

PTE Materials: 1 Dec. – 31 Dec. (1/12 update)

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A. Speaking

Read Aloud

1. Ozone Pollution

China's war on particulate air pollution is causing more severe ozone pollution. According to the new research, there was so much particulate matter in the smog around Chinese cities that it helped to quell ozone production by acting as a sponge that collected chemical radicals.

(APEUni Website / App RA #935)

2. Lullaby

A lullaby or cradle song, is a soothing song or piece of music that is usually played for children. The purposes of lullabies vary. In some societies they are used to pass down cultural knowledge or tradition. Lullabies can be found in many countries, and have existed since ancient times.

(APEUni Website / App RA #874)

3. Almonds

Eating a handful of almonds a day significantly increases the production of butyrate, a short-chain fatty acid that promotes gut health. Whole-almond eaters had an additional 1.5 bowel movements per week compared to the other groups. Eating almonds could also benefit those with constipation.

(APEUni Website / App RA #864)

4. Essential Carbon

The carbon is essential to life on earth, but scientists still struggle to grasp its complexities. Most research to date has focused on major sources of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide, and the use of fossil fuels. A new study has come to the counter-intuitive conclusion that plants might accumulate more carbon in the presence of predators and herbivores.

(APEUni Website / App RA #863)

5. Subject Outlines

Your subject outlines are a good place to go to find information about which textbooks to buy. You will usually be given one of these for each subject in the first lecture, but if you are missing one or need one earlier then you should contact the subject coordinator.

(APEUni Website / App RA #862)

6. Reserve Bank

Most people do not realize that some banks literally make money by giving loans without having money on deposit. The system is called fractional reserve banking and is used in most economies. It sounds as though it is safe because it says that banks have to keep a fraction of their deposits with the Reserve Bank.

(APEUni Website / App RA #861)

7. War and Commodity

In the past, wars have led to inflation and higher commodity prices. Fighting disrupts trade and prevents raw materials from being shipped from one country to another. In second-world-war Britain, a banana was the highest of luxury.

(APEUni Website / App RA #860)

8. Global Changes

Globalization refers to a set of changes rather than a single change. Many of these changes are social, cultural and political rather than purely economic, and one of the main drivers in addition to the global marketplace is the communication revolution.

(APEUni Website / App RA #859)

9. Female Undergraduates

The most obvious change is that 46% of college undergraduates are now women. When I went there, it was only the third year that women had been admitted, and then seemingly grudgingly: about 70% of students were male, and if there was a woman tutor she must have been a male impersonator.

(APEUni Website / App RA #858)

10. Turbine Blade

It's not easy to make a wind turbine blade. Conventional blades require a lot of labor. They are a sandwich composed of fiberglass, sheets of balsa wood and a chemical called an epoxy thermoset resin. A heat oven is required to give blades the proper shape, strength, smoothness and flexibility to catch the wind and turn the turbine.

(APEUni Website / App RA #857)

11. What We Want

We want a recreation in adulthood of what it felt like to be administered to and indulged. In a secret part of our minds, we picture someone who will understand our needs, bring us what we want, to be immensely patient and sympathetic to us, act selflessly, and make it all better.

(APEUni Website / App RA #837)

12. Flood Control

We've spent a lot of money over the last seventy years on flood control, and it's protected millions of people and has saved us billions of dollars. We've built dams to hold back the waters. We've built levees to keep the water off the people, and we've raised the ones that were originally started in seventeen eighteen.

(APEUni Website / App RA #836)

13. Macroeconomics

This report includes a huge swath of macroeconomics, such as the effects of tax reform, a new industrial policy, and understanding how to deal with the uncertainty inherent in global financial market. But it also covers key areas of microeconomic policies, such as boosting laggardly rates of productivity.

(APEUni Website / App RA #835)

14. Contribution to Book

Many individuals have unwittingly contributed to this book through sharing ideas with us as colleagues, students, practitioners, tourists, and residents of destination areas. They are too numerous to thank individually. And indeed, it is not possible to isolate exactly their specific contributions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #834)

15. Your Thesis

It is normally expected that the final version of your thesis which must be submitted to the university library in both hardcopy and electronic form will be freely available to the public. Once in the library, your thesis may be consulted, borrowed and copied in accordance with the regulations.

(APEUni Website / App RA #833)

16. Committee Gratitude

The committee would also like to express its gratitude to the independent assessors who joined the committee for consideration of each case. Their expertise and advice play a vital role in our work. A list of independent assessors who attended meetings during this reporting year is included at Appendix D.

(APEUni Website / App RA #832)

17. Window in Painting

We can see from the X-rays that at an early stage of painting, a window was painted at the left of the portrait. It seems that there may have been two windows in the initial design for the portrait or that the window was moved at an early stage.

(APEUni Website / App RA #831)

18. Raccoons

Environmental, individual and social traits of free-ranging raccoons influence performance in cognitive testing. Shy raccoons are better learners than bold ones, a result that has implications for our relationship with urban wildlife.

(APEUni Website / App RA #830)

19. Marriage Satisfaction

Researchers found that couples with higher satisfaction in relationship had greater neural synchronization while watching marriage-related clips, but they don't know whether there is selection-based behaviors arising from similar brain activity, or whether couples evolve over time to develop it.

(APEUni Website / App RA #829)

20. Meatless Diet

Association between meatless diet and depression: participants who excluded meat from their diet were found to have a higher prevalence of depressive episodes as compared to participants who consumed meat. This association is independent of socioeconomic, lifestyle factors, and nutrient deficiencies.

(APEUni Website / App RA #828)

21. Early Puberty

Covid-19 pandemic is linked to early onset of puberty in some girls. Several studies suggest that the number of girls starting puberty early has more than doubled amid the coronavirus outbreak, and experts are unsure about exactly why.

(APEUni Website / App RA #827)

22. Blinking

Every few seconds, our eyelids automatically shutter and our eyeballs roll back in their sockets. So why doesn't blinking plunge us into intermittent darkness and light? New research shows that the brain works extra hard to stabilize our vision despite our fluttering eyes. When our eyeballs roll back in their sockets during a blink, they don't always return to the same spot when we reopen our eyes.

(APEUni Website / App RA #817)

23. Circumcision

The role of women in promoting voluntary medical male circumcision uptake: research reveals the important role played by women in influencing men to undergo circumcision. Women are also motivated

to convince men to undergo male circumcision because of the benefits associated with them such as reduction of HIV transmission and cervical cancer.

(APEUni Website / App RA #826)

24. Cultivated Language

In every cultivated language there are two great classes of words which, taken together, comprise the whole vocabulary. First, there are those words with which we become acquainted in daily conversation, which we learn from the members of our own family and from our familiar associates, and which we should know and use even if we could not read or write.

(APEUni Website / App RA #825)

25. Animal Fighting

When someone commits a criminal act, we always hope the punishment will match the offense. But when it comes to one of the cruelest crimes, animal fighting, things rarely work out that way. Dog-fighting victims are tortured and killed for profit and "sport", yet their criminal abusers often receive a minimal sentence for causing a lifetime of pain.

(APEUni Website / App RA #824)

26. Addictive Games

Bolstered by the result of laboratory experiments, researchers dare to say that gaming might be mentally enriching. These scholars are the first to admit that games could be addictive, and indeed part of their research explores how games connect to the reward circuit of human beings.

(APEUni Website / App RA #823)

27. Scottish Literature

Despite many similarities with literary-political debates in other nations, there are also ways in which the cultural and political situation in Scotland has left the study of Scottish Literature in a significantly different condition from that of literary studies in many other parts of the world.

(APEUni Website / App RA #822)

28. Rapid Change

An environment of rapid change, technological innovations and increasing business competitiveness has highlighted the growing importance of management development. In particular, the general movement towards great employee involvement and making things happen through people has emphasized an integrating rather than a controlling style of management.

(APEUni Website / App RA #821)

29. Central Idea

The central idea of this book concerns our blindness with respect to randomness, particularly the large deviations: why do we, scientists or nonscientists, hotshots or regular Joes, tend to see the pennies instead of the dollars? Why do we keep focusing on the minutiae, not the possible significant large events, in spite of the obvious evidence of their huge influence?

(APEUni Website / App RA #820)

30. Psychology

Psychology is the study of cognitions, emotions, and behavior. Psychologists are involved in a variety of tasks. Many spend their careers designing and performing research to understand how people behave in specific situations, how and why we think the way we do, and how emotions develop and what impact

they have on our interactions with others.

(APEUni Website / App RA #819)

31. Photorealistic Images

Using artificial intelligence, researchers can create photorealistic images from three-dimensional scenery, paving the way for better driving simulators and better testing of driverless cars.

(APEUni Website / App RA #816)

32. Political Scholars

Political scholars had historically recognized the social love of the mass media. The impact of the mass media on the electric and governing process has greatly increased over the last fifty years. Tomorrow, the mass media will become the "central nervous system" for your society and the major source of public information.

(APEUni Website / App RA #815)

33. Summer Research Scholarships

Summer Research scholarships offer a unique opportunity for external organizations, academics, and students to work together in research. Working with globally recognized researchers in a local setting, students gain valuable real-world experience as well as an insight into what research is all about.

(APEUni Website / App RA #814)

34. Climate Effects

Changes in climate affect, for example, the plant and animal life of a given area. The presence of coal beds in North America and Europe along with evidence of glaciation in these same areas indicates that they must have experienced alternately warmer and colder climates than they now possess.

(APEUni Website / App RA #813)

35. Mosquito Diseases

To prevent mosquito-transmitted diseases, approaches based on genetic control of insect populations are being developed. However, many of these strategies are based on highly invasive, self-propagating transgenes that can rapidly spread the trait into other populations of mosquitoes.

(APEUni Website / App RA #812)

36. Earthquake

Investigations like this one have been plodding along for 40 years, and some studies — like one following the deadly Kobe quake in 1995 — have found similar correlations. But study author Alasdair Skelton, a professor of geochemistry at Stockholm University, says the unpredictable study subject makes it tough to get funding because you can in no way guarantee a result. So I get three years of money, but if there's no earthquake, there's no result.

(APEUni Website / App RA #811)

37. Space Telescope

James Webb Space Telescope was specifically designed to observe this light, which comes from some of the oldest galaxies to take form. How did early stars and galaxies take shape? What about the cosmic material that is undetectable, known as dark matter? Is there evidence for it in the early eons of the universe? These are some of the perplexing and fascinating questions that astronomers can begin unraveling with Webb.

(APEUni Website / App RA #810)

38. DBS

Deep brain stimulation (DBS) to the superolateral branch of the medial forebrain bundle (MFB), which is linked to reward and motivation, revealed metabolic brain changes over 12 months post-DBS implantation, making it a strong potential therapy for treatment-resistant depression.

(APEUni Website / App RA #809)

39. Gut Microbiome

Research has shown that the gut microbiome is important for human physiology and health. Disturbances to the composition of the gut microbiome can be associated with chronic diseases such as gastrointestinal inflammatory disorders, neurological, cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. The human body has evolved strategies to ensure that a symbiotic relationship exists between the microbes in our gut and our cells.

(APEUni Website / App RA #808)

40. Standard of Living

Research has found we pursue more rewards when we become 'habituated' to a higher standard of living and compare ourselves to various standards. What it takes to be happy depends on our prior expectations, but these expectations can change over time.

(APEUni Website / App RA #807)

41. Dyes and Pigments

The dyes and pigments available in any particular period in which a specific color photographic process was invented, manufactured and used have profound effects on the quality of color that defines most of the style and particular historical period.

(APEUni Website / App RA #806)

42. Mice and Temperatures

Cool room temperature inhibited cancer growth in mice: mice acclimatized to temperatures of 4°C had significantly slower tumor growth and lived nearly twice as long compared with mice in rooms of 30°C because they were burning more brown fat.

(APEUni Website / App RA #805)

43. Home Design

One of the major factors influencing future home design will be the probable change in climate, with hotter summers, colder winters, and the possibility of floods. Consequently, houses will be built with better insulation and will also need ways of keeping cool in hot weather, whether that's air conditioning or more shading of windows.

(APEUni Website / App RA #804)

44. Immune Vigilance

The problem is that increased immune vigilance has a side effect: allergies. Our speculation is that this is some kind of trade-off. In the past you needed to resist some kind of pathogen, and the trade-off or sacrifice you have to make is increased responsiveness to nonpathogenic allergens. So next time some of you get the springtime sniffles, blame your distant ancestor — the one with the heavy brow ridge.

(APEUni Website / App RA #803)

45. Nikola Tesla

As the inventor of alternating-current technology, Nikola Tesla played a paramount role in the electricity

used to power the entire world. Tesla also worked diligently on a dream of supplying electrical power without wires. Thomas Edison was also instrumental in shaping society today with his inventions. Edison's design of the inside of the light bulb was the crucial key to making a light that would stay lit for hours instead of going out almost immediately.

(APEUni Website / App RA #802)

46. Clean Water

Many people are under the impression that the water which comes out of a plant is clean. This is a common misconception: the function of a plant is to make the water cleaner, but it's not clean enough to drink. It could be used in irrigation. What a plant is trying to do is simply speed up a process that would naturally occur given more time. This means that a plant can create water that is safe to enter back into the water system as it's so heavily diluted. The river then continues the water purification, acting as a form of the fourth stage.

(APEUni Website / App RA #801)

47. Motorcycle Crash

If you do experience a motorcycle crash, be aware the other driver will most likely blame you for the accident. This includes the road, road conditions, any skid marks, road signs, construction, and anything else that may have contributed to the accident. Not every accident requires an attorney but a knowledgeable local attorney can help you make sense of the process, as well as ensure that the other driver's insurance doesn't unfairly blame you for the accident.

(APEUni Website / App RA #800)

48. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets perform a number of distinctive functions in the life of each company. Firstly, they witness the prosperity of the firm in its good name. Such a position allows human resource management to employ professional workers and increase labor productivity. Moreover, intangible assets guarantee future value for the firm. And although it is difficult to destroy intangible assets, they can lose their importance in case of carelessness or business failure.

(APEUni Website / App RA #799)

49. Mediterranean Diet

Countries bordering the Mediterranean have built up a solid reputation for sunshine, great tasting food as well as impressive health statistics, featuring some of the lowest rates of heart disease, and increased life expectancy. This has created a lot of attention towards the Mediterranean diet, which is not a typical weight loss diet, but more of a set of habits.

(APEUni Website / App RA #798)

50. Executive Residence

The Executive Residence in the White House in the United States of America, where the president resides, is divided into several wings. It also includes the vice-president's and president's staff offices. This government building is a national heritage.

(APEUni Website / App RA #797)

51. Amphibians

Whether salamander frog or toad, amphibians are some of the most diverse and far-flung animals on the planet. However, they're disappearing, and experts are worried since frogs are considered bellwethers for the environment. Their double life makes them unique. It's through their skin that they breathe and

drink water because their skin is so permeable.

(APEUni Website / App RA #796)

52. Japan

Japan is the world's calculator superpower. Japanese manufacturers have led sales of calculators for over 30 years in many countries. Even in the age of personal computers, calculators are still essential in accounting jobs. In addition, calculators with graphing capabilities have begun to be used in education.

(APEUni Website / App RA #795)

53. Fireworks

A dramatic fireworks display can be the highlight of a summer. It also can provide a feast for the senses. Bright colors delight the eye. Thunderous booms and whistles surprise the ear. If you're close to the show, you can feel the pressure waves that ripple from each exploding shell. And folks downwind of the action can smell the burnt gunpowder that fueled each rocket — and perhaps even taste it in the air.

(APEUni Website / App RA #792)

54. Electric Vehicles

Electric vehicles have arrived. With technology led by Tesla, and all of the world's major car manufacturers following along behind, electric vehicles are now a common sight on the roads of most developed countries. Yet the situation in less developed countries is rather different; the only African country to have started the change to electric vehicles is South Africa.

(APEUni Website / App RA #790)

55. Neutron Stars

Neutron stars — the compressed remains of massive stars gone supernova — are the densest "normal" objects in the known universe (black holes are technically denser, but far from normal). Just a single sugar-cube worth of neutron-star material would weigh 100 million tons here on Earth, or about the same as the entire human population.

(APEUni Website / App RA #791)

56. Era of Mayan

The Classic Era of Mayan came to an end around 900 AD. Why this happened is unclear; the cities were probably over-farming the land, so that a period of drought led to famine. Recent geological research supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

(APEUni Website / App RA #788)

57. Depression Symptoms

Symptoms of depression decrease with improvements in sense of smell, particularly among patients with dysosmia. New research published in the journal Scientific Reports highlights the intricate relationship between depression and sense of smell. The study found that participants' symptoms of depression dropped as their odor identification improved, particularly among those with an impaired sense of smell.

(APEUni Website / App RA #787)

58. Book Structure

Any writer must decide upon an order and a structure for a book in keeping with the reflexive nature of the work. There are strong currents of reiteration in the book, with each iteration developing understandings of research, theory, and practice as the story continues to unfold.

(APEUni Website / App RA #786)

59. Major Conclusion

Our major conclusion is that the current measure needs to be revised. It no longer provides an accurate picture of the differences in the extent of economic poverty among population groups or geographic areas of the country, nor an accurate picture of trends over time.

(APEUni Website / App RA #785)

60. Information Office

Our information office on campus provided resource and support to help you make the right choices about childcare — whether you're a student, staff, or member of the local community. The office provides information about the five centres closest to our campuses, relevant government agency, and other daycare centres in the surrounding areas.

(APEUni Website / App RA #782)

61. Distance Learning

We understand that not everyone can put their job and other responsibilities on hold to study. That's why our healthcare ethics and law master's courses are available to study by distance learning, so you can fit gaining an academic qualification around your work and family.

(APEUni Website / App RA #781)

62. Eagles

Neither golden eagles nor bald eagles are endangered species. The US bald eagle population has more than quadrupled since 2009, from around 72,000 to 317,000 birds. But the US golden eagle population is still relatively small — around 30,000 birds — and at risk of declining.

(APEUni Website / App RA #780)

63. Sociological Thought

Written by ten eminent professors, it had been updated to reflect the shifts of sociological thought in the last five years, making it the most comprehensive, authoritative, and contemporary dictionary available. It was essential reading for all students and teachers of sociologies and other related courses, and also for the general reader.

(APEUni Website / App RA #779)

64. Graduate Admission School

Since our graduate admission school is not centralized, each of the university's 6 schools and colleges admits students to its own programs. For information about specific program degrees, graduate applications, graduate admission requirements and procedures, graduate scholarships and the status of your application, visit the individual school websites.

(APEUni Website / App RA #778)

65. Central Aim

Our central aim is to enable you to develop knowledge and attitudes and skills that are conducive to constructive involvement, cooperation and teamwork with others and will serve you well in future endeavors. To succeed, the process demands all of us a serious exercise in civic responsibility.

(APEUni Website / App RA #777)

66. Regular Exercise

Regular exercise releases brain chemicals key for memory, concentration, and mental sharpness at the same time as lifting your mood, and lowering stress and anxiety all of which contribute to brain health.

Studies show that regular exercise helps you manage complex tasks, organize and razor–sharpen your focus which is great for those long revision sessions or particularly complex exam questions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #776)

67. Medical Digitalization

In medicine, the application of information technology means the digitalization of medical records and the establishment of an intelligent network for sharing those records. Other benefits flow from these technological changes. In the past medicine has taken a paternalistic stance, with the all–knowing physician dispensing wisdom, but that is becoming increasingly untenable.

(APEUni Website / App RA #775)

68. Infant Brain

Along with all that they have in common, infants also show unique individual traits. Some are more active than others, some are more sociable and some are more interested in the world around them. Infants earlier on show consistent differences in friendliness and anxiety level which form part of their early character.

(APEUni Website / App RA #773)

69. Primitive Men

The findings of modern research support the view that the evolution of primitive men and their culture should be regarded as “unity”. Yet this unity is exceedingly complex, and future research will doubtless enable us to make finer distinctions between the periods that people composed it.

(APEUni Website / App RA #772)

70. Mature Tree

The wonderful framework of mature trees creates a secluded implants atmosphere that unites a great variety of plantings to inspire visitors in all seasons. Spring in the garden is marked by leafing up and flowering of trees and the eruption of the flowers in the bulb meadows, and woodland understory.

(APEUni Website / App RA #377)

71. Manchester (Incomplete)

Points: About a person who graduated from Cambridge and what his position was. He lived in Manchester, and died there.

(APEUni Website / App RA #756)

72. Roman Army (Shadowing)

There were two types of soldier in the Roman Army: the roman legionary and the auxiliaries. The legionaries were the very best soldiers and the auxiliaries were actually non–Roman citizens. Legionaries wore an undershirt made of linen and a woollen tunic. The linen helped the soldiers to stay cool while the wool helped to trap heat, keeping the soldiers warm.

(APEUni Website / App RA #755)

73. Personal Libraries (Shadowing)

Scholars build their own personal libraries to support not only particular projects but also general reading in their field. They buy or make photocopies of materials when possible, so they can consult them frequently, mark pages and write annotation on them. When moving into a new field, they add to their collections, usually concentrating on primary texts.

(APEUni Website / App RA #714)

74. Behavioral Science (Shadowing)

Behavioral and social sciences research helps predict, prevent, and manage illness — in individuals and in whole populations. This research also helps people change their behaviors, understand treatments, and learn how to stick with them. Society's role is significant, too: access to health care affects decision-making and behavior.

(APEUni Website / App RA #713)

75. Undergraduates Education

Undergraduates may choose to major in any one of 125 academic majors. The universities distinguished faculty includes internationally known scientists, authors and teachers who are committed to continuing the university's tradition in providing one of the highest quality undergraduate educations available.

