

加助教：toeflfairy

回复【阅读】进群



— 课程安排 —

第1天 鸟类和两栖动物等动物行为类文章

3月16日 19:00-19:45 主讲：吴迪

第2天 哺乳动物等动物行为类文章讲解

3月17日 19:00-19:45 主讲：吴迪

第3天 生态之动植物之间关系类文章

3月18日 19:00-19:45 主讲：吴迪

第4天 生态之动植物与环境关系类文章

3月19日 19:00-19:45 主讲：吴迪

第5天 古生物学文章相关题型思路讲解

3月20日 19:00-19:45 主讲：吴迪

★（直播结束3小时后可回看）

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回复【阅读】进群

3.16-3.20|吴迪老师阅读刷题营①(491)

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群名

3.16-3.20|吴迪老师阅读刷题营①

3.16-3.20|吴迪老师阅读刷题营②(200)

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托福小仙女

这里是吴迪老师独立阅读专项训练营，带你5天搞定生物生态类文章。

开营时间：3月16日-3月20日

直播时间：每晚19:00-19:45（5场哟）

在【4月30日】前，每晚直播结束3小时后可回看，有效期内可反复观看。

每天会有作业练习，为保障学习效果建议按时完成哟！

开课前请确认账号里有课程哟，通过购课账号进入新东方在线官网 / APP查看；

忘记账号请用手机号+验证码尝试登陆！

群内禁止发任何广告！违者直接抱出，有任何问题随时找群主！

章鱼

1

群名

3.16-3.20|吴迪老师阅读刷题营②

群公告

[奸笑]这里是吴迪老师独立阅读...

Q 搜索

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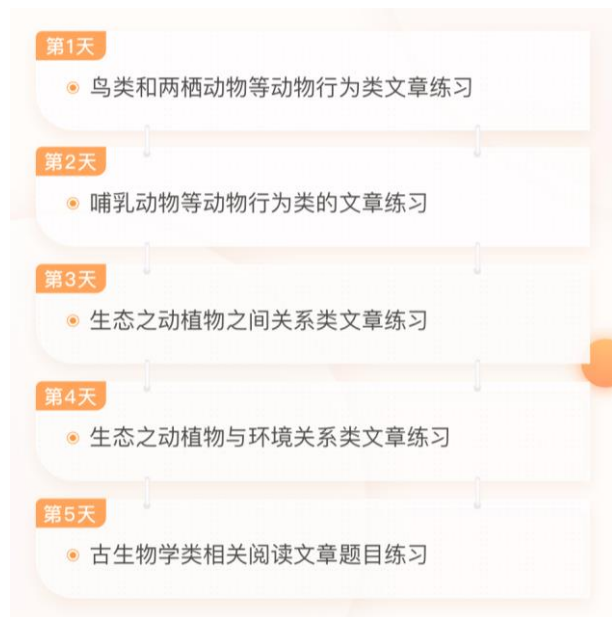
我是风

...

