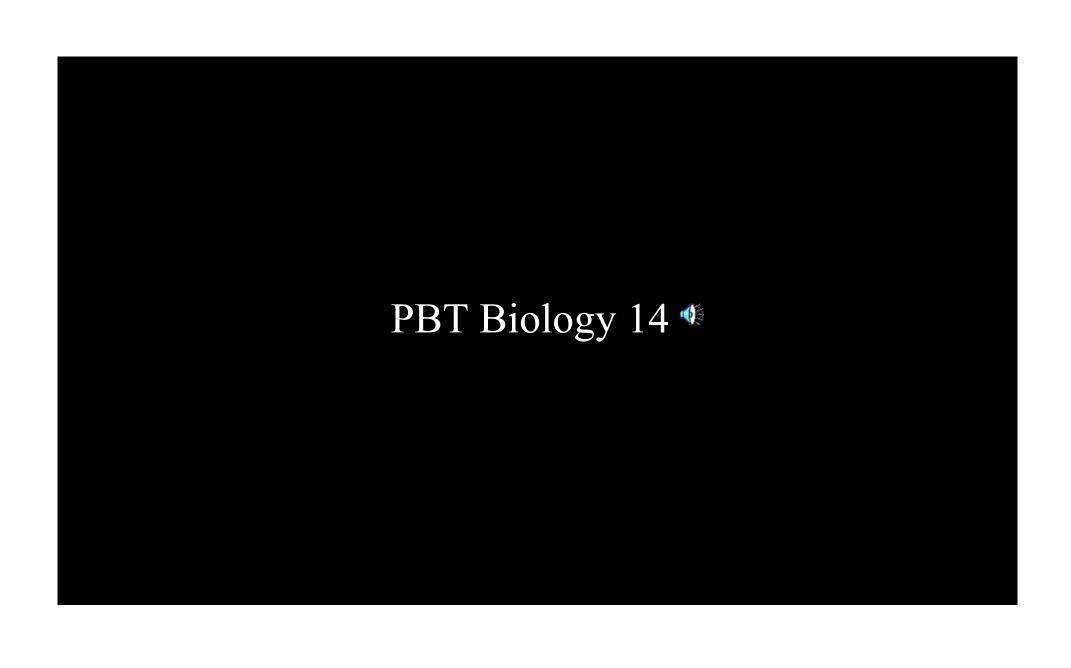
visualize 形象化

squirrel 松鼠

bushy tail 浓密的尾巴

hawk 隼

coyote 草原狼



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, Uranius, 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,



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