(APEUni Website / App RA #712)

76. Antarctic

The world's fifth largest continent: Antarctica is almost entirely covered by ice 2000 meters thick. The area sustains varied wildlife including seals, whales, and penguins. The Antarctic treaty signed in 1959 and enforced since 1961 provides for international governance of Antarctica.

(APEUni Website / App RA #710)

77. Loggerhead Turtle (Shadowing)

It's time for this young loggerhead turtle to go to work. We can tether turtles in these little cloth harnesses, put them into this tank and dull swimming place. University of North Carolina biologist Ken Loman studies sea turtles that are programmed from birth for an extraordinary journey. Mother turtles buried the eggs on the beach and then returned to the sea and the eggs hatch about 50 to 60 days later.

(APEUni Website / App RA #709)

78. Globalization (Shadowing)

The benefits and disadvantages of globalization are the subject of ongoing debate. The downside to globalization can be seen in the increased risk for the transmission of diseases. Globalization has of course led to great good, too. Richer nations now can come to the aid of poorer nations in crisis. Increasing diversity in many countries has meant more opportunity to learn about and celebrate other cultures.

(APEUni Website / App RA #682)

79. Paraphrasing (Incomplete)

Points: We define paraphrasing as putting a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are your own words? How different must your paraphrase be from the original? The answer is it should be considerably different. The whole point of paraphrasing is to show you have read and understood another person's ideas and can summarize them in your own writing style rather than borrowing their phrases. If you just change a few words or add some bits of your own to an otherwise reproduced passage, you will probably be penalized for plagiarism. You should aim to condense and simplify a writer's ideas and describe them using different sentence structures and expressions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #607)

80. Statistical Chance (Shadowing)

The survey found that the statistical chances of someone from a poor background being accepted at one of the country's most respected universities are far lower than those of a student from a wealthy

family. This means that the inequalities in society are likely to be passed down from one generation to the next.

(APEUni Website / App RA #604)

81. Orchestras

The advantage of the great European and American orchestras is that they were able to establish their iconic status in an age when their identity could become entrenched, there was less competition and it was easier to create a brand. Not only did they have the best halls, they attracted the best musicians, who tended to stay put.

(APEUni Website / App RA #602)

82. Tissues and Organs

Tissues are grouped together in the body to form organs. These include the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, and liver. Each body organ has a specific shape and is made up of different types of tissue that work together. For example, the heart consists mainly of a specialized type of muscle tissue, which contracts rhythmically to provide the heart's pumping action.

(APEUni Website / App RA #596)

83. Charlie Parker

Charlie Parker noticed that the solos were only improvised through the melodies, but that he could also improvise them through the chords, thus creating new variations over the structure of the songs, and also playing more notes and faster.

(APEUni Website / App RA #591)

84. Children Helping Others

Children as young as 14 months old will spontaneously help others for no reward. But a study of 3-to-5-year-olds found that, although they would spontaneously draw pictures, if they were given a reward for drawing pictures, then later they wouldn't make any drawings unless a reward was offered.

(APEUni Website / App RA #590)

85. Spanish and French (Incomplete)

Points: Spanish is one of the languages that are most spoken in the United States. ... French is very common in American.

(APEUni Website / App RA #571)

86. First Satellite

Since the Soviet Union successfully launched the first man-made satellite, Sputnik 1, in 1957, about 5,000 more satellites have been put into orbit around the Earth. About 2,000 of these are active and although the rest are now dysfunctional, they remain in orbit, together with parts from all the rockets that carried them there. These remnants are often referred to as space junk, space trash or orbital debris.

(APEUni Website / App RA #526)

87. Inevitable Change

Change is inevitable in any sphere of life. Although the results of change can bring great benefits, the process of change can be intensely traumatic, involve loss of choice, power and status, and when change happens in the workplace, it can even lead to loss of jobs. Many businesses and organizations use a model called the Change Curve to understand and manage how people react to change.

(APEUni Website / App RA #525)

88. Solar Energy

Not all solar energy capture devices make electricity directly. For example, steam generated from solar energy can turn turbines, which then produce electricity. And, in what could be especially useful in remote regions, solar steam can desalinate water and be used in sanitation and equipment sterilization.

(APEUni Website / App RA #506)

89. Gulf of Mutual Incomprehension

Six decades after the British novelist and chemist C. P. Snow famously decried the "gulf of mutual incomprehension" between the sciences and the humanities, the chasm often seems larger than ever. Science has grown more technically demanding over the years, even as the shared public experience of art and culture has fragmented.

(APEUni Website / App RA #500)

90. Greenhouse Gases

Current research models indicate that climate change associated with increasing levels of greenhouse gases is likely to lead to the soils in the interiors of the major continents drying out. In response to a drying of cropland, people are likely to seek either new sources of irrigation water or new, wetter areas to farm. If we choose desalination of seawater as a possible solution, large amounts of energy will be required.

(APEUni Website / App RA #485)

91. Recurring Dream

Having the same dream again and again is a well-known phenomenon — nearly two-thirds of the population report having recurring dreams. Being chased, finding yourself naked in a public place or in the middle of a natural disaster, losing your teeth or forgetting to go to class for an entire semester are typical recurring scenarios in these dreams.

(APEUni Website / App RA #480)

92. TV Advertising

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or practice their lines? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main difference between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults?

(APEUni Website / App RA #479)

93. Children's Dream

As a child, you might dream one day of becoming an astronaut and, the next day, of becoming a ballet dancer — the possibilities are endless. Eventually, this wealth of choice is whittled down by external circumstances and internal interests. Similarly, precursor cells in early embryos make a series of stepwise 'decisions' governed by external forces and internal factors to generate the diverse array of cell types present in adult organisms.

(APEUni Website / App RA #478)

94. Selective History (Shadowing)

History is selective. What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly

be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons.

(APEUni Website / App RA #472)

95. Faster Communications (Shadowing)

As we progress into the 21st century, communications are becoming faster and faster. Think of the millions of different media images you are bombarded with every day. It is as important now to be able to read and make sense of those images, as it has been to be able to read ordinary text.

(APEUni Website / App RA #464)

96. Sad Truth (Shadowing)

The sad truth is that happy sounds are infectious. Now comes research that at least partly explains why. It was published this week in the journal of Neuroscience. A British research team played various sounds including laughter to people who are having their brain scanned by a functional MRI machine. All the sounds activated the premotor cortical region of the brain — an area preparing facial muscles to move.

(APEUni Website / App RA #459)

97. Roman

The Roman state was tested almost to destruction by the defeat at Cannae by the Carthaginians led by Hannibal — and according to the historian Polybius, it was only what he called the “peculiar virtues” of the Roman constitution that allowed it to survive this crisis.

(APEUni Website / App RA #456)

98. Chaplin

Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin was an English comic actor, filmmaker, and composer who rose to fame in the era of silent film. He became a worldwide icon through his screen persona, “The Tramp”, and is considered one of the most important figures in the history of the film industry. His career spanned more than 75 years, from childhood in the Victorian era until a year before his death in 1977, and encompassed both adulation and controversy.

(APEUni Website / App RA #445)

99. Interdisciplinary Studies (Incomplete)

Points: Interdisciplinarity or interdisciplinary studies involves the combination of two or more academic disciplines into one activity (e.g., a research project). It draws knowledge from several other fields like sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics etc. It is about creating something by thinking across boundaries. It is related to an interdiscipline or an interdisciplinary field, which is an organizational unit that crosses traditional boundaries between academic disciplines or schools of thought, as new needs and professions emerge.

(APEUni Website / App RA #444)

100. Summary and Abstract (Shadowing)

The terms summary and abstract are often used interchangeably resulting in some confusion. This problem arises because there are two distinct types of abstracts — descriptive and informative. The informative abstract is another name for a summary; the descriptive is not. The descriptive abstract is usually only two or three sentences in length, hence it is not a summary or very informative.

(APEUni Website / App RA #432)

101. Superhighway Network (Incomplete)

Points: Researchers have discovered a new superhighway network to travel through the Solar System much faster than was previously possible. Such routes can drive comets and asteroids near Jupiter to Neptune's distance in under a decade and to 100 astronomical units in less than a century. They could be used to send spacecraft to the far reaches of our planetary system relatively fast, and to monitor and understand near-Earth objects that might collide with our planet.

(APEUni Website / App RA #413)

102. Statistical Information (B)

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens our society. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on public policy, such as determining electoral boundaries and where to locate schools and hospitals. It also allows businesses to know their market, grow their business, and improve their marketing strategies by targeting their activities appropriately.

(APEUni Website / App RA #398)

103. US Market

The United States is at present the world's market for motor cars and trucks. An agent for the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports a prosperous condition of affairs prevailing in Japan, which is buying more automobiles, especially large cars, than ever before.

(APEUni Website / App RA #394)

104. Self-motivation (Shadowing)

Research on motivation has suggested that a strong sense of autonomy is the key to developing the healthy self-motivation that allows children and teens to pursue their goals with passion and to enjoy their achievements. But what we see in many of the kids we test or tutor is motivational patterns that are at the extremes of one, an obsessive drive to succeed and two, seeing little point in working hard.

(APEUni Website / App RA #384)

105. Telecommunication (Shadowing)

Today, telecommunication is widespread and devices that assist the progress are common in many parts of the world. There is also a vast array of networks that connect these devices, including computer, telephone and cable networks. Computer communication across the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging, is just one of many examples of telecommunication.

(APEUni Website / App RA #380)

106. Microscopic Invaders (Shadowing)

We all know about bacteria, viruses and microscopic protozoa. We can watch the way that these tiny agents move into our bodies and damage our organs. We have a growing understanding of how our body mounts defensive strategies that fight off these invaders, and have built some clever chemical that can help mount an assault on these bio-villains.

(APEUni Website / App RA #375)

107. Australian Mining Industry

Australia has one of the world's most important mining industries. It is a major exporter of coal, iron ore, gold and copper and is self-sufficient in all minerals bar petroleum. Since the first discoveries, the coal in 1798, mineral production has risen every year. In the decade to 1992 it doubled.

(APEUni Website / App RA #346)

108. Introvert and Extrovert (B) (Shadowing)

Although introvert and extrovert personality types differ from one another on various grounds, the major difference between the two is their source of rejuvenation. While for extroverts, this may mean interaction or excursions with friends and family, the same may mean reading a book or listening to music for introverts.

(APEUni Website / App RA #329)

109. Tourism

Tourism is a challenging sector on which divides statistics since businesses serving tourists, also service local people. Therefore, it is not straightforward to estimate how much business sectors' revenues and how many jobs are due to tourist expenditures.

(APEUni Website / App RA #327)

110. Black Swan (B) (Shadowing)

Before the discovery of Australia, people in the old world were convinced that all swans were white, an unassailable belief as it seemed completely confirmed by empirical evidence. The sighting of the first black swan might have been an interesting surprise for a few scientists, but that is not where the significance of the story lies.

(APEUni Website / App RA #321)

111. Becoming Carbon-neutral (Shadowing)

You used to think that being green was a luxury for your company, but climate change has made you realize that you can no longer ignore it. The buzz is about becoming carbon-neutral, but where do you start? Consider your drivers. Do you want to become carbon-neutral for marketing reasons, for financial reasons or to help save the planet?

(APEUni Website / App RA #320)

112. Only Family (Shadowing)

Imagine living all your life as the only family on your street. Then, one morning, you open the front door and discover houses all around you. You see neighbors tending their gardens and children walking to school. Where did all the people come from? What if the answer turned out to be that they had always been there — you just hadn't seen them?

(APEUni Website / App RA #316)

113. Beauty Contests (Shadowing)

Beauty contests, whether it's Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. Opponents say that they are nothing more than symbols of decline. Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country.

(APEUni Website / App RA #109)

114. Recycling (Shadowing)

When we recycle, used materials are converted into new products, reducing the need to consume natural resources. If used materials are not recycled, new products are made by extracting fresh, raw material from the Earth, through mining and forestry. Recycling helps conserve important raw materials and protects natural habitats for the future.

(APEUni Website / App RA #313)

115. Domestic Division

Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist because of the strong association of the home with femininity and paid work with masculinity – to challenge who does what in the home is arguably tantamount to challenging what it is to be a woman or a man.

(APEUni Website / App RA #309)

116. Orientalists (Shadowing)

Orientalists, like many other nineteenth-century thinkers, conceive of humanity either in large collective terms or in abstract generalities. Orientalists are neither interested in nor capable of discussing individuals; instead, artificial entities predominate. Similarly, the age-old distinction between "Europe" and "Asia" or "Occident" and "Orient" herds beneath very wide labels of every possible variety of human plurality, reducing it in the process to one or two terminal collective realities.

(APEUni Website / App RA #305)

117. Shrimp Farm (Shadowing)

Shrimp farmers used to hold animals in nursery ponds for 30 to 60 days; now they try to move them into grow-out ponds in less than 30 days. This reduces stress on the animals and dramatically increases survivals in the grow-out ponds. Many farms that abandoned nursery ponds have gone back to them, and the results have been surprisingly positive. They're using the old, uncovered, earthen, nursery ponds.

(APEUni Website / App RA #300)

118. Statistical Information (Shadowing)

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens modern societies. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on such things as where to open schools and hospitals, how much money to spend on welfare payments and even which football players to replace at half-time.

(APEUni Website / App RA #297)

119. Restaurant Location (Shadowing)

The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure. Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location. All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises. Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.

(APEUni Website / App RA #116)

120. Brain Development

Scientific studies show that by age three there is a gap in brain development between kids who read aloud and those who do not, and children from low-income families are disproportionately impacted by this gap. Making sure all parents know the importance of reading aloud to their children is critical to closing the achievement gap.

(APEUni Website / App RA #287)

121. Lenient Parents (Shadowing)

Two sisters were at a dinner party when the conversation turned to upbringing. The elder sister started to say that her parents had been very strict and that she had been rather frightened of them. Her sister, younger by two years, interrupted in amazement. "What are you talking about?" she said. "Our parents were very lenient."

(APEUni Website / App RA #280)

122. Layers of Body

Published March 27 in Scientific Reports, a new study co–led by an NYU School of Medicine pathologist reveals that layers of the body long thought to be dense, connective tissues — below the skin’s surface, lining the digestive tract, lungs and urinary systems, and surrounding arteries, veins, and the fascia between muscles — are instead interconnected, fluid–filled compartments.

(APEUni Website / App RA #215)

123. Facebook (Incomplete)

Points: Facebook has defended itself against claims that using the site can damage wellbeing and mental health. In a blogpost, it said while there was evidence it could negatively affect mood, the way it affected people was determined by how they used it. Facebook’s downsides could be combated by making more use of the site and interacting positively. A social media expert said the way Facebook was built made it hard to use it in those better ways.

(APEUni Website / App RA #210)

124. Reindeer Rebellion

Locals in central Finland are campaigning to have reindeer corralled all year round in a dispute with traditional herders. In what’s been described as a ”reindeer rebellion”, people living in North Ostrobothnia and Kainuu regions want tighter restrictions on herding, because they say that the free–range animals are damaging their crops and forests and harming their livelihoods.

(APEUni Website / App RA #206)

125. Lunar Events (Incomplete)

Points: Three unusual lunar events will coincide on Wednesday night: a blue moon, a super moon and a blood moon. A blue moon signifies two new moons during the same month, because the moon’s orbit does not coincide completely with the calendar. A super moon is when the moon gets the closest to earth. And a blood moon or total lunar eclipse happens when the earth, sun and moon are all lined up, making the moon appear red.

(APEUni Website / App RA #195)

126. Body Composition (Incomplete)

Points: Your body’s composed of trillions of cells – lots of different types of cells that make up different organs and other parts of your body. Your body is also where 10 times that number of bacteria call ’home sweet home.’ But don’t be afraid – these bacteria do more good than harm to you. And besides, just in case you wanted to strike up a conversation with your tenants, you and your bacteria do have a few things in common.

(APEUni Website / App RA #163)

127. Co–evolutionary Relationship (Incomplete)

Points: The co–evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature’s underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure.

(APEUni Website / App RA #167)

128. Industrial Revolution (Shadowing)

As to the Industrial Revolution, one cannot dispute today the fact that it has succeeded in inaugurating in a number of countries a level of mass prosperity which was undreamt of in the days preceding the

Industrial Revolution. But, on the immediate impact of the Industrial Revolution, there were substantial divergences among writers.

(APEUni Website / App RA #150)

129. Living Room (Incomplete)

Points: Living room is the most used part that withholds most of the traffic coming in and out of the house. It is highly recommended that the flooring should be strong enough that it can endure all such amendments done with your furniture or to the increasing and decreasing ratio of visitors. For this purpose, you can opt for hardwood flooring. Being classy and sophisticated in look it is the perfect choice for your living room whenever you are remodelling your home.

(APEUni Website / App RA #143)

130. Marriage Too Early (Incomplete)

Points: Marriage is a big step in anyone's life and there is an argument to be made against getting married too early. As any newlywed couple knows, there is a huge amount of financial pressure associated with marriage. Firstly, the wedding reception and honeymoon will cost you an arm and a leg. Then there's the matter of home loans, rent and energy bills. If you're looking to start a family, your child's education is another thing you need to save up for. Teenagers should probably find a proper job before deciding to tie the knot.

(APEUni Website / App RA #129)

131. Botanic Gardens

Botanic gardens are scientific and cultural institutions established to collect, study, exchange and display plants for research and for the education and enjoyment of the public. There are major botanic gardens in each capital city. Zoological parks and aquariums are primarily engaged in the breeding, preservation and display of native and exotic fauna in captivity.

(APEUni Website / App RA #125)

132. Environment Problems

Environment problems caused by hard rock mining involve water pollution by metals themselves, chemicals used in processing, acid drainage, and sediment. Metals and metal-like elements in the ore are toxic and prone to cause trouble by ending up in nearby streams and water tables as a result of mining operations.

(APEUni Website / App RA #124)

133. Tool-user (Incomplete)

Points: The human animal's status as the only clever tool-user who can talk about our feelings is crumbling. Prairie dogs can make up words for new animals. Crows are born with the ability to make tools. Elephants recognise and stroke the bones of a lost family member. As biologists delve into these subjects, they're demonstrating that we're not nearly as unique as we once thought. It's the perfect time, scientifically speaking, to reassess our place in the animal kingdom.

(APEUni Website / App RA #96)

134. Middle Ages (Incomplete)

Points: To understand the past you have to be able, as far as possible, to think as the people in the period you are studying thought. The example of what it must have been like to be a peasant in the Middle Ages is used. However, sensibilities change over time and we can't completely throw off the mentality of the present. Therefore, every age will have a slightly different perspective on the same

period of the past, no matter what the facts are.

(APEUni Website / App RA #81)

135. Not-for-profit University (Incomplete)

Points: A university is not a business. More precisely, a not-for-profit college or university is significantly different than a for-profit business. A university has no owners it is a public trust. Without owners it has no one to pay dividends to, and no one for whom it must maximize its profits. A business has a single over-riding goal: the maximization of return for the owners. A university has a multiplicity of goals: to foster learning, to create knowledge, and to serve its community.

(APEUni Website / App RA #80)

136. Charles Darwin (Incomplete)

Points: Charles Darwin published his paper "On the Origin of Species" in 1859. It is one of the most well-known pieces of scientific literature in human history. In the paper, Darwin proposes the theory of natural selection. He states that for any generation of any species, there will always be a struggle for survival. Individuals who are better suited to the environment are "fitter", and therefore have a much higher chance of surviving and reproducing. This means that later generations are likely to inherit these stronger genetic traits.

(APEUni Website / App RA #123)

137. CD Quality Sound

Reiss took a stab at settling the argument with a meta-analysis — a study of studies — on whether people can really perceive better-than-CD quality sound. He analyzed data from 18 studies, including more than 400 participants and nearly 13,000 listening tests. Overall, listeners picked out the better-than-CD-quality track 52.3 percent of the time. Statistically significant, if not all that impressive.

(APEUni Website / App RA #55)

138. Furniture

There are perhaps three ways of looking at furniture: some people see it as purely functional and useful, and don't bother themselves with aesthetics; others see it as essential to civilized living and concern themselves with design and how the furniture will look in a room – in other words, function combined with aesthetics; and yet others see furniture as a form of art.

(APEUni Website / App RA #54)

139. Coastal Wetlands (Incomplete)

Points: The coastal wetlands have environmental and economic importance. Wetlands provide natural wealth. They have important filtering capabilities. As the runoff water passes, they retain excess nutrients and some pollutants. They maintain water flow during dry periods. Thousands of people depend on groundwater for drinking. They act as natural sponges of flood waters and contain soil erosion. They control floods and save the buildings from collapsing during heavy rains. The hardwood-riparian wetlands along the Mississippi River can store sixty days of floodwater.

(APEUni Website / App RA #45)

140. Business Climate

The climate for doing business improved in Egypt more than in any other country last year, according to a global study that revealed a wave of company-oriented reforms across the Middle East. The World Bank rankings, which look at business regulations, also showed that the pace of business reforms in Eastern Europe was overtaking East Asia .

(APEUni Website / App RA #41)

141. Chinese Hackers

The Office of Personnel Management was the target of the attack, but data from nearly every government agency was stolen. U.S. investigators say they believe Chinese hackers were behind the breach.

(APEUni Website / App RA #31)

142. Hemisphere (Shadowing)

The brain is divided into two hemispheres, called the left and right hemispheres. Each hemisphere provides a different set of functions, behaviors, and controls. The right hemisphere is often called the creative side of the brain, while the left hemisphere is the logical or analytic side of the brain.