每日直播结束老师会布置相应习题，在群内发布
完成作业任务 次日上课前老师会抽选1人点评
打卡全勤赠送吴迪老师整理托福阅读高频词汇

加助教：toeflfairy

回复【阅读】进群



动物行为学文章2（哺乳动物等）

吴迪



吴迪：

新东方在线托福阅读教师

6年教学经验

托福阅读连续3次满分

词句基础+篇章逻辑=阅读满分

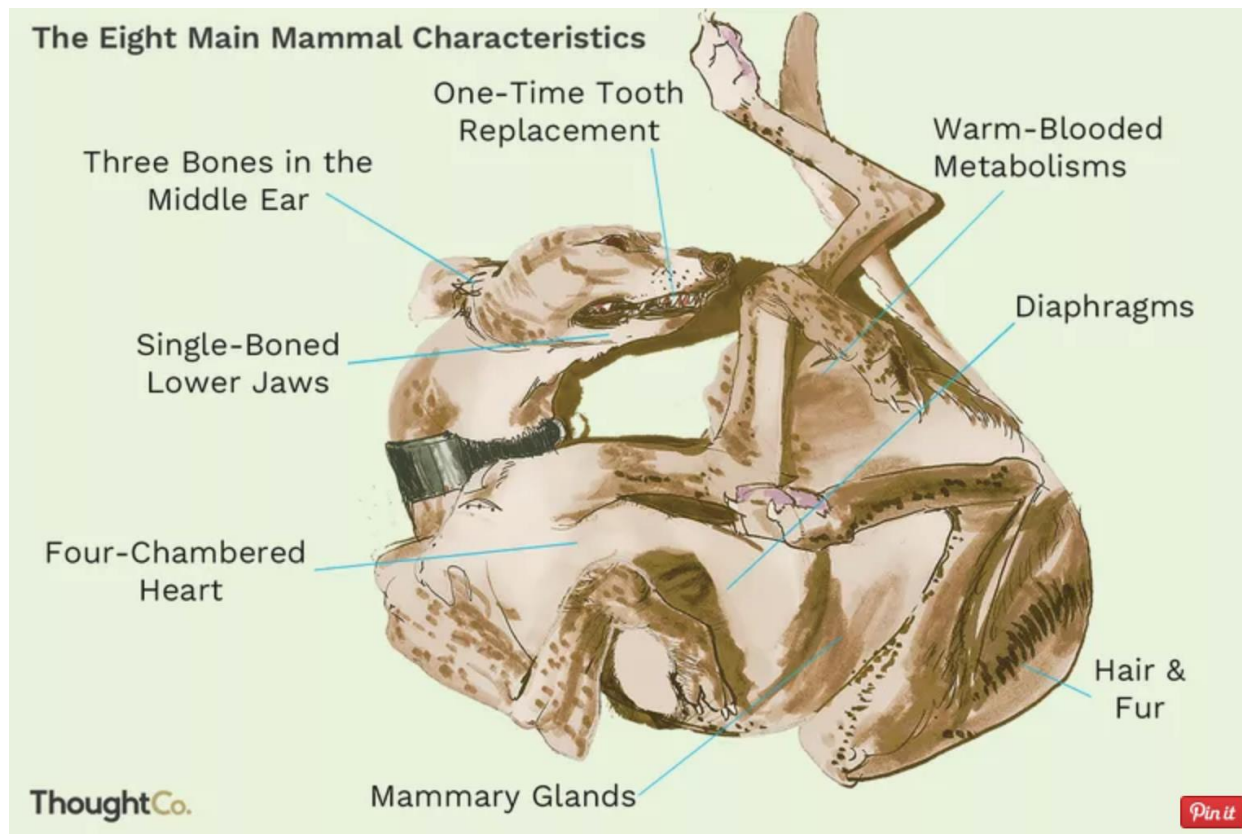
课程大纲

- DAY 1: 动物行为学文章1 (鸟类+两栖动物+爬行动物)
- **DAY 2: 动物行为学文章2 (哺乳动物)**
- DAY 3: 生态学文章1
- DAY 4: 生态学文章2
- DAY 5: 古生物学文章

课程大纲

- DAY 2: 动物行为学文章2 (哺乳动物)
 - 背景知识补充
 - 例题讲解
 - 思路总结

背景知识补充



背景知识补充

➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Warm-Blooded Metabolisms

Reproduction

Diet

Sense Organs and Brains

Social Behavior

背景知识补充

➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Warm-Blooded Metabolisms

All mammals are warm-blooded so they are able to regulate their own body temperature, which enables them to live in a variety of environments, cold or hot or in between. Regulating body temperature requires a lot of food for energy, so mammals tend to eat enormous amounts of food.

背景知识补充

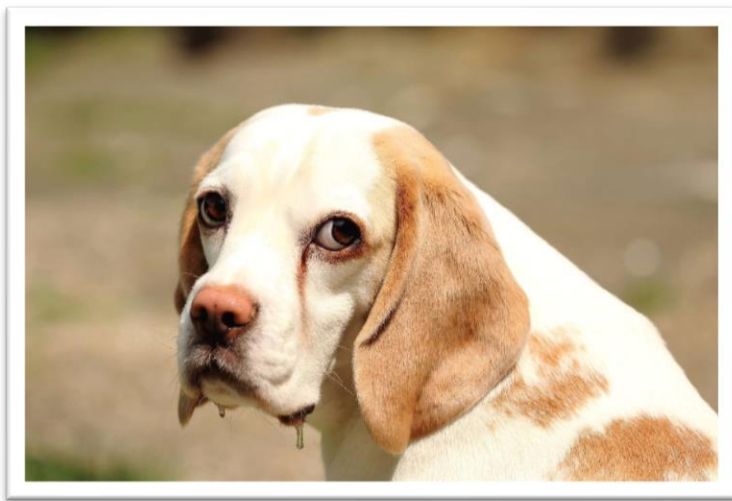
➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Reproduction:

