

# Day 8

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## Question Type 6\_(2)

1. Day 7 Review
2. Practice
3. Review

# 1. Day 7 Review

1. 강의의 구조를 잘 이해하는 것이 중요하다!
2. Note-taking의 중요성을 숙지하자!

*Talks about을 says that/explains that으로 바꿔보자!*

in the L	Plcs WH ppl oft excs
in the 1 <sup>st</sup> part	gym
what I learned is that...	-use ↑ Mchns - x worry abt bad wthr - ex) R/SN

in the L	Key Fcns of the Cph
in the 1 <sup>st</sup> part	1. go on the IT
what I learned is that...	- access V Rcs - if bored -> D/P vd Gms - search for info

## Note-Taking Skill

If A → B	if A, then B
Bc	because
X	isn't/can't/don't/don't have to 모두 포함
Ex)	for example/such as
w/	with
w/o	without
ppl	people
2	to/two
4	for/four
@	at
↑	increases/goes up/rises/gets higher/more
↓	decrease/goes down/drops/falls/less
=	is/are
&	and

## 2. Practice

### Note-Taking

Pfs talks abt	ANML Cooperation
in the 1 <sup>st</sup> part	<p>D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- do ths tgth</li> <li>- trvl tgth, feed (grps)</li> <li>- ↑ pdts → if alone → x prt</li> </ul>
in the latter part	<p>H Bs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- live tgth (hive) + help EA (↑ ways)</li> <li>- ex) if find 벵털 → tell other bs by dancing</li> </ul>

### Biology에서 알아야만 하는 단어/표현

predators	포식자들
venom	독
venomous	독성이 강한
deadly	치명적인
feed	먹이다
feed on	~을 먹고 살다
raise the young	새끼를 기르다

feather	깃털
protection	보호
adequate food	충분한 음식
lay eggs	알을 낳다
scare away	겁을 주어 쫓아내다

### Full Response

→In the lecture, the professor talks about animal cooperation. He gives two examples to illustrate this topic. In the first part of the lecture, he talks about deer. What I learned is that deer always do things together. To be more specific, they travel together and feed in groups, because there are many predators in the forest. So, if a deer is alone, it will have a hard time protecting itself. Then, in the latter part of the lecture, he talks about honey bees. Specifically, honey bees all live together in a hive and help each other in many ways. For example, if bees find nectar somewhere, they tell other bees the location of the nectar by dancing. So, this is how the professor explains today's topic.

## 4. Review

1. Biology는 6번 문제 유형에서 가장 자주 나오는 분야이다.
2. 답변 시간이 5초 정도 남아도 감점되지 않는다.

# Listening Script

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## *Animal Cooperation*

**M:** Class, we went over many different kinds of animal behavior patterns last week. Well, today, I'd like to talk more in depth about Animal Cooperation. Many studies have shown that there is evidence of cooperation among animals. In fact, it is really necessary for some animals to work together in order to survive and reproduce. Right now, I'll give you two animals that demonstrate this interesting phenomenon, the deer and the honeybee. First, let's talk about the deer. Now, I'm sure some of you know that deer always do things together. More specifically, they always travel around together and feed in groups. Now, why is this so? Well, there are many predators in the forest, and if a deer is alone, it will have a hard time protecting itself. So, if deer are always together, they can protect themselves from their enemies. Now let's take a look at the other example, Honeybees. Honeybees all live together in a hive, and they help each other in many ways. For instance, if a bee finds nectar somewhere, it tells the other bees the location of the nectar. And how does it talk to other bees, you might ask? Well, umm... it talks to them by dancing. Yes, dancing! When the bee dances around, the dance can show other bees where the food is located.