(APEUni Website / App RA #28)

143. Healthcare (Shadowing)

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of a chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know medicine. They must also be able to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse staff and make difficult marketing and legal decisions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #25)

144. Radio Burst

First discovered in 2007, 'fast radio burst' continue to defy explanation. These cosmic chirps last for a thousandth of a second. The characteristics of the radio pulses suggested that they came from galaxies billions of light-years away. However, new works points to a much closer origin — flaring stars within our own galaxy.

(APEUni Website / App RA #23)

145. Father

Ever since I remembered, father woke up at five thirty every morning, made us all breakfast and read newspaper. After that, he would go to work. He worked as a writer. It was a long time before I realized he did this for a living.

(APEUni Website / App RA #22)

146. Modern Buildings (Shadowing)

Modern buildings have to achieve certain performance requirements, at least to satisfy those of building codes, to provide a safe, healthy, and comfortable environment. However, these conditioned environments demand resources in energy and materials, which are both limited in supply, to build and operate.

(APEUni Website / App RA #11)

147. Grand Canyon (Shadowing)

The Grand Canyon is 277 miles long, up to 18 miles wide and attains a depth of over a mile. While the specific geologic processes and timing that formed the Grand Canyon are the subject of debate by geologists, recent evidence suggests the Colorado River established its course through the canyon at least 17 million years ago.

(APEUni Website / App RA #7)

148. Yellow

Yellow is considered as the most optimistic color. Yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers more often in yellow rooms and babies cry more in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color for eyes to take in. So it can be overpowering if overused.

(APEUni Website / App RA #4)

149. Tesla & Edison (Shadowing)

Tesla actually worked for Edison early in his career. Edison offered to pay him the modern equivalent of a million dollars to fix the problems he was having with his DC generators and motors. Tesla fixed Edison's machines and when he asked for the money he was promised, Edison laughed him off and had this to say, "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor."

(APEUni Website / App RA #3)

150. Lincoln (Shadowing)

Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war power to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1)

151. Alphabet (Shadowing)

The problem begins with the alphabet itself. Building a spelling system for English using letters that come from Latin — despite the two languages not sharing exactly the same set of sounds — is like building a playroom using an IKEA office set.

(APEUni Website / App RA #10)

152. Shakespeare (Shadowing)

A young man from a small provincial town — a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education — moved to London in the late 1580's and, in a remarkably short time, became the greatest playwright not of his age alone but of all time. How was this achievement of magnitude made? How did Shakespeare become Shakespeare?

(APEUni Website / App RA #2)

Repeat Sentence

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

1. Accommodations on campus are limited but there are more options nearby. #451 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break. #2142 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
3. **Points:** When we take exams ... radio and audio. #2141 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
4. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. #860 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. The bus right out in the front will take you to the station. #1862 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
6. There are lots of opportunities to meet people in this course. #1861 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. Extension is only available under special circumstances. #1840 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
8. The deadline of assignments is the fourth of February. #1795 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
9. The program is for technical and scientific students. #1794 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. This office is for students who want to study abroad. #1712 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
11. The paper must be reviewed thoroughly and appropriately. #1711 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. The beggar was laughed at by the children. #1710 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
13. The information you need for this meeting is on the website. #1709 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
14. The percentage of respondents who knew that the earth circles the sun once each year remained essentially unchanged. #1708 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. Training covers a range of scenarios that an actor might encounter. #1707 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. Becoming a good actor requires persistence and motivation. #1706 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. You are recommended to only use footnotes when they are necessary. #1705 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. This teaching method provides the opportunity for students to learn by completing tasks. #1704 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. This type of butterfly travels to a country with a warmer climate in winter. #1703 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. A company may have the same legal rights as a person. #1702 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. The aim is to increase the speed of the processes. #1701 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. Junior hospital technicians have to work very long hours. #1699 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. The doctor examined her and said she had a chest infection. #1698 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
24. I would like to make an appointment to see the professor. #1697 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
25. Languages are an essential part of the school curriculum. #1696 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
26. What he's bringing to the company is financial expertise. #1694 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
27. Tests should be administered by a medical expert. #1693 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. Collecting the raw materials proved a long and laborious task. #1692 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #767 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. This Thursday is the last day for students to withdraw subjects without any penalty. #755 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #1691 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
32. The amount of time spent on configuration varies considerably. #1690 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
33. Students are recommended to read new books by professor Johns. #1689 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. An essay should use evidence from both primary and secondary sources. #1688 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. The art course has been cancelled due to the new policy. #1687 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #577 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
37. The final exam will test material from all chapters covered in class this term. #1686 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

38. We have very little actual documentation of it. #1685 (Audio Available)
39. Let us see if the technology is going to cooperate with his presentation. #1684 (Audio Available)
40. The tutorial rooms are located along the left-hand side. #1683 (Audio Available)
41. The English expression is just a way of saying that age is not important. #1682 (Audio Available)
42. You can borrow up to two books at the same time in the library. #1681 (Audio Available)
43. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty. #846 (Audio Available)
44. Mobile phone chargers vary enormously from one place to another. #1680 (Audio Available)
45. We are considering all candidates' backgrounds and identities. #1679 (Audio Available)
46. There are many welcoming activities for new undergraduate and postgraduate students. #1678 (Audio Available)
47. Students can choose graduate certificate, graduate diploma and master course. #1677 (Audio Available)
48. Please note, the proposal submission deadline has been extended. #1676 (Audio Available)
49. **Points:** Human activities are the principal cause of ... #1675 (Incomplete)
50. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #1674 (Audio Available)
51. Many species have not yet been discovered by biologists. #1673 (Audio Available)
52. The content of the book on the cover must be in capitals. #1672 (Audio Available)
53. He told me it was the most important assignment of all. #1671 (Audio Available)
54. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause. #1670 (Audio Available)
55. We've been doing research in that area for probably 25 years. #1669 (Audio Available)
56. The media have had a great influence on people's beliefs and attitudes. #1668 (Audio Available)
57. You realize that you can deal with a lot of situations. #1667 (Audio Available)
58. Marks will be awarded for a bibliography in the correct format. #1666 (Audio Available)
59. The campus car park will be closed next weekend. #1665 (Audio Available)
60. Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era. #1664 (Audio Available)
61. She's doing a master's degree by distance learning. #1663 (Audio Available)
62. Numerous courses devoted to life sciences are listed in the prospectus. #1662 (Audio Available)
63. You can drop or add your courses online during the registration week. #1661 (Audio Available)
64. It's obviously vital that companies should fully understand their customers. #1660 (Audio Available)
65. I took everything to the copy center this morning before class. #1659 (Audio Available)
66. The results of the study challenge previously held assumptions. #1658 (Audio Available)
67. Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting. #1657 (Audio Available)
68. Please make sure you have filled in all your details before submitting. #1656 (Audio Available)
69. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1655 (Audio Available)
70. Computer failure is not an excuse for not submitting assignments on time. #1654 (Audio Available)
71. **Points:** Chocolate ... machine ... #1653 (Incomplete)
72. You have to submit projects by the end of this week. #1652 (Audio Available)
73. Most universities have libraries with digital and physical copies of journals. #1651 (Audio Available)
74. You may use your student identification card to borrow books at the library. #1650 (Audio Available)
75. Companies should do more to limit the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere. #1649 (Audio Available)
76. Making a profit and protecting the environment needn't be separate aims. #1647 (Audio Available)
77. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient. #1646 (Audio Available)

78. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand. #1644
(Audio Available)
79. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team. #1643
(Audio Available)
80. Students may not use calculators in the final exams. #1642 (Audio Available)
81. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready. #1641 (Audio Available)
82. It is of the utmost importance that you follow the ethical guidelines carefully. #1640
(Audio Available)
83. It seems that science can satisfactorily explain why the universe still exists. #1638
(Audio Available)
84. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies. #1607 (Audio Available)
85. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1585 (Audio Available)
86. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences. #1584
(Audio Available)
87. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #1582 (Audio Available)
88. **Points:** The active volcano is the most ... in the world. #1581 (Incomplete)
89. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge. #1570 (Audio Available)
90. Will those happy days ever be forgotten by you? #1549 (Audio Available)
91. Telecommunication is based on the array of networks. #1548 (Audio Available)
92. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball. #1508 (Audio Available)
93. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web. #1517 (Audio Available)
94. **Points:** ... Tuesday on the third of February. #1515 (Incomplete)
95. Essays and assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1512
(Audio Available)
96. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation.
#1488 (Audio Available)
97. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #1487 (Audio Available)
98. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term. #1451
(Audio Available)
99. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study. #1449 (Audio Available)
100. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president. #1431 (Audio Available)
101. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1428 (Audio Available)
102. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. #1316 (Audio Available)
103. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company. #1315 (Audio Available)
104. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital. #1227
(Audio Available)
105. There is not enough space for me in the car. #1217 (Audio Available)
106. We can discuss education in the tutorial next week. #1216 (Audio Available)
107. My tutor told him not to repeat the same argument again and again. #1215 (Audio Available)
108. Building trust is not anything that can be achieved overnight. #1213 (Audio Available)
109. One study asks people to keep daily journals recording their appreciation for their partners. #1211
(Audio Available)
110. Moving up the class ladder also brings unexpected costs. #1210 (Audio Available)
111. Several students raised different examples. #1209 (Audio Available)
112. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #1208 (Audio Available)
113. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #1207 (Audio Available)
114. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 (Audio Available)
115. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 (Audio Available)

116. The data infer that further research is needed. #1204 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. **Points:** One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #1200
(Incomplete)
118. It's a warm current without which it would be much cooler. #1199 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. The head of the department is available by the third day. #1194 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. Inflation rose by two percent over this time last year. #1186 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. This paper is the best one to look at first. #1185 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. The main issue is to decide how we want to launch the new product. #1184 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. The quality is needed by a successful business manager similar to those of the school. #1183
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. The mock trial aims to increase the interest in the law and traditional process. #1182
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. Modern businesses have adapted and been flexible in order to survive. #1181 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. Please take the optimizer in the chemistry lab. #1180 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. There are many people in the USA who are critical of the voting system. #1178 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. The renowned economist is slated to speak this evening. #1177 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. The first step was to establish a baseline of known distances. #1176 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. There is only one conclusion to this line of thought. #1175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. There will be no classes scheduled during the exam week. #1174 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. Please submit your term papers to the general office. #1170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. Don't drink any alcohol even if you drive carefully. #1163 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris. #1149 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. My mom made a milkshake with frozen bananas and chocolate sauce. #1146 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. I would never feed my dog with commercial dog food. #1143 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. Under normal conditions, markets will allocate resources efficiently. #1141 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. The library is deemed too dangerous for children, but there is one child that visits it daily. #1139
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. #1121
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. The university offers facilities to students and staff. #1113 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #1108
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed. #1091 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. Parking permits can be collected through the student service office. #1090 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours. #1088 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend. #1084 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. There is too much information on this topic. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. Presentation skills are important to both universities and workplaces. #1082 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #1080
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically. #1079 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #1077 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. You need to read the chapter before the management class. #863 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

156. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068
(Audio Available)
157. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1067 (Audio Available)
158. If you forget your passport, you need to contact the student center. #1065 (Audio Available)
159. Please be careful when using online translation programs. #1024 (Audio Available)
160. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021
(Audio Available)
161. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #1020 (Audio Available)
162. There won't be any space for me in the car. #1007 (Audio Available)
163. The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #1004
(Audio Available)
164. When the demand for the course rose, university authorities took on additional academic staff.
#977 (Audio Available)
165. Students can download the lecture handouts from the course website. #975 (Audio Available)
166. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 (Audio Available)
167. Students should take advantage of the internet before attending the lecture. #710
(Audio Available)
168. I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice. #640
(Audio Available)
169. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #516 (Audio Available)
170. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography. #351
(Audio Available)
171. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826
(Audio Available)
172. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #969 (Audio Available)
173. Ideally, free trade is beneficial to both trading partners. #968 (Audio Available)
174. All applications of internship are available in the office. #967 (Audio Available)
175. The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday. #966 (Audio Available)
176. Robert Frost thinks the rural area is livable for people in New England. #965 (Audio Available)
177. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #961 (Audio Available)
178. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #960 (Audio Available)
179. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #951 (Audio Available)
180. You can only choose one subject from biology and chemistry. #950 (Audio Available)
181. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years. #945 (Audio Available)
182. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938
(Audio Available)
183. The number of company bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #934 (Audio Available)
184. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933
(Audio Available)
185. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 (Audio Available)
186. Negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussions about gender. #929
(Audio Available)
187. Newspapers across the world reported stories of presidents. #915 (Audio Available)
188. Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events. #911 (Audio Available)
189. Children can share their lunch at around noon. #910 (Audio Available)
190. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907
(Audio Available)
191. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906

(Audio Available)

192. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #905

(Audio Available)

193. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 **(Audio Available)**

194. In eighteen thirty, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #903 **(Audio Available)**

195. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 **(Audio Available)**

196. Since the problems we face are global, we need to find the global solutions. #900

(Audio Available)

197. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture. #896 **(Audio Available)**

198. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society. #895 **(Audio Available)**

199. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 **(Audio Available)**

200. It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill. #893 **(Audio Available)**

201. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university. #892 **(Audio Available)**

202. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better. #891 **(Audio Available)**

203. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #888

(Audio Available)

204. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions. #883 **(Audio Available)**

205. She feared becoming an object of ridicule. #874 **(Audio Available)**

206. It is within the framework that we're making our survey. #870 **(Audio Available)**

207. In eighteen eighty, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe. #134 **(Audio Available)**

208. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103

(Audio Available)

209. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview. #842

(Audio Available)

210. Students are competing for every place in the computer courses. #824 **(Audio Available)**

211. Our school of arts and technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #811

(Audio Available)

212. There are a range of housing options near the university. #810 **(Audio Available)**

213. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography. #807 **(Audio Available)**

214. Negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussion of gender. #806 **(Audio Available)**

215. She told the faculty to be very supportive. #796 **(Audio Available)**

216. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational programs. #782 **(Audio Available)**

217. The minimum mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%. #780 **(Audio Available)**

218. Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow. #775 **(Audio Available)**

219. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives.

#768 **(Audio Available)**

220. I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #762

(Audio Available)

221. You can only choose one subject from biology and media. #760 **(Audio Available)**

222. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752

(Audio Available)

223. Our fundamental realities, especially national needs, have seen the ability to flourish. #751

(Audio Available)

224. The United States has the maximum production of chocolate. #749 **(Audio Available)**

225. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight. #721 **(Audio Available)**

226. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #713 **(Audio Available)**

227. His lecture is always useful and stimulating. #646 **(Audio Available)**

228. Today, we will be discussing the role of government in preventing injustice. #362

(Audio Available)

229. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer. #877

(Audio Available)

230. We are constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #875

(Audio Available)

231. Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing. #873

(Audio Available)

232. I've got a tutorial in an hour and haven't had time to prepare for it. #865 **(Audio Available)**

233. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature. #862 **(Audio Available)**

234. Meteorology is a subject of earth's atmosphere. #857 **(Audio Available)**

235. The Arts Magazine is looking for a new Assistant Editor. #854 **(Audio Available)**

236. The trial is to increase the interest of the issue and the jurisdiction. #855 **(Audio Available)**

237. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 **(Audio Available)**

238. Spiritualism is defined as a system of belief or religious practice. #840 **(Audio Available)**

239. Student loans are now available for international students. #839 **(Audio Available)**

240. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 **(Audio Available)**

241. Would you pass the material text book on the table? #835 **(Audio Available)**

242. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 **(Audio Available)**

243. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 **(Audio Available)**

244. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816

(Audio Available)

245. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 **(Audio Available)**

246. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. #793 **(Audio Available)**

247. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology. #792 **(Audio Available)**

248. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. #786 **(Audio Available)**

249. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #776 **(Audio Available)**

250. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. #773 **(Audio Available)**

251. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766

(Audio Available)

252. Sport is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 **(Audio Available)**

253. The Resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester. #756 **(Audio Available)**

254. Next time, we will discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #748 **(Audio Available)**

255. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day. #746 **(Audio Available)**

256. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744

(Audio Available)

257. It's the words of common occurrence that have different referential value. #739 **(Audio Available)**

258. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it. #738 **(Audio Available)**

259. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. #736 **(Audio Available)**

260. Farmers do not always receive price for agricultural goods. #732 **(Audio Available)**

261. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 **(Audio Available)**

262. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #730 **(Audio Available)**

263. The context includes both the land history and the human history. #727 **(Audio Available)**

264. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month. #725 **(Audio Available)**

265. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer. #722

(Audio Available)

266. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners. #718 **(Audio Available)**

267. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar. #717 **(Audio Available)**

268. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #702 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
269. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
270. Your watch is fast, you need to reset it. #700 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
271. You can pay using cash or a credit card. #353 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
272. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
273. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
274. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
275. In marketing short-term thinking leads to many problems. #670 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
276. The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected. #669 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
277. Number the beakers and put them away. #665 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
278. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies. #664 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
279. What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography. #663 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
280. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
281. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
282. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms. #637 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
283. The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork. #635 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
284. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true. #632 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
285. His academic supervisor called in to see him last night. #630 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
286. Politicians can make better decisions if they listen to the public opinion. #601 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
287. You can retake the module if your marks are too low. #621 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
288. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress. #616 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
289. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory. #615 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
290. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time. #614 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
291. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website. #613 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
292. You need to give a better example to support your argument. #612 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
293. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here. #609 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
294. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. #313 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
295. No crop responds more readily than careful husbandry and skillful cultivation. #597 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
296. You should raise your concern with the head of school. #596 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
297. We need to hand in our assignments by the end of this week. #586 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
298. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #584 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
299. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month. #570 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
300. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #554 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
301. The School of Arts and Design has an open day on Thursday next week. #553 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
302. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. #550 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
303. The pharmacy was closed when I went past this morning. #548 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

304. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States. #546
([Audio Available](#))
305. The law library is closed on Sundays and public holidays. #545 ([Audio Available](#))
306. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating. #541
([Audio Available](#))
307. Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date. #522
([Audio Available](#))
308. No more than four people can be in the lab at once. #511 ([Audio Available](#))
309. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere. #509 ([Audio Available](#))
310. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. #502 ([Audio Available](#))
311. In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization. #499 ([Audio Available](#))
312. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice. #496 ([Audio Available](#))
313. Humans need to use energy in order to exist. #477 ([Audio Available](#))
314. Reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #467 ([Audio Available](#))
315. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #449 ([Audio Available](#))
316. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center. #447
([Audio Available](#))
317. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester. #446
([Audio Available](#))
318. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. #444
([Audio Available](#))
319. Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand. #441 ([Audio Available](#))
320. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee. #440
([Audio Available](#))
321. The program depends entirely on private funding. #434 ([Audio Available](#))
322. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union. #426 ([Audio Available](#))
323. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness. #424
([Audio Available](#))
324. Lecture theater is located on the ground floor of the building. #422 ([Audio Available](#))
325. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed. #421 ([Audio Available](#))
326. To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin. #416 ([Audio Available](#))
327. The tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #413 ([Audio Available](#))
328. Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results. #412
([Audio Available](#))
329. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #411 ([Audio Available](#))
330. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury. #410 ([Audio Available](#))
331. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. #398 ([Audio Available](#))
332. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 ([Audio Available](#))
333. Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday. #393 ([Audio Available](#))
334. I think it's a shame that some foreign language teachers were able to graduate from college without ever having studied with a native speaker. #486 ([Audio Available](#))
335. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economics electives clash on my timetable. #401
([Audio Available](#))
336. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #391 ([Audio Available](#))
337. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty. #390 ([Audio Available](#))
338. A study skill seminar is on for the students who require assistance. #387 ([Audio Available](#))
339. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home. #381 ([Audio Available](#))
340. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 ([Audio Available](#))

341. I'm glad that you've got it. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
342. The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure. #372 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
343. Students are afraid of writing an essay, because they have learned nothing about it. #371 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
344. All filed assignments should have a full list of bibliography. #369 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
345. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online. #366 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
346. The original Olympic game is one kind of original festival. #347 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
347. Rules about breaks and lunch time vary from one company to another. #346 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
348. Company exists for money, not for society. #344 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
349. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine. #342 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
350. Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #338 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
351. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. #324 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
352. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #323 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
353. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear. #322 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
354. The medical centre is located near the supermarket on North Street. #321 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
355. Essays should be typed with double space in white paper. #320 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
356. Doctor Green's office has been moved to the second floor of the building. #309 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
357. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
358. The technology they introduced meant that metal and leather goods were produced there for the first time. #300 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
359. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. #299 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
360. I'll start with a brief history of the district, and then focus on life in the first half of the 20th century. #285 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
361. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in Europe. #284 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
362. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #283 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
363. This part of the story is the story of my father. #276 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
364. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #264 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
365. This office is highly associated with your academic life in campus. #236 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
366. The future of English is in the hands of countries where non-native speakers live. #222 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
367. Most teaching staff make their lecture notes available online. #205 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
368. I won't be able to attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. #478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
369. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. #170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
370. Email's quick and convenient. #130 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
371. Not everyone wants to keep in touch with their old school friends when they leave school, but I would like to. #126 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
372. Some people think that having a child is not a major responsibility but obviously it is. #125 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
373. Next year I'm planning to take a sabbatical so that I can travel to South America. #123 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
374. New technology has a role to play in innovation. #112 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
375. One solution is a system of electric cars to hire on demand. #110 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