Placental Mammals

Marsupials

Monotremes: a class of animal including the **echidna** and the **platypus**, which lays eggs, but also gives milk to its babies 单孔目动物 (卵生哺乳动物)



背景知识补充

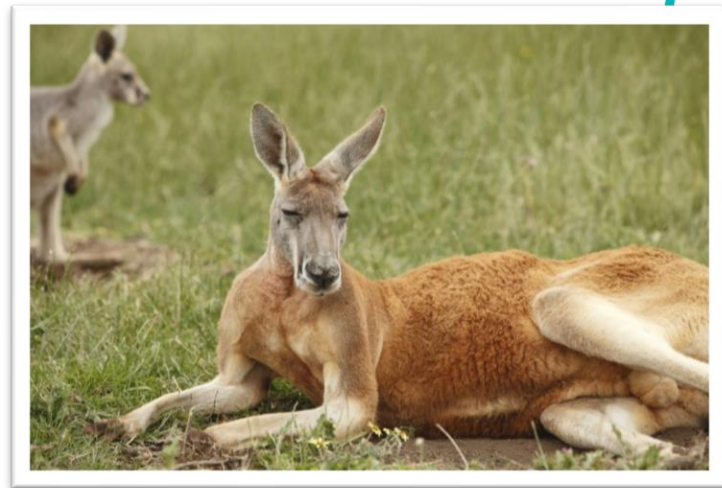
➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Reproduction:

Placental Mammals

Marsupials: Marsupials give birth to highly altricial young after a very short gestation period (8 to 43 days). The young are born at a relatively early stage of morphological development. They attach to the mother's nipple and spend a proportionally greater amount of time nursing as they develop.

Monotremes: a class of animal including the **echidna** and the **platypus**, which lays eggs, but also gives milk to its babies 单孔目动物 (卵生哺乳动物)



背景知识补充

➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Reproduction:

Placental Mammals

Marsupials

Monotremes: a class of animal including the **echidna** 针食蚁兽 and the **platypus** 鸭嘴兽/鸭獭, which lays eggs, but also gives milk to its babies 单孔目动物 (卵生哺乳动物)



背景知识补充

➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Reproduction:

polygynous (most common)

promiscuous

monogamous

背景知识补充

➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Reproduction:

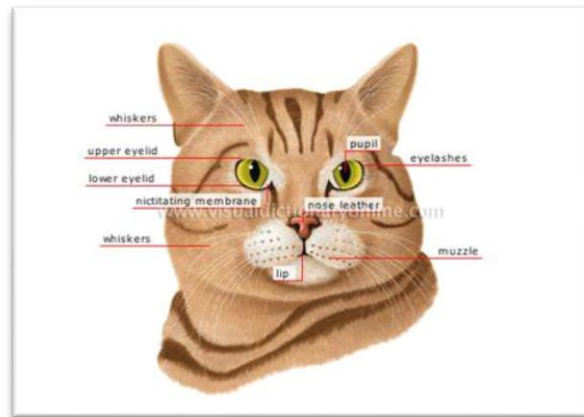
polygynous (most common):

This causes intense competition between males in many species, and the potential for females to be discriminating in choice of sire for offspring, leading to complex behaviors and morphologies associated with reproduction. Many mammal groups are marked by **sexual dimorphism** as a result of selection for males that can better compete for access to females.



背景知识补充

➤ Characteristics of Mammals:



Sense Organs and Brains

Olfaction, **hearing**, **tactile perception**, and **vision** are all important sensory modalities in mammals. **Olfaction** plays a key role in many aspects of mammalian ecology, including foraging, mating and social communication. Mammalian **hearing** is well developed as well. In some species, it is the primary form of perception. **Echolocation**, the ability to perceive objects in the external environment by listening to echoes from sounds generated by an animal, has evolved in several groups, including microchiropteran bats (Chiroptera) and many toothed whales and dolphins (Odontoceti). **Vision** is well developed in a large number of mammals, although less important in many species that live underground or use echolocation.

