托福强化班听力

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Practice Set 4

1. What is Bode's Law?

A A law of gravitation

B An estimate of the distance between Mars and Jupiter

C A prediction of how many asteroids there are

D A pattern in the spacing of planets

2. Why does the professor explain Bode's Law to the class?

A To describe the size of the asteroids

B To explain how the asteroid belt was discovered

C To explain how gravitational forces influence the planets

D To describe the impact of telescopes on astronomy

3. How does the professor introduce Bode's Law?

A By demonstrating how it is derived mathematically

B By describing the discovery of Uranus

C By drawing attention to the inaccuracy of a certain pattern

D By telling the names of several of the asteroids

4. Why does the professor say this? 

A To introduce an alternative application of Bode's Law

B To give an example of what Bode's Law cannot explain

C To describe the limitations of gravitational theory

D To contrast Bode's Law with a real scientific law

5. According to the professor, what two factors contributed to the discovery of the asteroid Ceres?

Choose two answers.

- Improved telescopes
- Advances in mathematics
- The discovery of a new star
- The position of Uranus in a pattern

6. What does the professor imply about the asteroid belt?

A It is farther from the Sun than Uranus.

B Bode believed it was made up of small stars.

C It is located where people expected to find a planet.

D Ceres is the only one of the asteroids that can be seen without a telescope.

地球科学

一. 地质构造

1. 火山 2. 沙漠 3. 湖泊

4. 山脉 5. 洞穴 6. 冰川

二. 地理现象

1. 气候变化 2. 季风 3. 洋流 4. 火山喷发

5. 沉积 6. 侵蚀

三. 人类相关

1. 技术 2. 观点 3. 影响

地球科学

一. 构造与地形

crust, mantle, strata, core, fault, iceberg, glacier, volcano, desert, ground water, surface, plateau, basin, lagoon, river valley, ridge, foothill, highland, canyon, gulf, straight, channel,

地球科学

二. 概念

longitude, latitude, equator, axis, grassland, ocean, landmass, continent, tundra, pole, temperate, tropical, coastal, inland, remote, delta, island, archepaleogo, peninsula, meridan, horizon

地球科学

三. 岩石

lithosphere, limestone, lava, granite, marbal, ore, mineral, sedimentary rock, metamorphic rock, rubble, deposit,

地球科学

四. 动作

monsoon, hurricane, tornado, tempest, blow away, run off, erode, permeat, snowfall, precipitation, drought, erupt, fossify, petrify, outburst, thaw, earthquake, seism

PBT Earth Science 2

1 What does the professor mainly discuss?

A The increased accuracy of scientific measurements
B Why so many reservoirs have been built
C Why the length of a day has changed
D The importance of water to human life

2 Why does the professor discuss reservoirs?

A To explain how human activity has affected the rotation of the Earth
B To illustrate how a serious problem has been corrected
C To give an example of how water affects human settlement
D To describe how a lot of people receive water nowadays

3 How have reservoirs affected the water on the surface of the Earth?

A They have changed its temperature

B They have polluted it

C They have increased its mineral content

D They have redistributed it

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4 What does the professor say has happened to the length of a day since 1950?

A It has remained the same

B It has increased a little

C It has gotten slightly shorter

D It has decreased greatly

5 Why does the professor describe the spinning of an ice skater?

A To illustrate how water is drawn to reservoirs
B To compare it to the spinning of the Earth
C To explain the effect of gravity on the movement of water
D To give an example of using reservoirs for recreation

词汇讲解

imagenary line 假想线
artificial reservoirs 人工水库
redistribute 再分配
enclose weirao

PBT Earth Science 4

1 What is the main topic of the talk?

A The changing length of a day
B The formation of one kind of rock
C The cause of the tidal cycle
D The strength of the Moon's gravitational pull

2 What does the professor say about the origin of the rock samples?

A They were formed deep under the ocean
B They were formed in the same way as rocks found on the Moon
C They were worn away by the waves
D They were once part of an ancient shoreline

3 What was learned by studying rocks like those shown in class?

A The approximate age of the Earth
B The approximate date of the first living things
C The number of months in a year long ago
D The size of ancient oceans

4 Why does the professor mention a bicycle wheel?

A To show how the Moon circles the Earth
B To explain the effect of the Moon's gravity
C To illustrate patterns in the rock samples
D To describe the cycle of the seasons

5 According to the professor, how was the Earth different a billion years ago?

A It rotated faster
B Its weather was more extreme
C Its tides were not as high
D The composition of its rocks was not as varied

词汇讲解

dust 尘土
blow 吹
layer 层
landsite 地点
sample 样本

PBT Earth Science 5

1 What does the professor mainly discuss?

A How volcanoes are formed
B The destruction caused by volcanoes
C The material expelled from volcanoes
D Why volcanoes erupt

2 What does the professor say about the use of the term 'eruption' in geology?

A It should be used only when talking about volcanoes
B It does not always refer to an explosion
C It should not be used to describe flowing lava
D It is rarely used by volcano experts

3 What does the word 'pyroclastics' refer to?

A Locations where volcanoes are likly to occur
B Damage created by lava flows
C Volcanoes that erupt frequently
D Volcanic rock ejected during an eruption

4 According to the professor, what is emitted in a pyroclastic flow?

A Baseball-sized rocks
B An extremely hot mixture of gas and rock
C A slow-moving river of lava
D A large cloud of dust and ashes

5 What does the professor use the example of the eruption of Mount Pelee to show?

A How destructive a pyroclastic flow can be
B How scientists were able to predict a volcanic eruption
C How large some volcanic rocks can be
D How a volcano forms

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