376. The lecture on child psychology has been postponed until Friday. #72 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
377. Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors. #68 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
378. The problems that science solves far outweigh the problems that it may bring. #64 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
379. University students pay a lot of money for their education. #57 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
380. A new report outlines ways in which cities should address transport issues. #53 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
381. Advertisements have to appeal to people of different ages, socioeconomic groups and sexes. #50 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
382. They can tutor other students who need help for the preparation of the course and the test. #25 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
383. It's important that people with responsible jobs get plenty of sleep. #18 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
384. One theory says that dreams help the long-term memory. #17 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
385. The number of people in the world tripled during the last century. #13 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
386. Advertisements are all around us wherever we go, whatever we do. #11 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
387. I really don't think so. Scientists should be free to do what they like. #10 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
388. Market research surveys might be given by telephone, the internet or in person. #4 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
389. Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #1 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
390. There is a lot of sugar in many fast foods. #65 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
391. I've had a very happy childhood so I sometimes forget that others haven't. #9 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
392. We know that sleep is essential for a normal life. #175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

Describe Image

1. Wheelchair

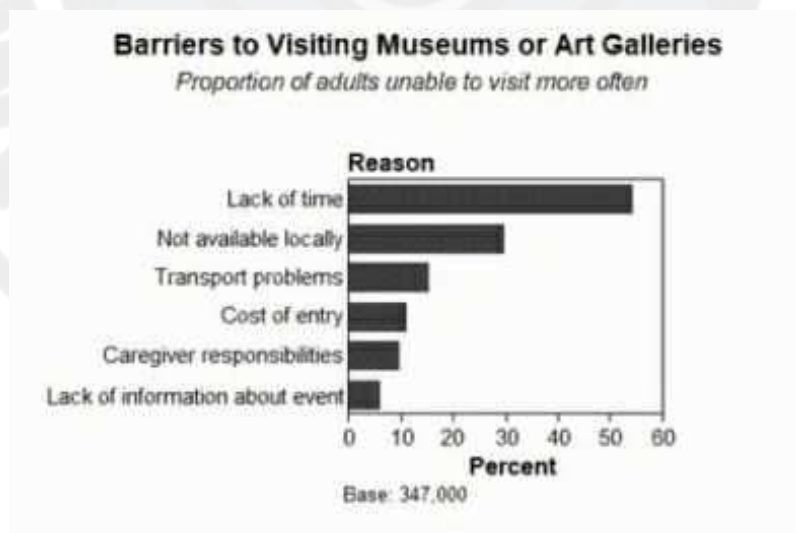


Answer:

The following graph gives information about a wheelchair. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the central area, there is a wheelchair in which a woman is sitting. You can see from this graph that, behind the wheelchair, there is a younger man who is pushing the wheelchair. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there are many trees in a large lawn, and the color is green. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #724)

2. Barriers to Museum

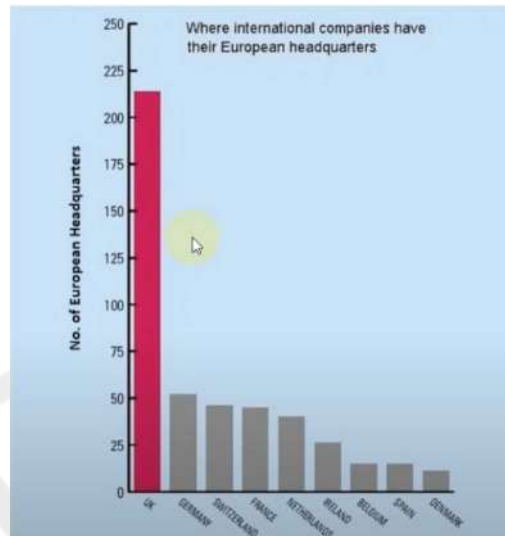


Answer:

The following graph gives information about barriers to visiting museums or galleries. The items include lack of time, cost of entry and transport problems. According to this graph, in caregiver responsibilities, the value is around ten percent, and that of cost of entry is higher, which is around twelve percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in lack of time, which is fifty–five percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in lack of information about events. In conclusion, this bar chart is informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #187)

3. European Headquarters

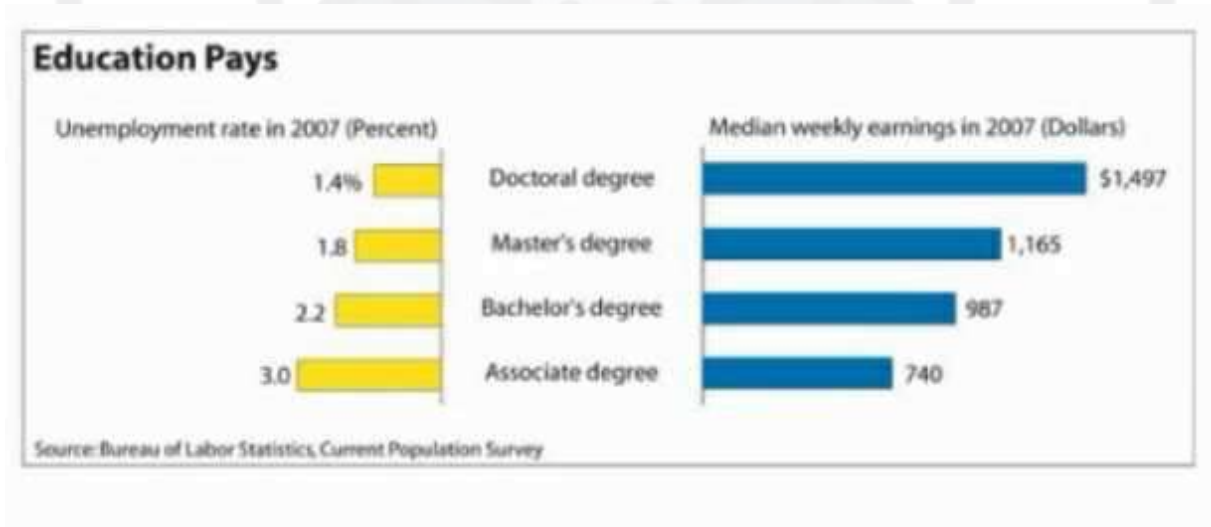


Answer:

The following graph gives information about where international companies have their headquarters. The items include UK, Germany, France and other countries. According to this graph, in Belgium, the value is around twelve, and that in Ireland is higher, which is around twenty. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in UK, which is two hundred and ten. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is Denmark. In conclusion, this bar chart is informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #723)

4. Education Pays

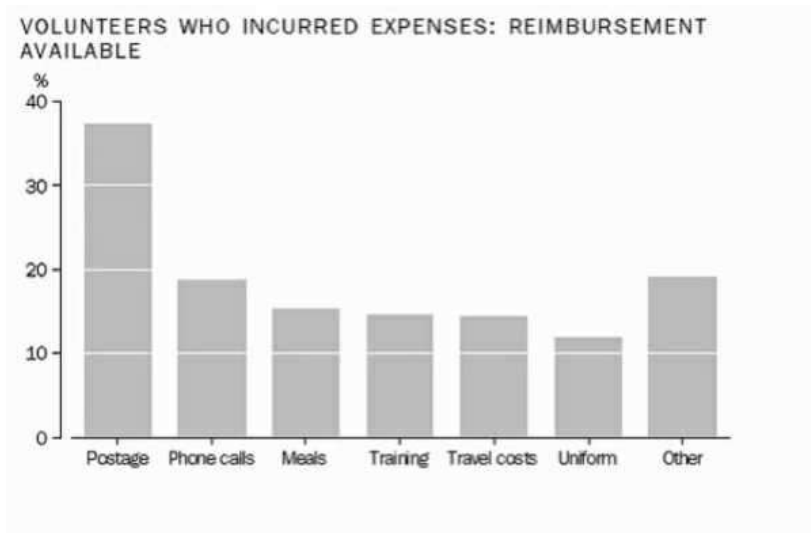


Answer:

The following graph gives information about education pays. The items include doctoral, master, bachelor and associate degrees. According to this graph, in unemployment rate, the value of doctoral degree is around one point four percent, and that of master’s degree is higher, which is around one point eight percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of median weekly earnings is in doctoral degree, which is one thousand five hundred dollars. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of median weekly earnings is in associate degree. In conclusion, the higher the degree, the lower the unemployment.

(APEUni Website / App DI #722)

5. Volunteer Expenses



Answer:

The following graph gives information about volunteers who incurred expenses. The items include postage, phone calls, and uniform. According to this graph, in meals, the value of reimbursement is around sixteen percent, and that of phone calls is higher, which is around nineteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of reimbursement is in postage, which is thirty–seven. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of reimbursement is uniform. In conclusion, this bar chart is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #721)

6. Coffee Guide



Answer:

The following graph gives information about a guide about coffee for newcomers. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of kinds of coffee. According to this graph, in the first row there are two sets of cup and tray, Espresso and Doppio. You can see from this graph that, in the second row there is Long Black, which is made of Espresso and water. You can see from this graph that, in the bottom of the picture there are Flat White, made of steamed milk and Espresso, and Cappuccino, made of more ingredients like milk foam and chocolate powder. And adding hot chocolate to Flat White makes a cup of Mocha. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #720)

7. Housing Deal

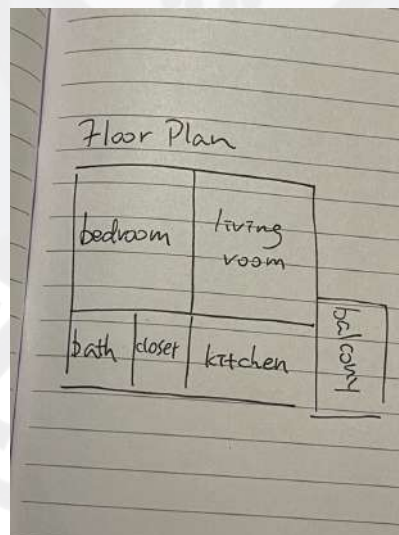


Answer:

The following graph gives information about a contract about a house. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a house; the color of its walls is white. You can see from this graph that, above the house, there is a couple of hands shaking each other. You can see from this graph that, below the house, there are some pieces of paper on which a contract of the house is written with a black pen. There is also a string of keys beside the house. All these are on a green desk. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #719)

8. Floor Plan

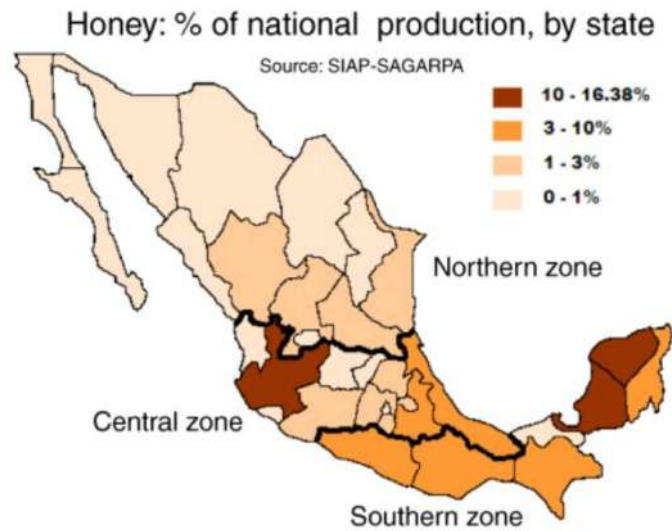


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the floor plan. Usages of different areas are displayed on the map. In the upper area, there are the bedroom and the living room. In the lower left corner, there is a bathroom with a closet next to it. According to this graph, the kitchen is next to the closet on the right side. In addition, there is a balcony next to the kitchen. In conclusion, the floor plan is shown on the map.

(APEUni Website / App DI #718)

9. Honey Production

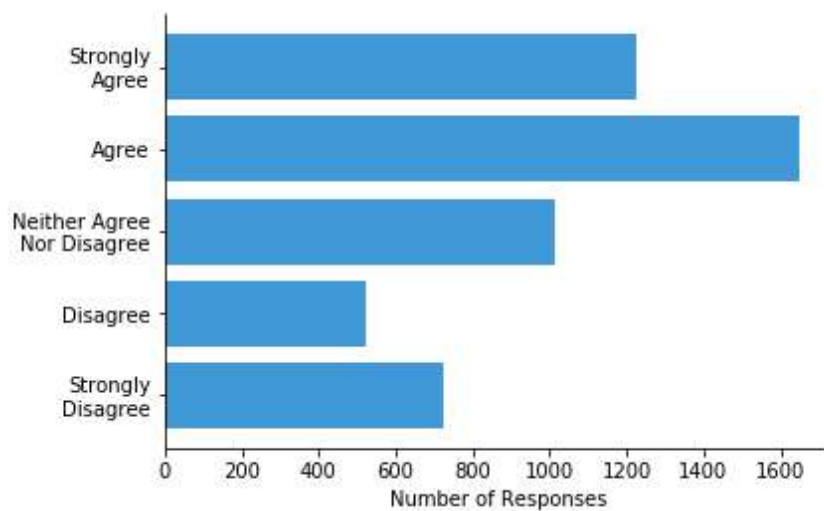


Answer:

The following graph gives information about honey production by state in Mexico. The items include central zone, northern zone, and southern zone. You can see from this graph that the value of northern zone is around one to three percent. You can see from this graph that the value of southern zone is around three to ten percent, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the value of central zone is around ten to sixteen percent, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of eastern zone is around ten to sixteen percent, which is the highest, too. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #717)

10. Points of View



Answer:

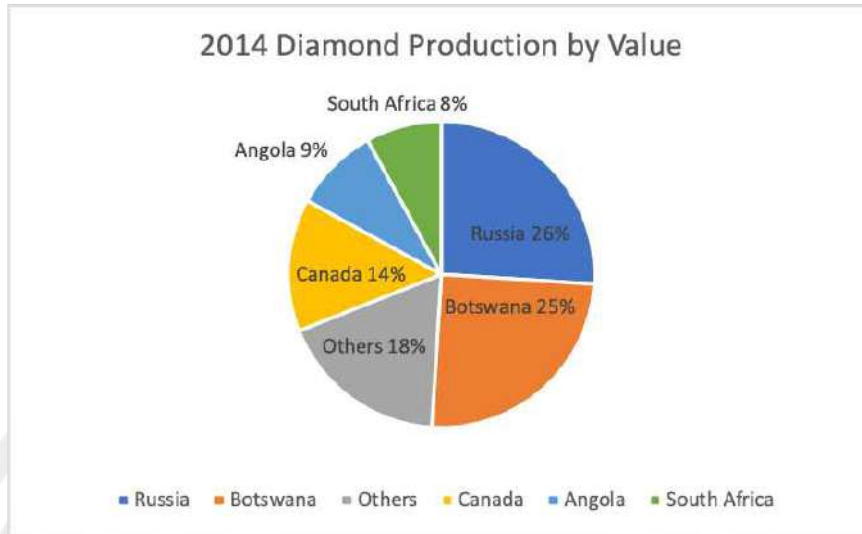
The following blue bar chart gives information about a survey of points of view. The vertical axis is of what extent respondents agree with something to, including strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree. The horizontal axis is of the number of responses. Agree has the biggest number, about one thousand six hundred, followed by strongly agree, about one thousand three hundred. Then neither agree nor disagree has the number one thousand, followed by strongly disagree. And disagree has the lowest number. In conclusion, the bar chart is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #715)

11. Production Map (Incomplete)

Points: A map of Africa (Asia?), in which different things are produced in different areas. Himalayas is above, woods in the right upper corner, cotton in the middle, and ...
 (APEUni Website / App DI #714)

12. Diamond Production

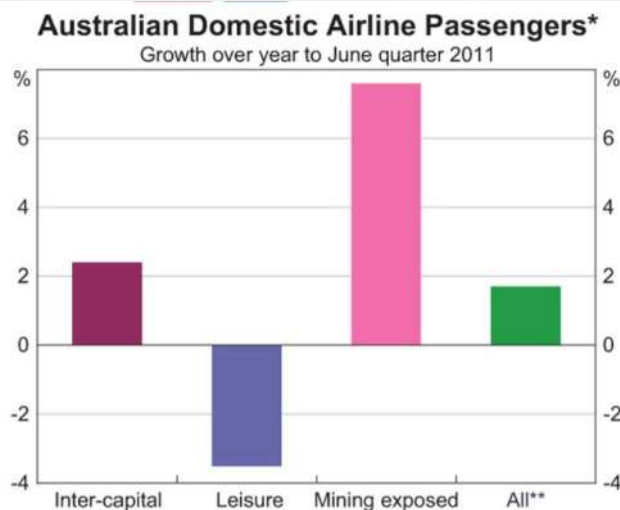


Answer:

The following pie chart gives information about diamond production by value. The items include Russia, Botswana, Canada, and other countries. According to this graph, the value of Canada is around fourteen percent, and that of others is higher, which is eighteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is Russia, which is around twenty–six percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is South Africa, which is around eight percent. In conclusion, the countries produce so much diamond.

(APEUni Website / App DI #713)

13. Airline Passengers



Answer:

The following graph gives information about domestic airline passengers. The items include inter–capital, leisure, and all. According to this graph, in all, the value is around two, and that of inter–capital is higher, which is around two point five. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in mining exposed, which is around eight. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in leisure. In conclusion, airline passengers have different values.

(APEUni Website / App DI #712)

14. Working Hours

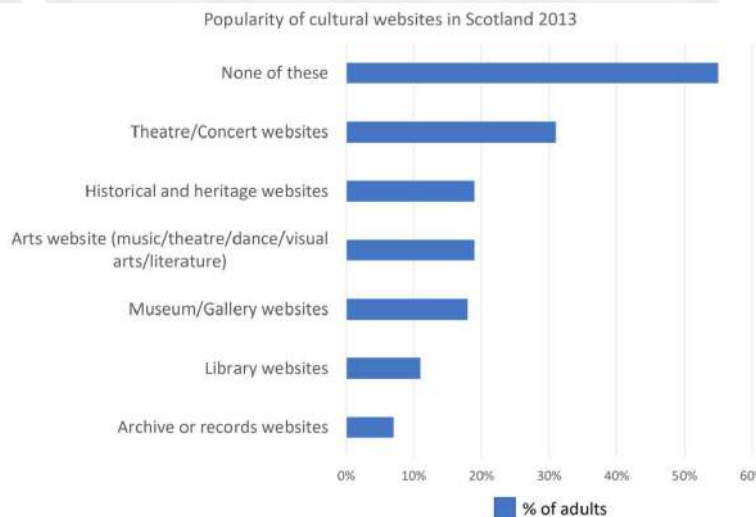


Answer:

The following graph gives information about working hours in Germany. The horizontal axis is year, ranging from nineteen seventy to twenty seventeen. According to this graph, in the year of nineteen seventy, the value is around one thousand nine hundred. And according to this graph, in the year of nineteen seventy–five, the value is around one thousand eight hundred. The lowest value is around one thousand three hundred, which is in twenty seventeen. On the contrary, the second lowest value is one thousand three hundred and seventy, which is in twenty ten. In conclusion, if this trend continues, working hours will be lower in the future.

(APEUni Website / App DI #711)

15. Cultural Websites

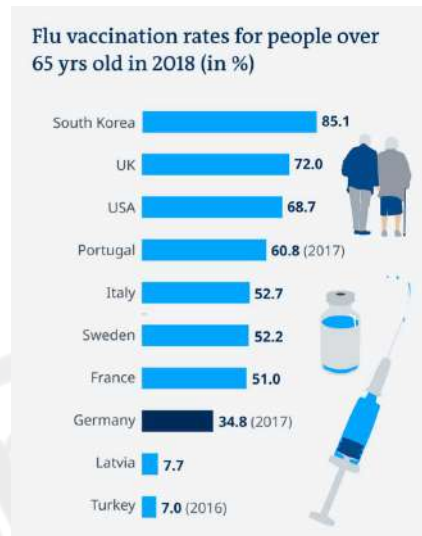


Answer:

The following graph gives information about popularity of cultural websites in Scotland. The items include none of these, concert websites, and library websites. According to this graph, in historical and heritage, the value of popularity is around twenty percent, and that of concert websites is higher, which is around thirty percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in none of these, which is fifty–five percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in record websites. In conclusion, website popularities vary greatly.

(APEUni Website / App DI #710)

16. Flu Vaccination



Answer:

The following graph gives information about flu vaccination rates. The items include South Korea, UK, and USA. According to this graph, in USA, the value of vaccination rate is around sixty-eight percent, and that of UK is higher, which is around seventy-two percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in South Korea, which is eighty-five. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of is in Turkey. In conclusion, flu vaccination rates vary greatly.