背景知识补充

➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Sense Organs and Brains



The brains of mammals are massively different from that of other types of animals. And this is the reason why mammals are **smarter** and more intelligent than other types of animals. Examples of some very intelligent mammals include humans, dolphins, elephants, chimpanzees, and pigs. Not too many people think of pigs as intelligent creatures.

背景知识补充

➤ Characteristics of Mammals:

Social Behavior

The range of social behavior is best understood by considering how sociality benefits the individuals involved. Because interacting with other individuals is inherently dangerous and potentially costly, both **the costs and benefits** of social behavior and the costs and benefits of aggregating with others play a role in the evolution of aggregation.

例题演练1

Paragraph 1: Play is easier to define with examples than with concepts. In any case, in animals it consists of leaping, running, climbing, throwing, wrestling, and other movements, either alone, with objects, or with other animals. Depending on the species, play may be primarily for social interaction, exercise, or exploration. One of the problems in providing a clear definition of play is that it involves the same behaviors that take place in other circumstances—dominance, predation, competition, and real fighting. Thus, whether play occurs or not depends on the intention of the animal, and intentions are not always clear from behavior alone. [TPO 30]

According to paragraph 1, why is play difficult to define?

- A. Play must be defined with concepts, not examples.
- B. Play behavior often looks like nonplay behavior.
- C. Play often occurs in the presence of animals that are not playing.
- D. Play occurs independently of an animal's intentions.

例题演练2

Paragraph 6: Play allows a young animal to explore its environment and practice skills in comparative safety since the surrounding adults generally do not expect the young do deal with threats or predators. Play can also provide practice in social behaviors needed for courtship and mating. Learning appropriate social behaviors is especially important in species that live in groups, like young monkeys that need to learn to control selfishness and aggression and to understand the give-and-take involved in social groups. They need to learn how to be dominant and submissive because each monkey might have to play either role in the future. Most of these things are learned in the long developmental periods that primates have, during which they engage in countless play experiences with their peers. [*TPO 30*]

What can be inferred from paragraph 6 about the role of adults in play activities of the young?

- A. Adults help their young learn to become dominant within the social group.
- B. Young animals learn how to play from the adults within their social group.
- C. Adults allow the young to engage in play behaviors within a protected, safe environment.
- D. The long developmental period of some animals allows adults more time to teach their young how to deal with the threats of predators.

例题演练3

Paragraph 5: Because both sexes of whitetails respond to buck rubs by smelling and licking them, rubs may serve a very important additional function. Fresher buck rubs (less than two days old), in particular, are visited more frequently by adult females than older rubs. In view of this behavior it has been suggested that chemicals present in fresh buck rubs may help physiologically induce and synchronize fertility in females that visit these rubs. This would be an obvious advantage to wide-ranging deer, especially to a socially dominant buck when courting several adult females during the autumn rut. [*TPO 28*]

According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true about chemicals in buck rubs?

- A. They have to be at least two days old for females to be able to detect them.
- B. They are more effective in older buck rubs than in fresher ones.
- C. They may affect fertility in female deer.
- D. They can be more easily detected by young males than adult females.

例题演练4

Paragraph 6: Another visual signal produced by white-tailed deer is termed a buck scrape. Scrapes consist of a clearing (about 0.5 meter in diameter) and shallow depression made by pushing aside the leaves covering the ground; after making the scrape, the deer typically urinates in the depression. Thus, like a buck rub, a scrape is both a visual and an olfactory signal. Buck scrapes are generally created after leaf-fall in autumn, which is just before or during the rut. Scrapes are usually placed in open or conspicuous places, such as along a deer trail. Most are made by older males, although females and younger males (2.5 years old or less) occasionally make scrapes. [TPO 28]

According to the **passage**, in what way do buck scrapes differ from buck rubs?

- A. Buck scrapes are made by both male and female deer.
- B. Buck scrapes are purely visual signals.
- C. Buck scrapes are made closer to the breeding season than buck rubs.
- D. Buck scrapes can be smelled only by deer.



THANKS!

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