(APEUni Website / App DI #709)

17. Fog

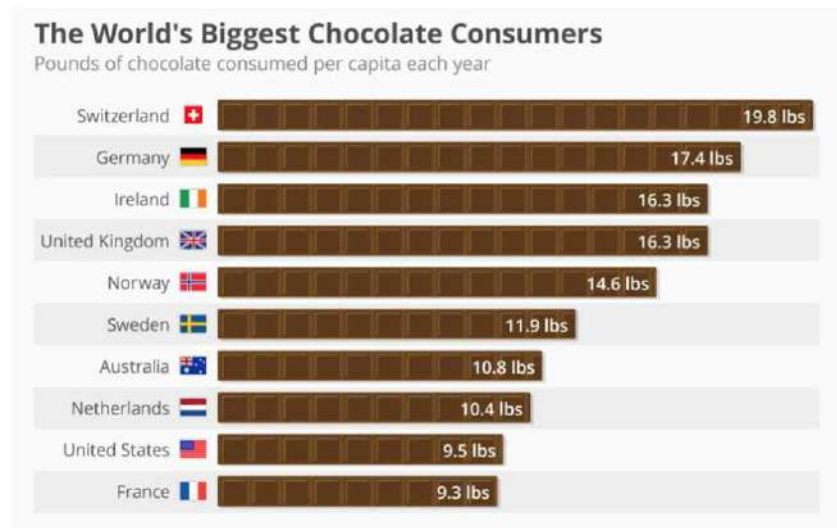


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the view of a street in fog. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the central area, there are three bicycles ridden by women at the front. The color of them is black. You can see from this graph that, behind the bicycles, there is a thick blanket of fog covering a lot of people and street lights; the color of the fog is white. You can see from this graph that, at the background, there are four straight dashed lines on the road surface, the color of those are white. The weather is foggy. The sky is grey. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #686)

18. Chocolate Consumers

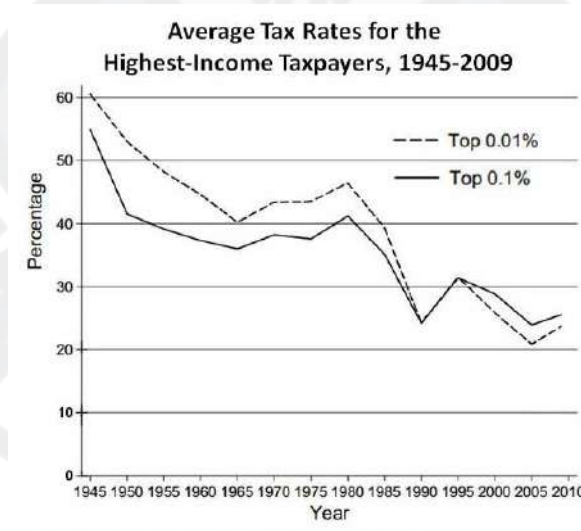


Answer:

The following graph gives information about pounds of chocolate consumed per capita in countries each year. The items include Switzerland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, etc. According to this graph, in Sweden, the value is eleven point nine, and that of Australia is lower, which is around ten point eight. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in Switzerland, which is nineteen point eight. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in France. In conclusion, Switzerland consumes more chocolate than any another county does.

(APEUni Website / App DI #680)

19. Average Tax Rates



Answer:

The following graph gives information about average tax rates for the highest-income taxpayers in 1945 to 2009. The items include top 0.01 percent and top 0.1 percent. You can see from this graph that the value of top 0.1 percent in 1950 is around 42. You can see from this graph that the value of top 0.1 percent in 1990 is around 25, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the value of top 0.01 percent in 1945 is around 60, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of top 0.01 percent in 2005 is around 21, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative

(APEUni Website / App DI #674)

20. NZ House Price

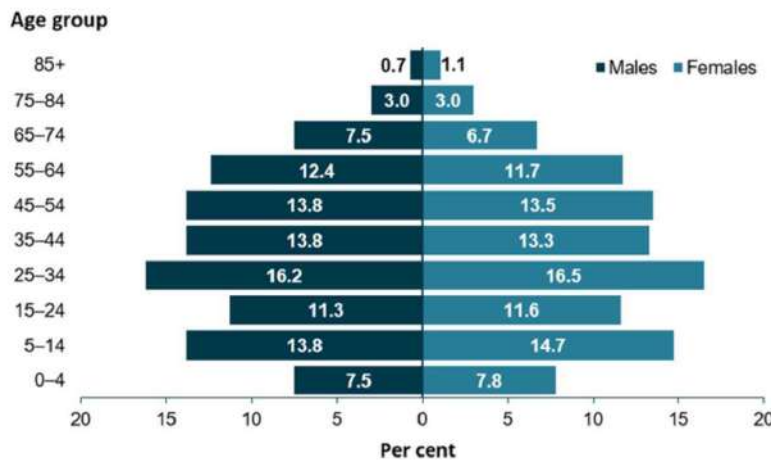


Answer:

The following graph gives information about New Zealand house price. The items include New Zealand and OECD. The horizontal axis is year, ranging from nineteen ninety to twenty-fourteen. According to this graph, in nineteen ninety, the value of New Zealand is around one hundred, and that of OECD is almost the same. According to this graph, the highest value of New Zealand is two hundred and fifty, which is in two thousand and seven. According to this graph, the value of New Zealand is higher than OECD. In conclusion, OECD has smaller changes.

(APEUni Website / App DI #668)

21. Age Group (B)



Answer:

The following graph gives information about percentages by age and sex. The items include age groups, female and male. According to this graph, in male, the value of eighty-five plus is around zero point seven, and that of seventy-five to eighty-four is higher, which is around three. You can see from this graph that the highest value of female is in twenty-five to thirty-four, which is sixteen point five. You can also see from this graph that the value of less than four is seven point eight. In conclusion, eighty-five plus has the lowest percentage of population in female.

(APEUni Website / App DI #577)

22. European Countries

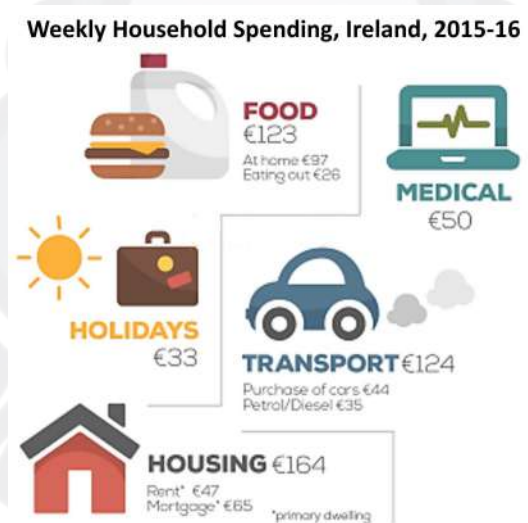


Answer:

The following graph gives information about Europe. Positions of different countries are displayed on the map. At the central area, there are Austria, Germany, Poland and Czechia. In the left area, there are Ireland and Portugal. According to this graph, the largest country is Russia, which is located on the right side. In comparison, small countries include Denmark and Belgium. In conclusion, there are many European countries shown on the map.

(APEUni Website / App DI #576)

23. Household Budget

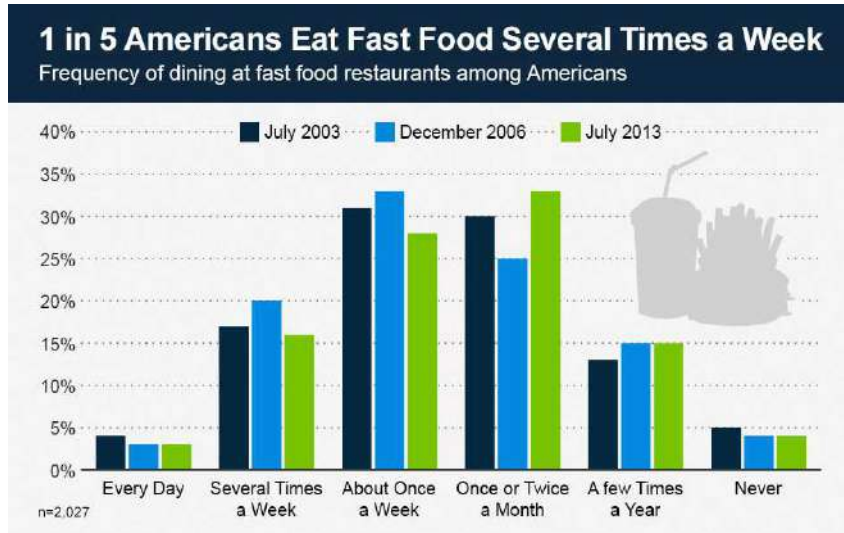


Answer:

The following graph gives information about average weekly household expenditure. According to this graph, the items include food, medical, transport, and holidays. You can see from this graph that the value of food is one hundred and twenty-three. And the value of medical care is fifty. The value of transport is one hundred and twenty-four. According to this graph, the value of holiday is thirty-three. As you can also see that the value of housing is one hundred and sixty-four. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #575)

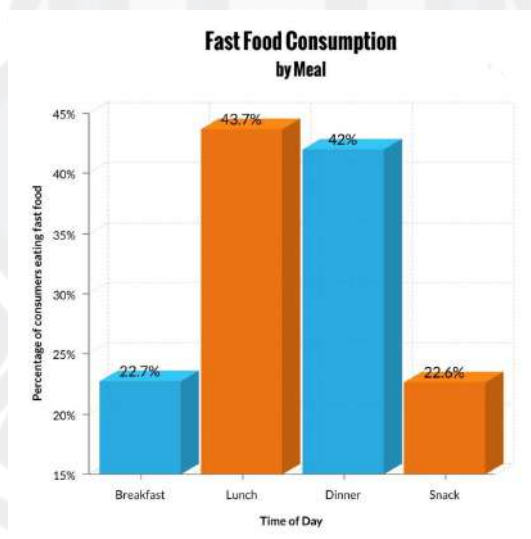
24. Fast Food Times



Answer:

The following graph gives information about fast food times a week. The items include everyday, once a week, and never. According to this graph, in several times a week, the value of July two thousand and three is around seventeen percent, and that of twenty thirteen is lower, which is around sixteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of December two thousand and six is in about once a week, around thirty–three percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of July twenty thirteen is in every day, around three percent. In conclusion, Americans usually eat fast food. (APEUni Website / App DI #572)

25. Fast Food Consumption



Answer:

The following graph gives information about fast food consumption by meal. The items include breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snack. According to this graph, in breakfast, the value is around twenty–two point seven percent, and that of snack is lower, which is around twenty–two point six percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of lunch is forty–three point seven. You can also see from this graph that the second highest value of dinner is forty–two percent. In conclusion, fast food consumption has four kinds. (APEUni Website / App DI #571)

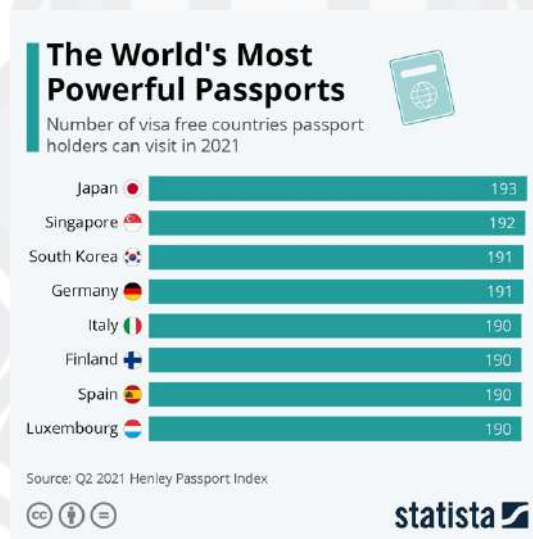
26. Richest Countries or Regions



Answer:

The following graph gives information about which economies are really richest. The items include Switzerland, the United States, and Hong Kong. According to this graph, in Australia, the value of average wealth is around four hundred thousand dollars, and that of Netherland is lower, which is around three hundred thousand dollars. You can see from this graph that the lowest value of median wealth is in Denmark, which is one hundred thousand dollars. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of median wealth is Australia. In conclusion, Switzerland has the highest rank. (APEUni Website / App DI #570)

27. Most Powerful Passports



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the world’s most powerful passports. The items include countries’ names, their ranks and visa–free countries’ numbers. According to this graph, in the first row, the value of Japan is one hundred and ninety–three. And in the second row, the value of Singapore is one hundred and ninety–two. You can see from this graph that the third highest value is in South Korea, which is one hundred and ninety–one. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in Luxembourg, which is one hundred and ninety. In conclusion, Japan has the most powerful passport. (APEUni Website / App DI #566)

28. GNH



Answer:

The following graph gives information about Gross National Happiness. Information of different areas are displayed on the map. In the central area, there is a large circle named GNH. There are many small circles surrounding the large circle. According to this graph, these small circles are health, time use, education, good governance, community vitality, living standards, psychological wellbeing and cultural diversity and resilience. And these small circles are respectively red, green, purple, blue, brown, and so on. In conclusion, there are many factors in Gross National Happiness. (APEUni Website / App DI #565)

29. Bermuda Triangle



Answer:

The following graph gives information about Bermuda Triangle in Atlantic. Information of different areas are displayed on the map. In the central area, there is a light blue triangle named Bermuda, whose points are at Florida peninsula, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda islands. In the left area, there is Gulf of Mexico and Tropic of Cancer runs through it. According to this graph, the largest area is the mainland of America. In comparison, Caribbean Sea is south to Cuba. In conclusion, there are many seas and islands shown on the map. (APEUni Website / App DI #563)

30. Plastic Bottle Recycling



Answer:

The following graph gives information about plastic bottle recycling. The steps include new bottles, refilling, used bottles and plastic processing, and . According to this graph, the first step is newly– produced bottles, which are empty. According to this graph, the second step is to fill the empty bottles with beverage. You can see from this graph that the third step is to open the bottles and drink up it, followed by the forth step is to transport used bottles back to the factory and use them as materials. The final step is the plastic materials turn into new bottles waiting for refilling. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #558)

31. Tomato Processing Cycle

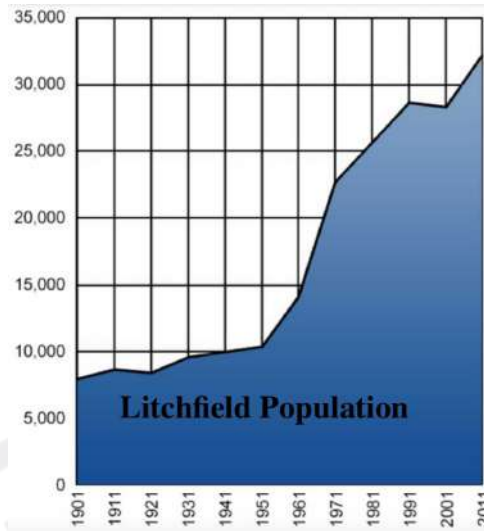


Answer:

The following graph gives information about how tomatoes come to consumers. The steps include a tomato tree, transportation, filtering, packaging. According to this graph, the first step is the tomato tree, which grows many tomatoes on the branches. According to this graph, the second step is to transport tomatoes by a green truck. You can see from this graph that the third step is to filter bad tomatoes out on a conveyer belt, followed by a crate full of good tomatoes as the fourth step. The final step is to fill the shopping cart with the good tomatoes for consumers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #557)

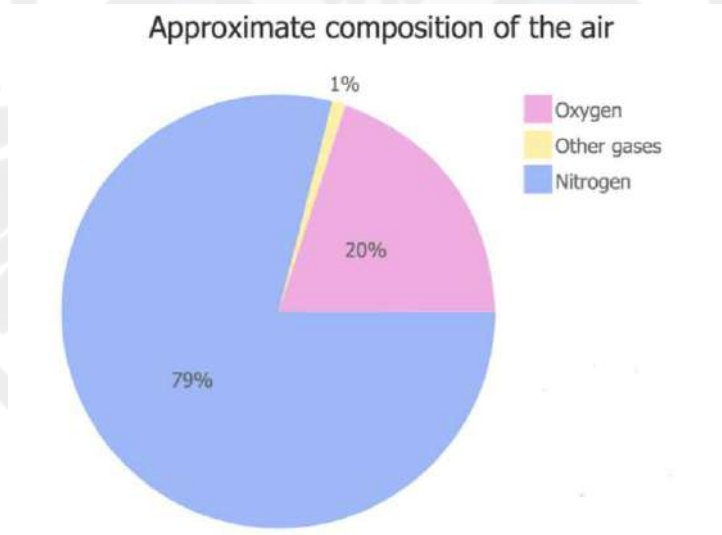
32. Litchfield Population



Answer:

The following graph gives information about Litchfield population. The horizontal axis is the years, ranging from nineteen o one to twenty eleven. According to this graph, in the year of nineteen eleven, the value is around eight thousand. And according to this graph, in the year of nineteen forty–one, the value is around ten thousand. The highest value is around thirty–two thousand five hundred, which is in twenty eleven. On the contrary, the lowest value is seven thousand, which is in nineteen o one. In conclusion, if this trend continues, the Litchfield population will keep rising in the future. (APEUni Website / App DI #330)

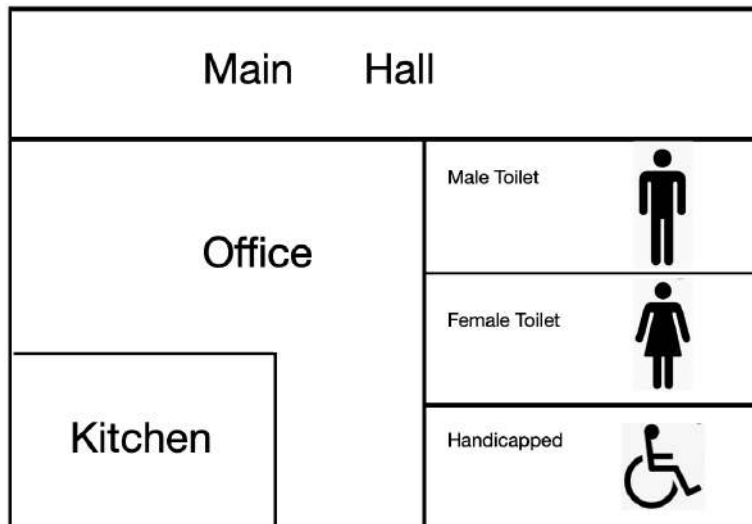
33. Air Composition



Answer:

The following graph gives information about compositions of air. The items include oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases. You can see from this graph that, in oxygen, the value is around 20 percent. You can see from this graph that, in other gases, the value is around one percent, which is lower. You can see from this graph that, in nitrogen, the value is around seventy–nine percent, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in oxygen, the color is pink. And other gases include carbon dioxide, argon and water vapour. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #554)

34. Main Hall



Answer:

The following graph gives information about a floor plan. The items include a main hall, an office, a kitchen and toilets. You can see from this graph that there is a main hall, which is in the upper area of the plan. You can see from this graph that there are toilets for males and females, which are on the right of the plan. You can see from this graph that there is a toilet for the handicapped, which is in the bottom right corner with a sign of wheelchair. You can see from this graph that there are a kitchen in the bottom left corner and an office in the middle of the plan. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

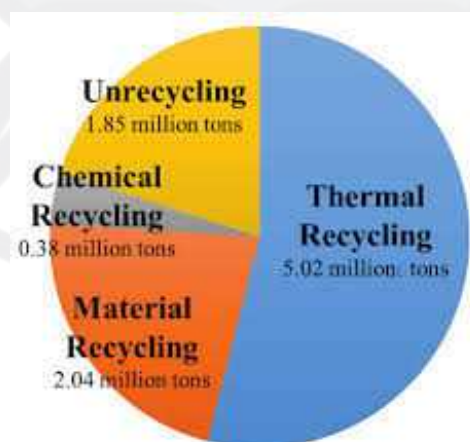
(APEUni Website / App DI #553)

35. Stationery Shopping (Incomplete)

Points: Two pictures. The left: in a stationery store, a white woman in pink sweater with her daughter in the arms, and the daughter with a pink bag on the back. The right: the daughter with the bag in the arms and pens in the hand standing in the stationery store alone.

(APEUni Website / App DI #552)

36. Recycling

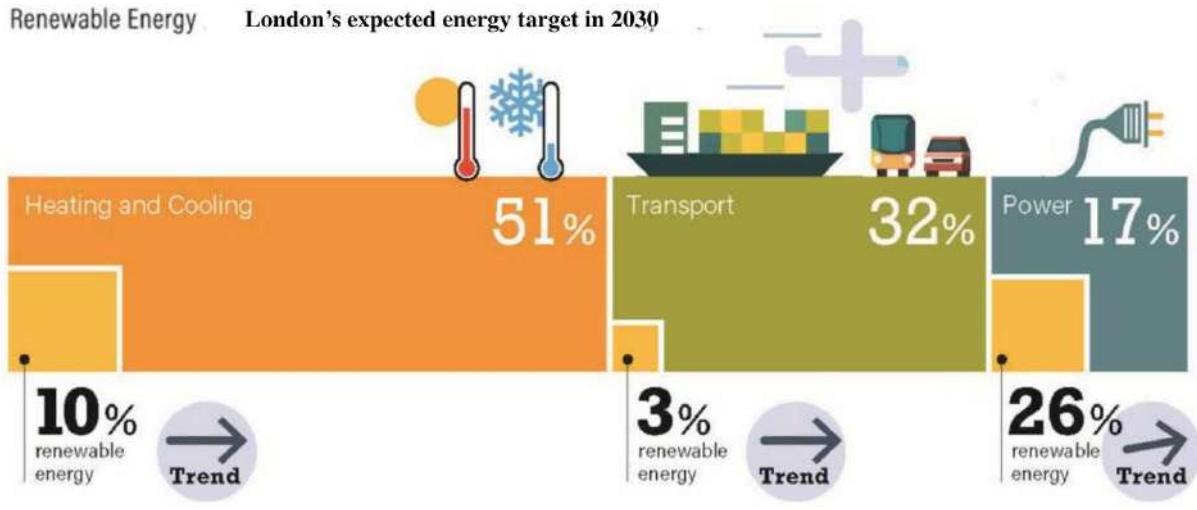


Answer:

The following graph gives information about different types of recycling. The items include thermal recycling, chemical recycling, and material recycling. You can see from this graph that, in unrecycling, the value is around one point eighty-five million tons. You can see from this graph that, in material

recycling, the value is around two million tons, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in thermal recycling, the value is around five point two million tons, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in chemical recycling, the value is around zero point thirty-eight million tons, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #551)

37. Renewable Energy

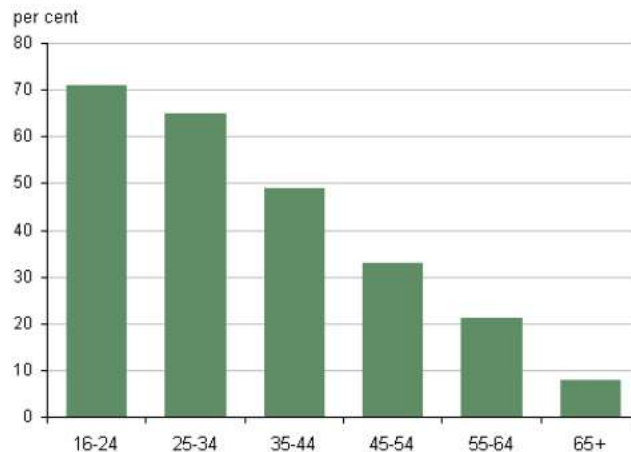


Answer:

The following graph gives information about renewable energy. The items include heating and cooling, transport and power. You can see from this graph that there are two thermometers in heating and cooling, which is fifty-one percent with ten percent renewable energy in it. You can see from this graph that there are a ship and a plane in transport, which is thirty-two with three percent renewable energy in it. You can see from this graph that there is a plug in power, which is seventeen with twenty-six percent renewable energy in it. You can see from this graph that there is an arrow below power, which means an increase of the share of renewable energy. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #550)

38. Internet Users

Internet users who accessed via a mobile phone, GB, 2011



Answer:

The following graph gives information about internet users who accessed via mobile phone. The items

include sixteen to twenty-four, fifty-five to sixty-four, and sixty-five plus. You can see from this graph that, in forty-five to fifty-four, the value is around thirty-two percent. You can see from this graph that, in thirty-five to forty-four, the value is around fifty, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in sixteen to twenty-four, the value is around seventy percent, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in sixty-five plus, the value is around eight percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

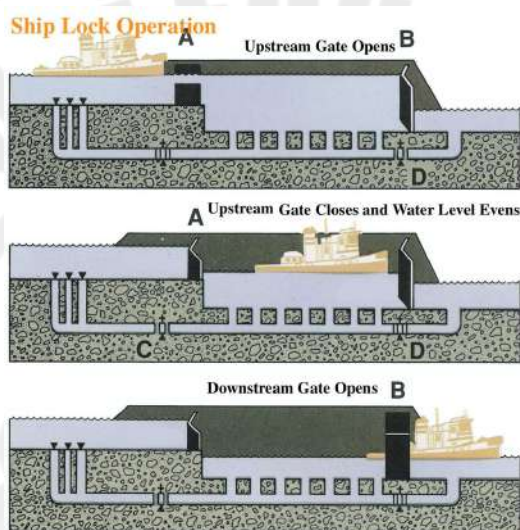
(APEUni Website / App DI #549)

39. Age group (Incomplete)

Points: age group line chart. 0-14 ,14-65, 65+, 2050 population

(APEUni Website / App DI #400)

40. Ship Lock

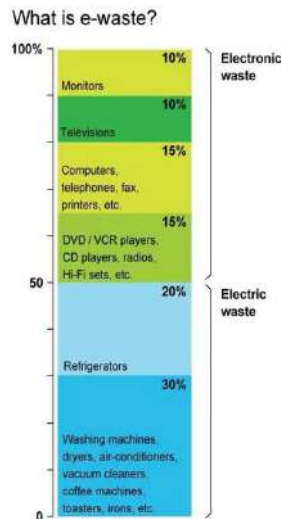


Answer:

The following graph gives information about how a ship lock works. It shows how the process is done. The items include a ship lock, a ship, dams, and pipes under the bottom. You can see from this graph that the first step is that the upstream gate opens and the ship goes into the lock. You can see from this graph that the second step is that the upstream gate closes and the water level evens. You can see from this graph that the third step is that the downstream gate opens and the ship moves out of the lock. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #548)

41. E-waste



Answer:

The following graph gives information about E-waste. The items include electronic waste, electric waste, and their percentages. You can see from this graph that, in electronic waste, the value of monitors is around ten percent. You can see from this graph that, in electronic waste, the value of computers, telephones, fax and printers is around fifteen percent, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in electric waste, the value of washing machines, dryers, air-conditioners, vacuum cleaners is around thirty percent, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in electronic waste, the value of televisions is around ten percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #546)

42. Historic Gardens



Answer:

The following graph gives information about historic garden noticeboard. The items include icons, characters and background. You can see from this graph that there is a notice board, which is saying 'please respect and enjoy these historic gardens' with black characters. You can see from this graph that there is a notice board, which has three red icons and one green icon on it. You can see from this graph that there are forbidden icons, which say 'no cycling', 'no drinking' and 'no football'. You can see from this graph that there is a permitted activity on the board, which is a guide dog. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #543)

43. Ice Thickness

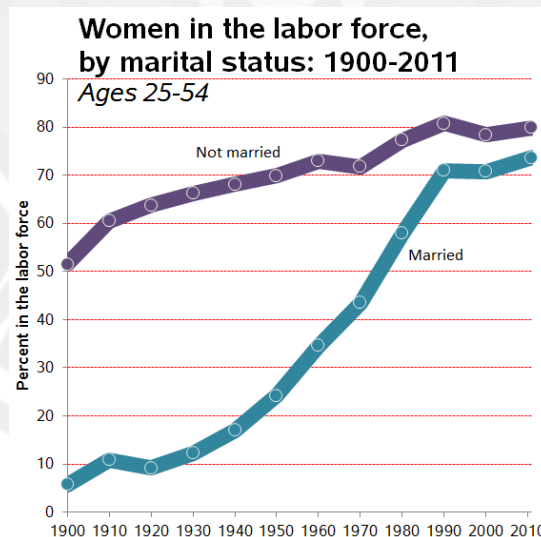


Answer:

The following graph gives information about minimal ice thickness guidelines. The items include an adult, a kid, a car and a truck. You can see from this graph that, in the kid, the value of ice thickness is around four inches. You can see from this graph that, in the sled, the value of ice thickness is around five to seven inches, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in the green truck, the value of ice thickness is around twelve to fifteen inches, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in the adult, the value of ice thickness is around zero, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #542)

44. Women in Labor Force

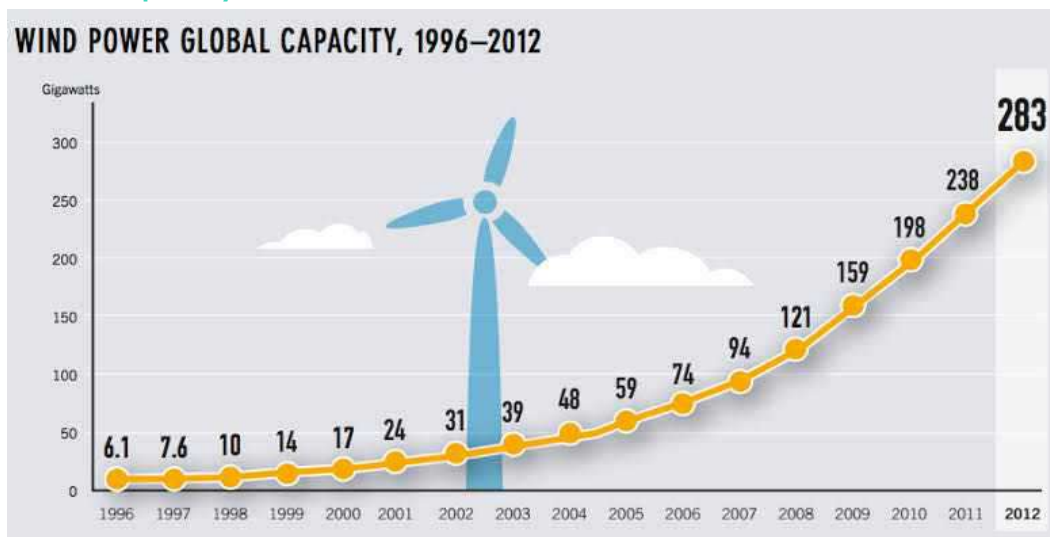


Answer:

The following graph gives information about women in the labor force. The items include percentage, years, and marital status. You can see from this graph that, in nineteen twenty, the value of married is around ten percent. You can see from this graph that, in nineteen ten, the value of not married is around sixty percent, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in nineteen ninety, the value of not married is around eighty percent, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in nineteen hundred, the value of married is around five percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #539)

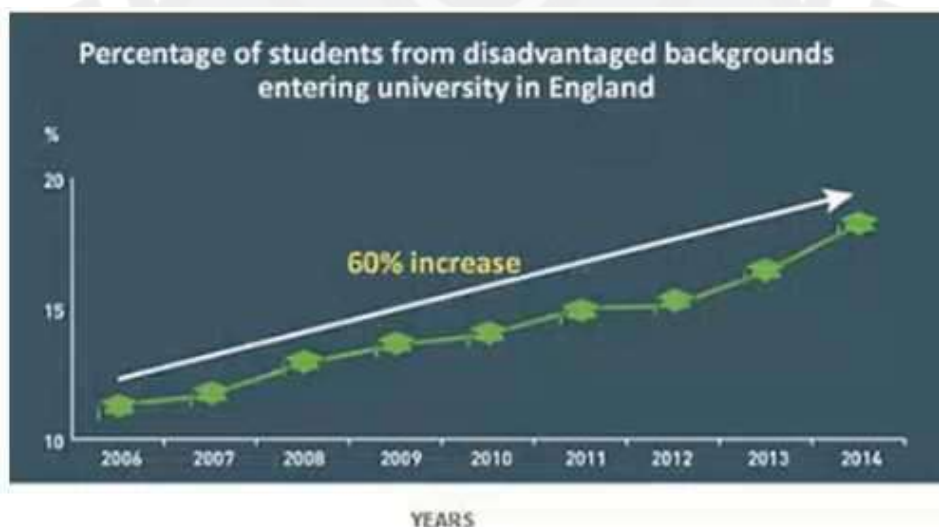
45. Wind Power Capacity



Answer:

The following graph gives information about wind power global capacity. The items include years, gigawatts, wind mill and clouds. You can see from this graph that the value of 1997 is around seven point six gigawatts. You can see from this graph that the value of 1998 is around 10 gigawatts, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the value of 2012 is around two hundred and eight–three gigawatts, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of 1996 is around 6.1 gigawatts, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #529)

46. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students

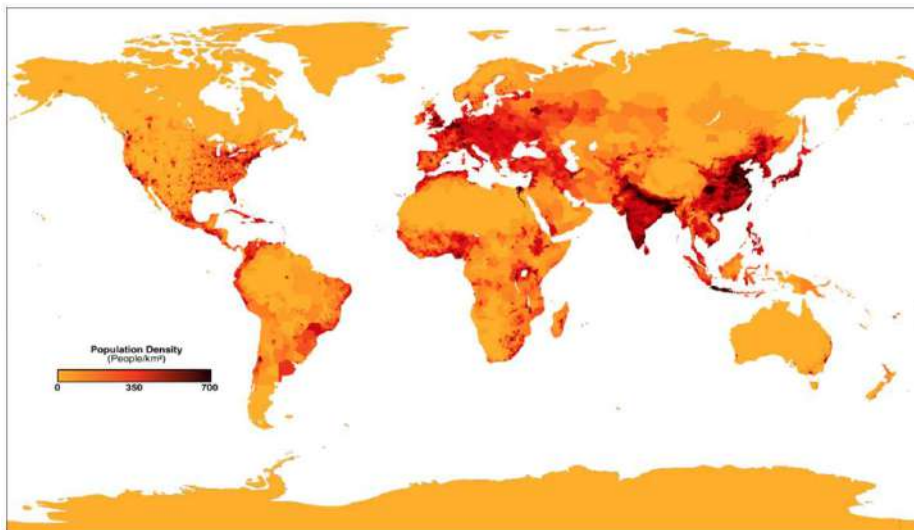


Answer:

The following graph gives information about percentage of students from disadvantaged backgrounds entering university in England. The items include years and student percentages. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and seven is around twelve percent. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and eight is around thirteen percent, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the value of twenty fourteen is around eighteen, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and six is around eleven percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #526)

47. World Population Density (B)



Answer:

The following graph gives information about world population density. The items include Asia, Africa, America and Europe. You can see from this graph that the values of central Europe and some eastern areas of the United States are around 350 people per square kilometer. You can see from this graph that the values of coastal areas of north Africa, southeast Asia and Turkey are around 400, which are higher. You can see from this graph that the values of eastern China and India are around 700 people per square kilometer, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the values of Antarctic, northern Russia and the inland area of Australia are around 0, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #505)

48. Dining Table

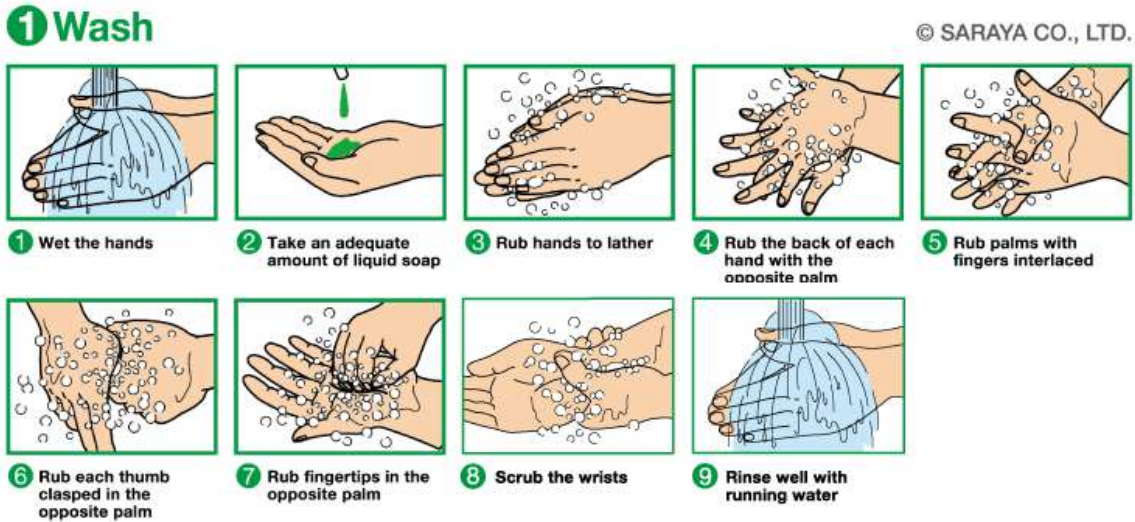


Answer:

The following graph gives information about people at dining table. The items include tableware, table and food. You can see from this graph that there is a brown table, which is made of wood and surrounded by adults and babies. You can see from this graph that there is a lot of tableware on the table, which includes forks and knives. You can see from this graph that there are some drinks, which are water, orange juice and wine. You can see from this graph that there is some salad in a glass

bowl, which is in the middle of the table. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #504)

49. Wash Your Hands



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the way hands are washed. It shows how the process is done. The items include 'rub fingertips', 'rub palms with fingers interlaced', and 'rinse with water', and so on. You can see from this graph that the first step is to wet the hands. You can see from this graph that the second step is to take liquid soap. You can see from this graph that the third step is to rub hands to lather. You can see from this graph that the next step is to rub hand backs. You can see from this graph that the next step is to rub thumbs. The final step is to rinse well with running water. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #503)

50. Personal Protection



Answer:

The following graph gives information about personal protection. The items include a worker, helmets and rubber boots. You can see from this graph that there is a worker wearing a yellow helmet and a pair of brown gloves, who is standing in the middle of the graph. You can see from this graph that there is a pair of goggles on the face of the worker, which protects his eyes. You can see from this graph that

there is a pair of earplugs worn by the worker, which protects his ears. You can see from this graph that there is a blue T-shirt worn by the worker, which is under the yellow overall. You can see from this graph that there is a pair of rubber boots worn by the worker, which protects his feet. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #493)

51. Fruits and Vegetables Market



Answer:

The following graph gives information about a fruit and vegetable Market. The items include market stalls, products, traders and customers. You can see from this graph that there are bunches of bananas, which are yellow and piled next to green grapes on the stall. You can see from this graph that there is a woman standing in front of the stall, who is buying some green vegetables, with a black plastic bag on the left arm. You can see from this graph that there are many basins, which are red and blue, and put on the electronic balances. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #466)

52. Coffee House



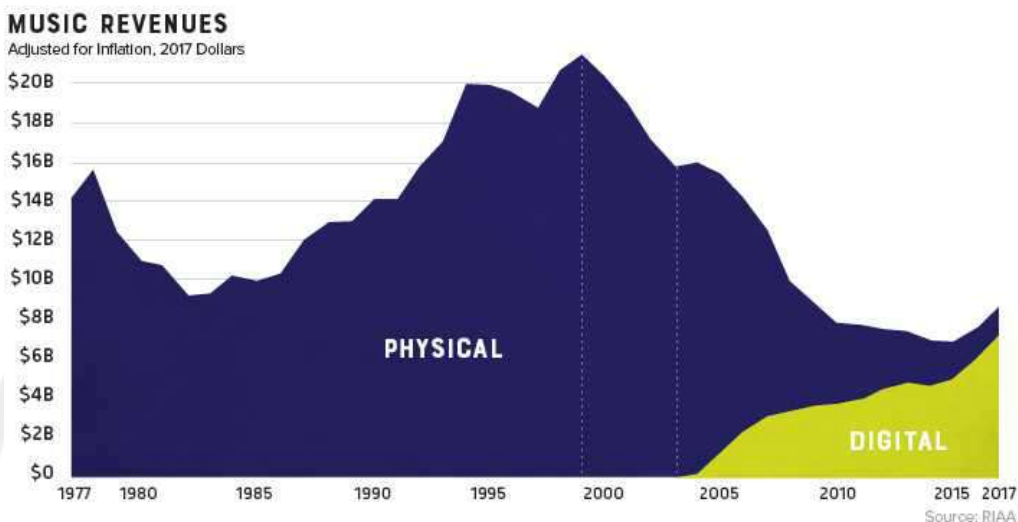
Answer:

The following graph gives information about a coffee house. The items include sale clerks, customers and the counter. You can see from this graph that there is a coffee house, which is bright with sunshine

through big windows. You can see from this graph that there is a female sales clerk in white and black, who is smiling and taking a customer’s order on an Ipad. You can see from this graph that there is a male customer, who is wearing glasses with black rims and a blue T-shirt. You can see from this graph that there are some coffee facilities including cabinets and coffee makers, which are behind the sale clerks It’s a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #464)

53. Music Revenues

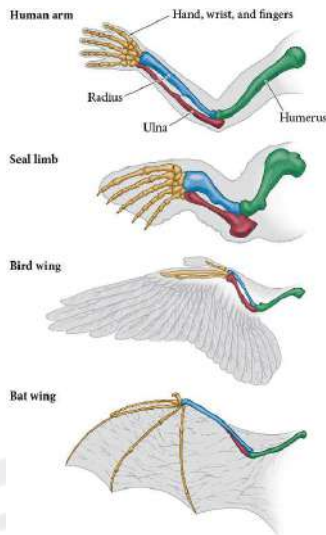


Answer:

The following line chart gives information about music revenues by dollars from 1977 to 2017. According to the line chart, the blue area means the physical revenue, which drops from sixteen billion in nineteen seventy eight to nine billion in nineteen eighty two, before reaching the highest point, twenty two billion in two thousand. Then the green area means the digital revenue, which rises from zero in two thousand and five to seven billion in twenty seventeen. In conclusion, we can find the physical revenue is always higher than the digital revenue. The following graph gives information about music revenues by dollars from 1977 to 2017. The items include physical revenue in blue and digital revenue in green. You can see from this graph that, in physical revenue, the value of nineteen seventy eight is around sixteen billion. You can see from this graph that, in physical revenue, the value of two thousand is around twenty two billion, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in digital revenue, the value of two thousand and five is around zero, which is the lowest. You can see from this graph that, in digital revenue, the value of twenty seventeen is around seven billion, which is the highest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #252)

54. Upper Arms (B)

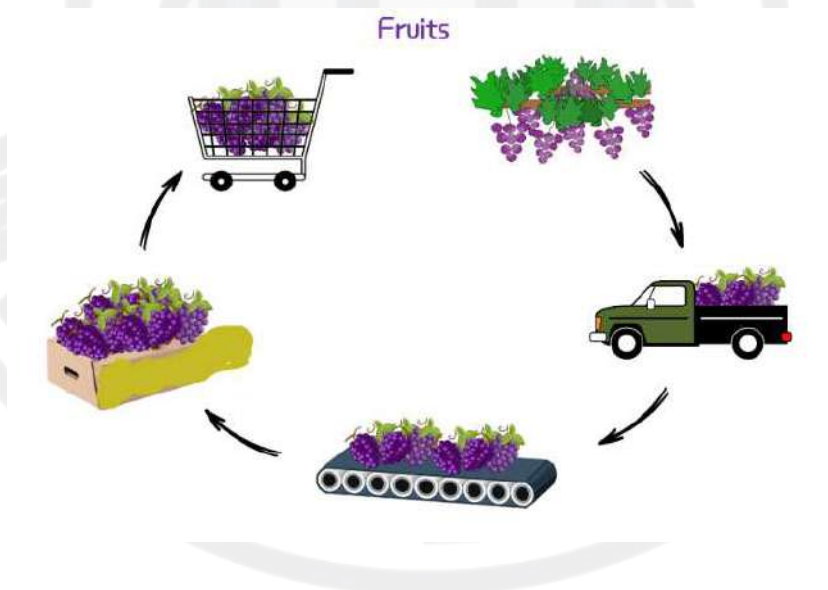


Answer:

The following graph gives information about different species' upper limbs. The items include human arm, seal limb, bird wing, and bat wing. You can see from this graph that, in human, hand, wrist and fingers are smaller than those in seal limb. You can see from this graph that, in bird wing, radius and ulna are thin and short. You can see from this graph that, in bat wing, humerus is thinner than that in seal limb. You can see from this graph that, in bat wing, there is a wing membrane connecting fingers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #461)

55. Grape Fruits



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how the fruits grapes come to customers. According to the graph, the first step is purple grapes ripening on the vine, followed by the second step, in which the grapes are loaded onto a truck and transported. After that, the third step is the grapes conveyed on a conveyer belt, followed by the fourth step, in which the grapes are stowed into a brown paper box as its package. The final step is the grapes loaded in a cart, which means the grapes reach customers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #449)

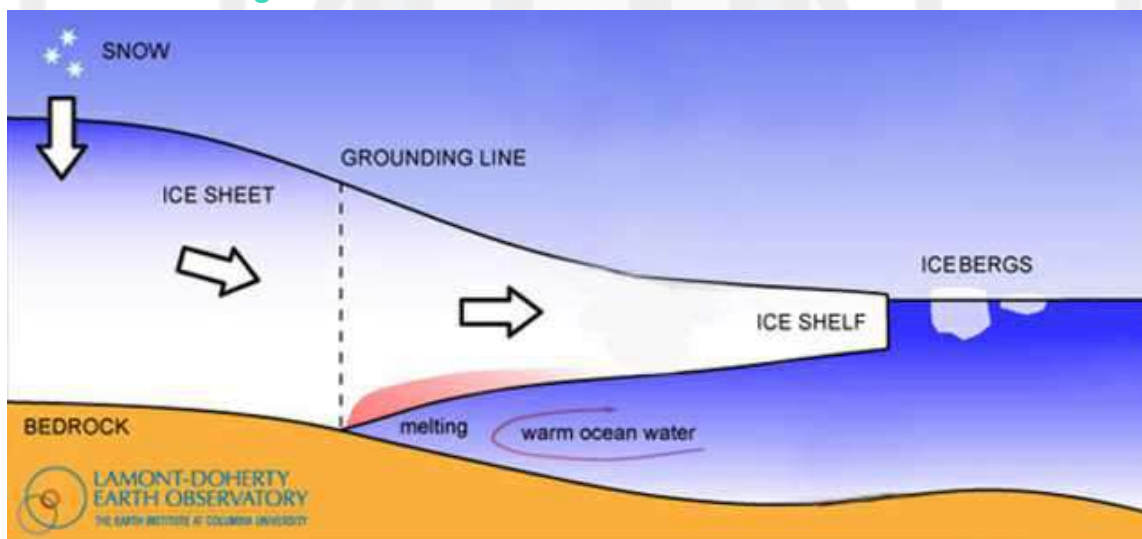
56. South American Rainforest



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the rain forest distribution in South America. According to this graph, the largest part of rain forest is in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Suriname, which is tropical rain forest, coloured with light green. We can also see a narrow, long stretch of tropical rain forest lying along the eastern coast of South America, next to Atlantic Ocean. And another stretch is located along the northwest coast of South America, next to Pacific Ocean. We see temperate rain forests in Chile, the southmost area of South America, coloured with dark green. In conclusion, this is an informative map. (APEUni Website / App DI #448)

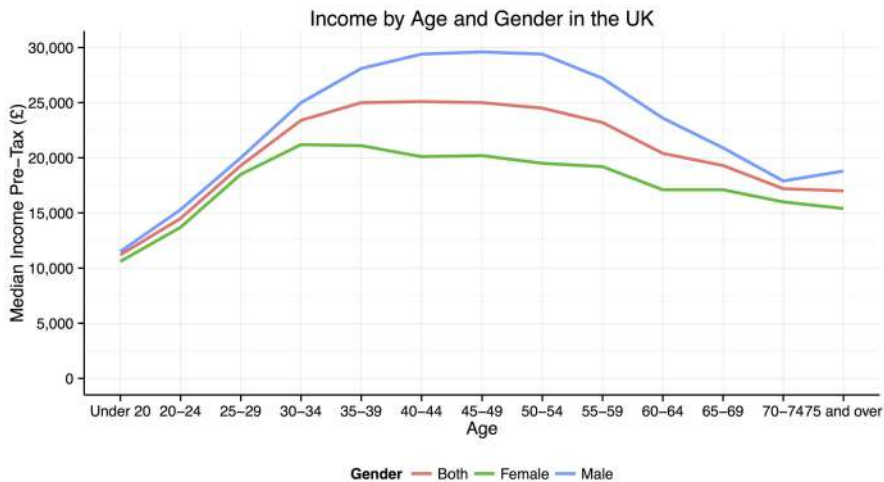
57. Formation of Iceberg



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the formation of iceberg. The steps is snow, which comes down from the sky. The second step is snow turning into ice sheet on the bedrock, which is coloured brown. According to this graph, the third the ice sheet continuing to stretch beyond the ground line into the sea, which means the formation of ice shelf. The fourth step is the ice shelf melting with warm ocean water. The final step is small part of the ice shelf coming off and iceberg coming into being. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #444)

58. UK Income by Age&Gender

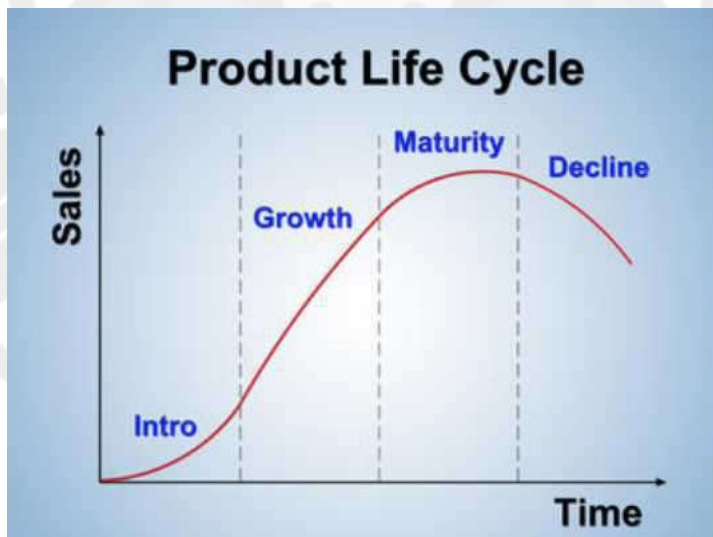


Answer:

The following line chart gives information of median pre-tax income by age and gender in the UK. According to the graph we can see three lines, in which the blue one is male, the red one both, and the green one female. We can see male rises from 12 thousand at under 20, reaches the highest point of 30 thousand at 45 to 49, and falls to the lowest point of 18 thousand at 70 to 74. We can also see female rises from 11 thousand, reaches the highest point of 21 thousand at 30 to 34, and falls to the lowest point of 15 thousand at and over. Finally both reaches the highest point of 25 thousand at 35 to 39, and falls to the lowest point of 17 thousand at and over. In conclusion female is the lower than both, with both lower than male.

(APEUni Website / App DI #432)

59. Product Life Cycle



Answer:

This line chart gives the information about product life cycle, in which sales vary in different periods of time. There are four phases in the line chart, which are intro, growth, maturity and decline. In intro, sales rise from zero, followed by growth, in which sales keep rising. In maturity, sales reach the highest point, and then in decline, sales begin to drop gradually. In conclusion, this line chart gives very thorough information about product life cycle.

(APEUni Website / App DI #430)

60. Computer Then and Now

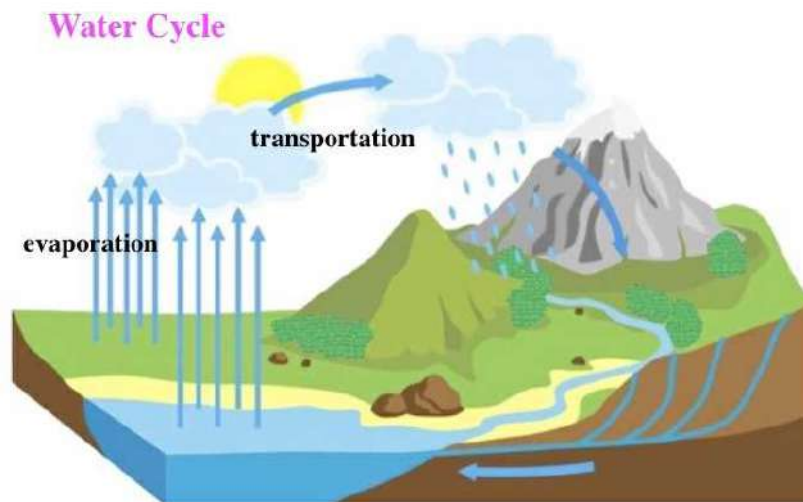


Computers then and now

**Answer:**

This picture gives a comparison between computer then and now. In the left half, there is a primitive computer with a black and white screen, a green keyboard, and a black panel, which is very cumbersome and can only be placed on the ground. In the right half, there is a modern computer with a blue screen, a black keyboard and a black mouse, which is light-weight and is also called desktop. In conclusion, this picture about computer then and now is very informative.

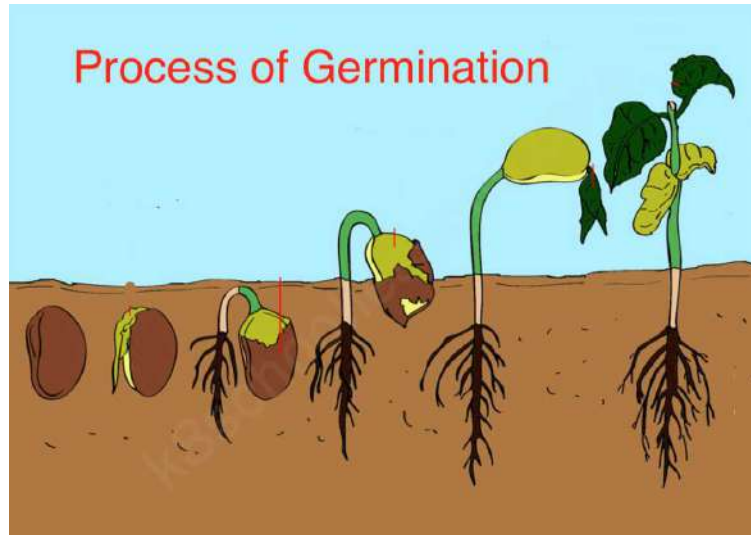
(APEUni Website / App DI #428)

61. Water Cycle**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about water cycle in nature. It shows how the process is done. The steps include evaporation, transportation, precipitation and surface run-off. According to this graph, the first step is evaporation in the sun, with water forming clouds into the sky from the blue sea. The second step is clouds' transportation into the sky above green and grey mountains, followed by the third step of precipitation, in which water forms surface run-offs. The final step is surface run-offs going to the sea. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #423)

62. Germination

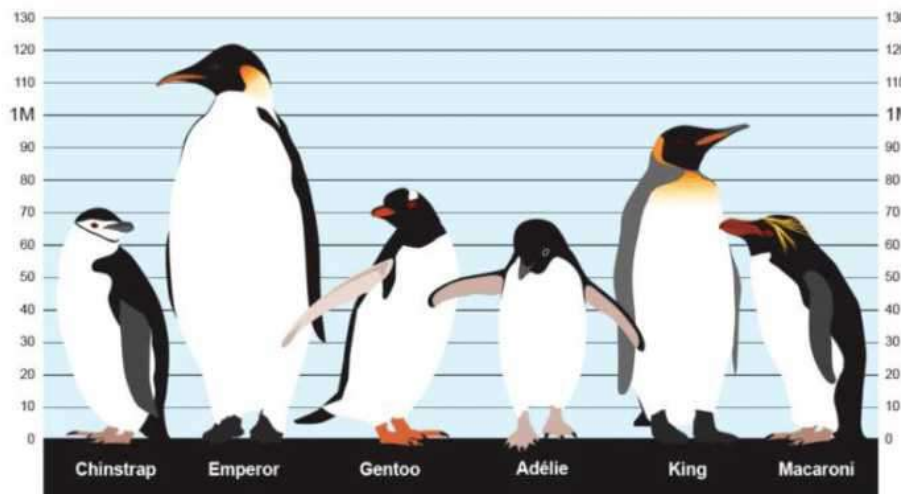


Answer:

This picture gives information about the process of germination. In the first step, a seed is buried in the soil, before it develops its green embryo in the second step. In the third step, the seed coat begins to peel off and the black root begins to grow. After that, the light green cotyledon can be seen and the seed rises from the soil. Finally, the dark green foliage leaves grow. In conclusion, this picture tells how a seed grows.

(APEUni Website / App DI #421)

63. Penguin

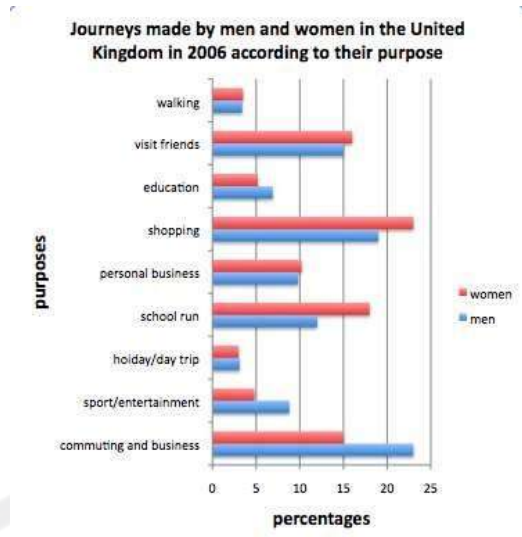


Answer:

The following graph gives information about heights of penguins. According to this graph, emperor is the tallest, which is about 1.2 meters tall. After that, the second tallest penguin is king, which is about 1 meter. The third tallest penguin is gentoo, then chinstrap and macaroni. The smallest penguin is adélie, which is less than 0.7 meter tall. In conclusion, this graph compares the heights of several kinds of penguin.

(APEUni Website / App DI #409)

64. Journeys in the UK



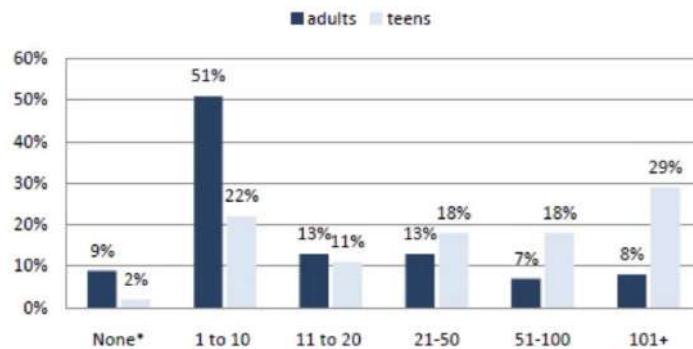
Answer:

The following graph gives information about journeys made in the UK in 2006 according to their purpose. The items include walking, education, shopping, personal business, school run, day trip, sport, entertainment, and commuting. According to this graph, in walking, the value of men and women are around 4%. You can see from this graph that the highest value of women is in shopping, which is 23%, and the highest value of men is in commuting and business, which is 23%. In conclusion, men and women have the lowest value in holiday and day trip, which around 3%. (APEUni Website / App DI #407)

65. Number of Texts

Adults vs. Teens: Number of texts on a typical day

Based on cell phone users who text



Answer:

The following graph gives information about adults versus teens, number of texts on a typical day. The items include None, one to ten, eleven to twenty, twenty–one to fifty and one hundred and one plus. You can see from this graph that, in None, the value of adults is around 9%. You can see from this graph that, in None, the value of teens is around 2%, which is lowest. You can see from this graph that, in one to ten, the value of adults is around 51%, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that, in eleven to twenty, the value of teens is around 11%, which is the second lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #397)

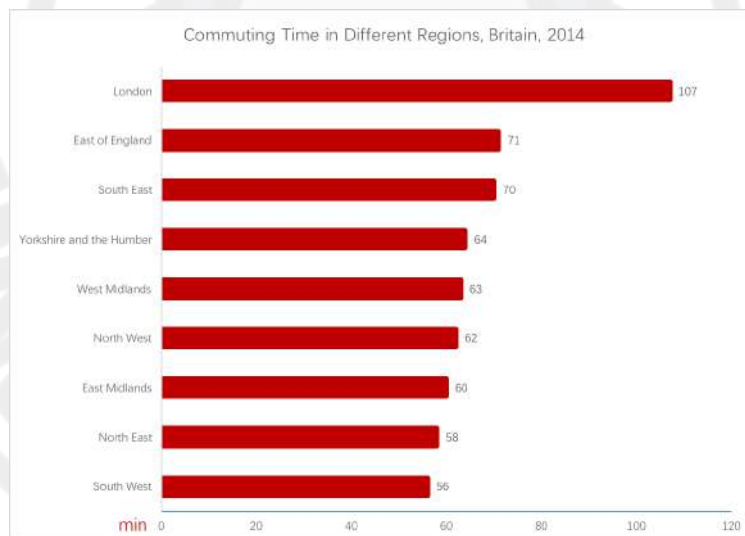
66. Auditorium



Answer:

The following graph gives information about an auditorium. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, there are seven columns of seats, which are red. Followed by that, there is a small dais standing in front of the seating area. You can see from this graph that the indoor lighting is very bright. You can also see from this graph that there is a big and white projection screen behind the dais. There are six windows in the walls. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #394)

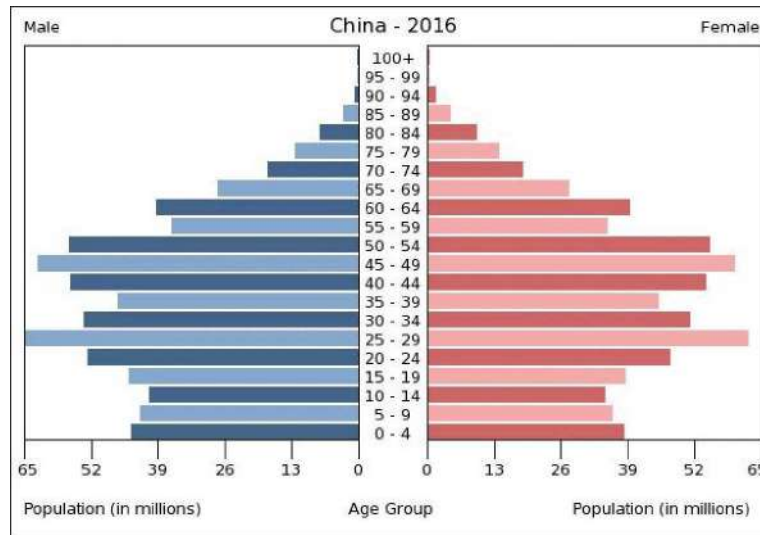
67. Commuting Time



Answer:

The following graph gives information about commuting time in different regions in Britain, 2014. The items include London, Yorkshire, South east, North west, and South west. According to this graph, in London, the value of the commuting time is around 107 minutes, which is the highest value. You can see from this graph that the second highest value of the commuting time is in East of England, which is 71. The lowest value of commuting time is in South west, which is around 56. In conclusion, London has the highest value of commuting time. (APEUni Website / App DI #350)

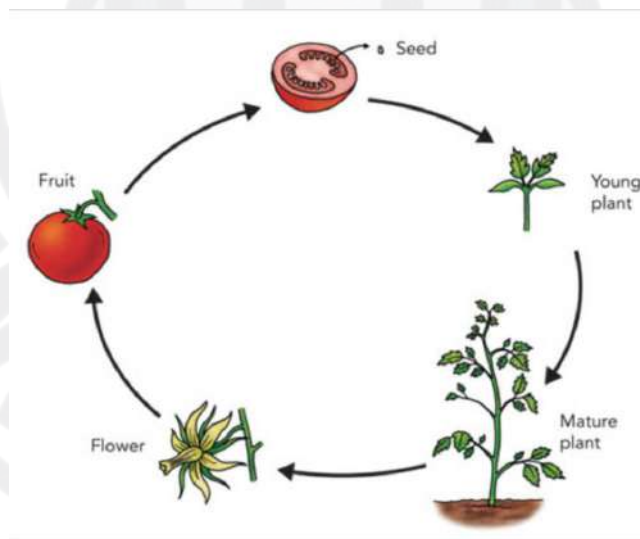
68. China Age Group



Answer:

The following graph gives information about age group in China. The items include male, female, age group, and the population. According to this graph, in male, the population of age from 20 to 24 is around 52 million, and that of age from 0 to 4 is lower, which is around 45 million. You can see from this graph that the highest population of age from 80 to 84 is in female, which is around 10 million. You can also see from this graph that the lowest population of age from 90 to 94 is in male, which is around 0.5 million. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #338)

69. Tomato Life Cycle



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how a tomato seed can become a tomato plant. It shows how the process is done. The steps include tomato seed, a young plant, a mature plant, a flower, and a fruit. According to this graph, the first step is tomato seed, which is in a tomato fruit cut in half. According to this graph, the second step is to become a young tomato plant, which is green. You can see from this graph that the third step a mature tomato plant with green leaves rooted in brown soil, followed by a flower as the fourth step. The final step is a red fruit that comes out of the flower, and the cycle will start over. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #337)

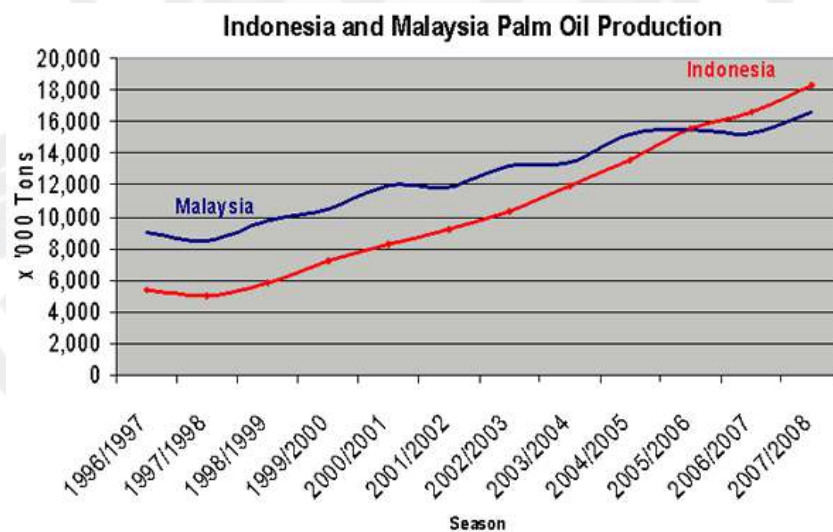
70. Sweden Government Budget



Answer:

The graph gives information about the Sweden government budget in 2018. According to this graph, expenditure SEK is 999 billion, which is in a blue bar, followed by revenue SEK of 1043 billion, which is in an orange bar. According to the center of the graph, it shows that surplus is plus 44, which is in a white circle. In addition, there is a white cube in the lower left corner, and there is a white 2018 in the upper left corner. According to this graph, the background is dark blue. In conclusion, this graph is about Sweden government budget in 2018, and it's very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #320)

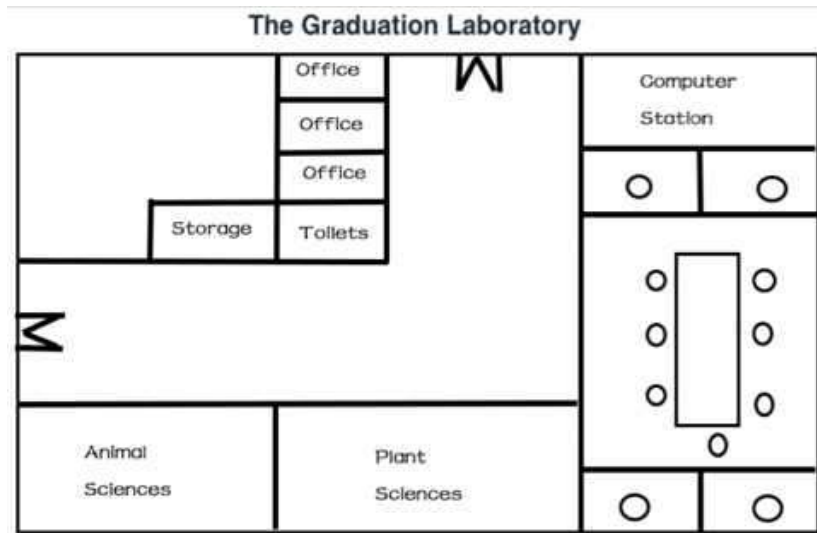
71. Palm Oil Production



Answer:

The following line chart gives information about palm oil production of Indonesia and Malaysia. According to the line chart, we can see the red line of Indonesia rises from the lowest point, about 5 million tons in 1997/1998, to the highest point, about 18 million tons in 2007/2008. We can also see the blue line of Malaysia rises from the lowest point, about 8.5 million tons in 1997/1998, to the highest point, about 16 million tons in 2007/2008. And Malaysia is always higher than Indonesia until 2005/2006. After that, Indonesia is higher than Malaysia. In conclusion, this chart is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #308)

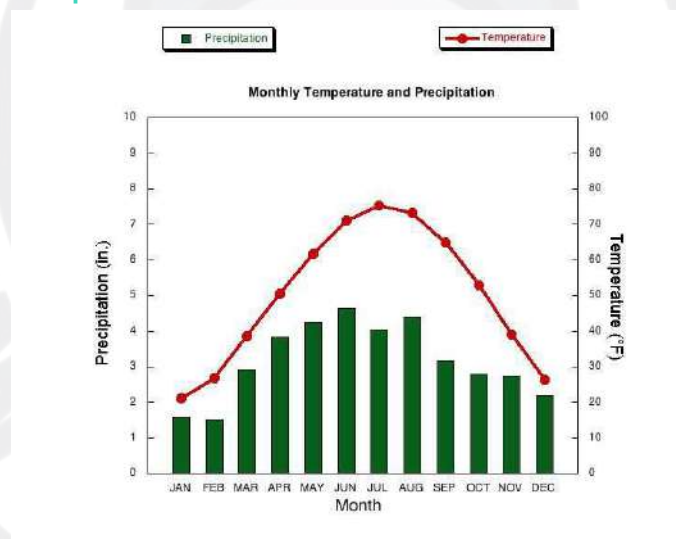
72. Laboratory Plan



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the graduation laboratory. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. At the central area, there are storage and toilets. At the left area, there are animal sciences. According to this graph, the largest area is plant sciences. In comparison, the smallest area is office. In conclusion, there are computer station and meeting room shown on the map. (APEUni Website / App DI #301)

73. Temperature and Precipitation



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the monthly temperature and precipitation. The data on precipitation and temperature are displayed. According to this graph, the highest value is the temperature of 70 degree, which is in July. On the contrary, the lowest value is the temperature of 20 degree, which is in January. You can see from this graph that the largest proportion is precipitation of 5 inch, which is in June. You can also see from this graph that the smallest proportion is precipitation of 1 inch, which is in February. In conclusion, June has the highest number of precipitation. (APEUni Website / App DI #286)

74. Closed-loop Recycling



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the closed-loop recycling process. It shows how the process is done. The steps include collect & recycle, sort & shred, mold&manufacture, and so on. According to this graph, the first step is to collect & recycle. According to this graph, the second step is sort & shred. You can see from this graph that the third step is mold&manufacture. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to assemble & ship. The final step is to purchase & use. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #278)

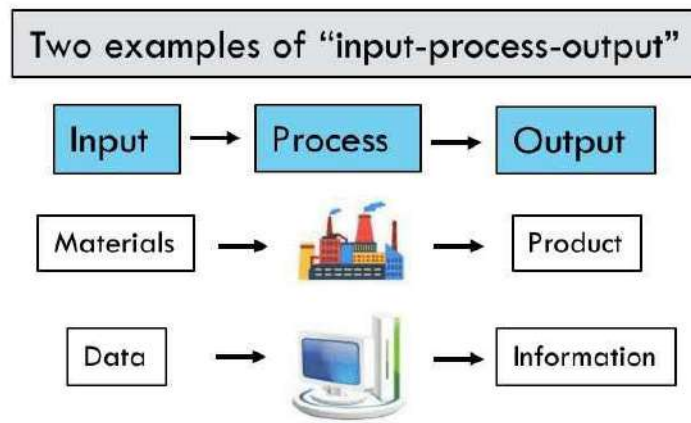
75. Teaching Career

Teaching as a career	
Final year students who want to be a teacher	1%
Graduate students working in teaching	7%
Employed in teaching field	95%

Answer:

The following graph gives information about teaching as a career. The items include final year student who wants to be a teacher, graduate students working in teaching, employed in the teaching field. According to this graph, the value of final year students who want to be a teacher is around 1%. And the value of graduate students working in teaching is around 7%, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in employed in the teaching field, which is around 95%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in final year students who want to be a teacher, which is around 1%. In conclusion, employed in the teaching field has the highest teaching as a career. (APEUni Website / App DI #209)

76. Input and Output

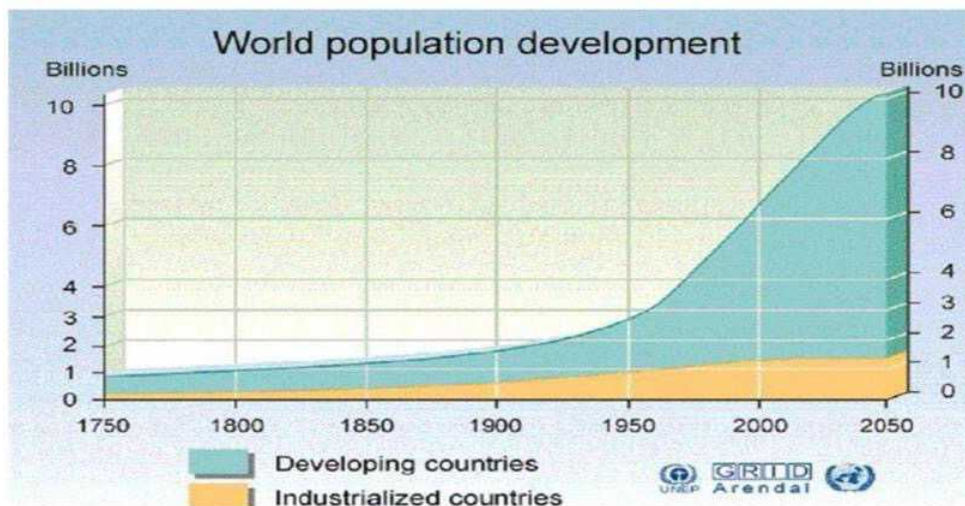


Answer:

The following graph gives information about two examples of input–process–output. It shows how the process is done. The steps include materials, factory, and product, According to this graph, the first step is input materials. According to this graph, the second step is to go to the factory, You can see from this graph that the third step is to become the product, which is the output. .You can also see from this graph that the next step is data is the input. According to this graph, the next step is to go to the computer. According to this graph, the next step is to become the information, which is the output. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #163)

77. World Population Development

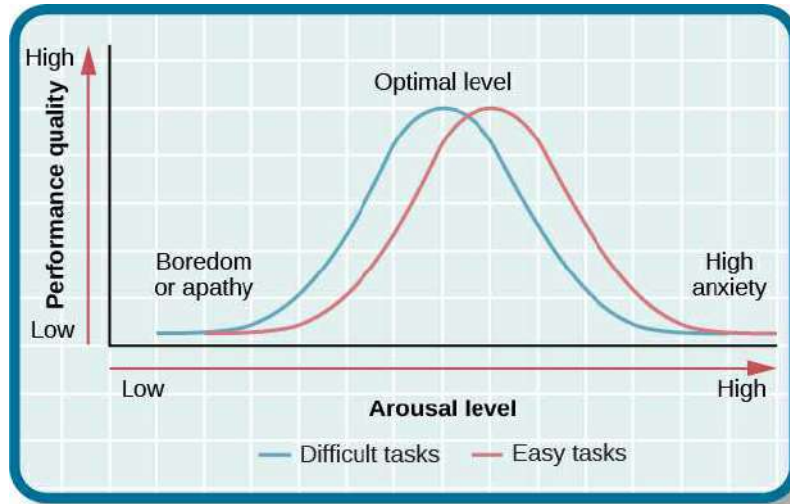


Answer:

The following graph gives information about world population development from 1750 to 2050 in developing and industrialized countries. Form the graph we can see that the population in developing countries has remained stable in 1 billion from 1750 to 1900, after that it witnessed a dramatic increase to 10 billion until 2050. . However, for industrialized countries, it remained at a relatively low level throughout the years, which is around 1 billion. In conclusion, while developing countries have undergone a sharp population increase, the population in industrialized countries has seen little change.

(APEUni Website / App DI #79)

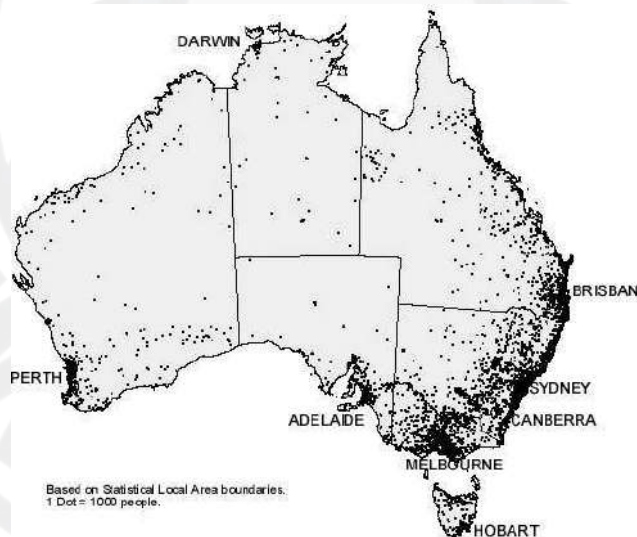
78. Arousal Level



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the relationship between arousal level and performance quality. The blue line represents the difficult tasks, and the red line represents the easy tasks. It is clear that when the arousal level and performance quality start at a low level, boredom or apathy. Then difficult tasks reach the highest point called the optimal level earlier than easy tasks. After that the two lines drop to the lowest point called high anxiety. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #110)

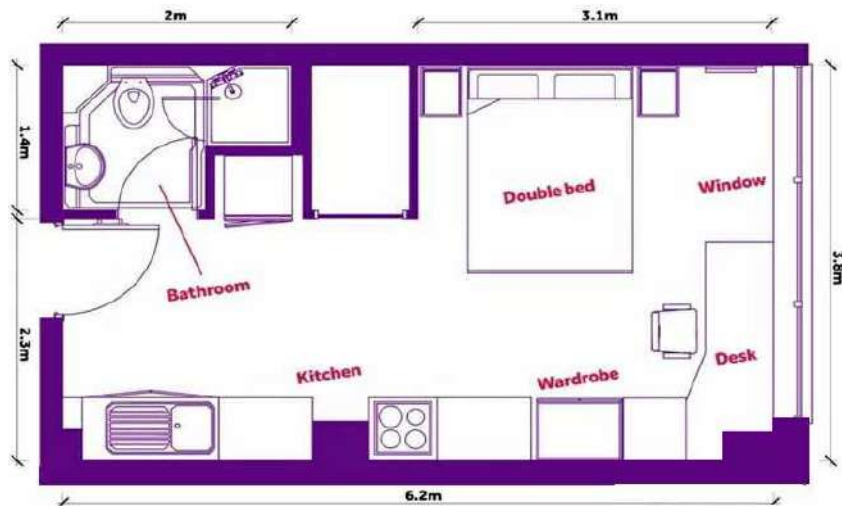
79. Australian Population Density 1



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the Australian population density. Data of different areas are displayed on the map, based on statistical local area boundaries, with one dot equal to one thousand people. According to this graph, the most densely populated cities are Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne which are located in southeast coast, followed by eastern Australia’s Brisbane, southern Australia’s Adelaide, Hobart, western Australia’s Perth, northern Australia’s Darwin. In comparison, the most sparsely populated areas are the vast outback in the middle of the continent. In conclusion, the most highly populated areas are in the southeast coast. (APEUni Website / App DI #33)

80. Apartment Plan 1

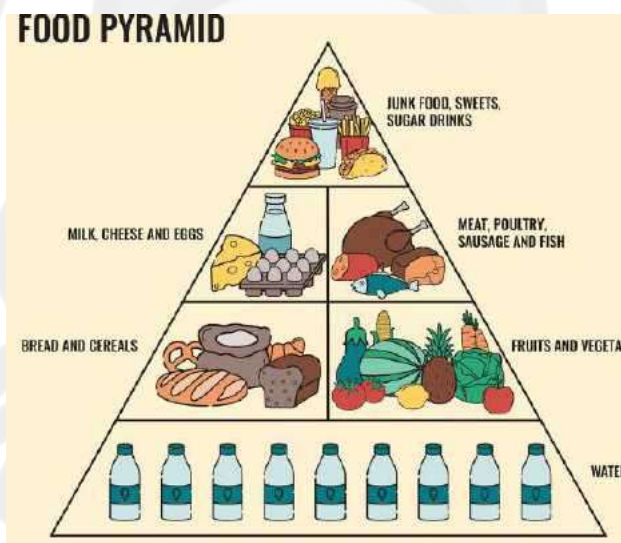


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the apartment plan. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the house is 6.2 meters long and 3.8 meters wide. According to this graph, the bathroom is 2 meters long and 1.4 meters wide. You can see from this graph that the kitchen design is without doors. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #540)

81. Food Pyramid

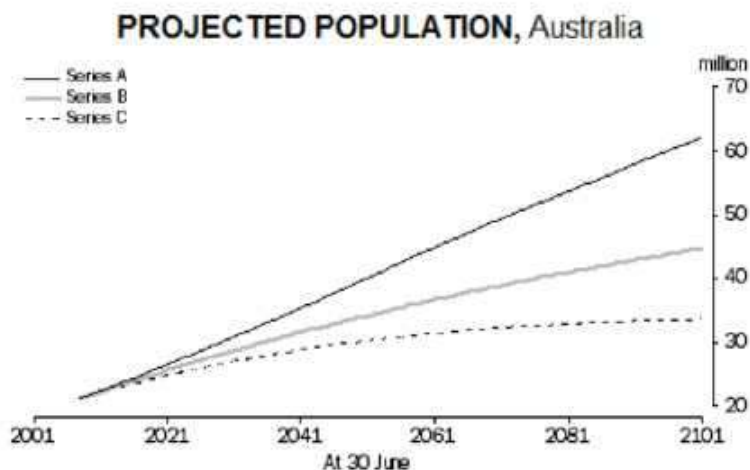


Answer:

This picture shows the pyramid of food. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see water, which is the most essential to human bodies. Above water, on the second layer of the pyramid, we can see fruits, bread, and cereals. Above the fruits, bread, and cereals., there is a milk, cheese and meat level. Above the milk products and meat, we can see junk food, which at the top of the pyramid. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #538)

82. Projected Population

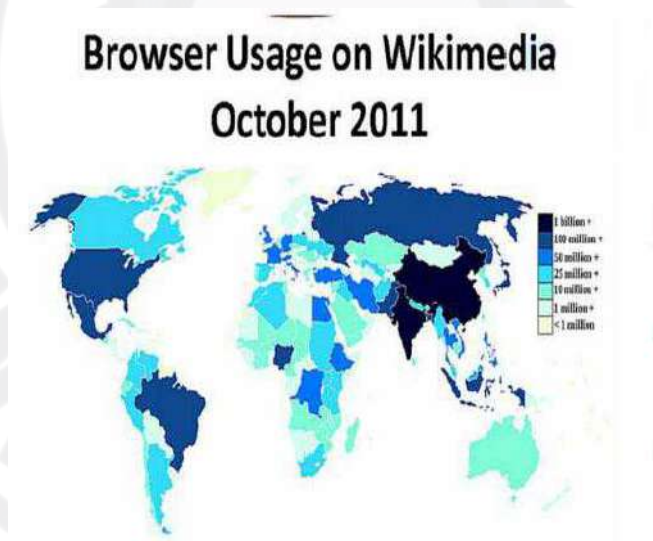


Answer:

The line chart shows the projected population in Australia in millions. According to the chart, the series A has increased dramatically from 20 in 2001 to 65 in 2101. Following that, series B has increased moderately from 20 to 45, from 2001 to 2101. However, series C has increased slowly from 20 to 35 over the same period. In conclusion, the projected population in Australia is expected to increase in the coming years.

(APEUni Website / App DI #533)

83. Browser Usage



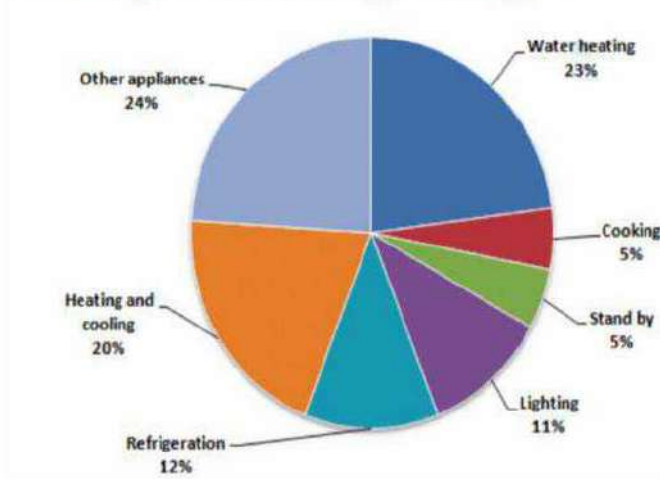
Answer:

This map gives information about browser usage on Wikimedia in October 2011. The largest area is more than 100 million, which is represented in dark blue, and you can find it in the south and northwest of North America, east of South America, north of Asia and Europe. More than 1 billion is represented in black, and you can find it only in China and a little bit in the south of Asia. The least area is less than 1 million, which is represented in yellow, and you can find it in the northeast of North America, and a little bit in Africa and South America. In conclusion, this map shows very interesting information about browser usage on Wikimedia in the world.

(APEUni Website / App DI #500)

84. Household Energy

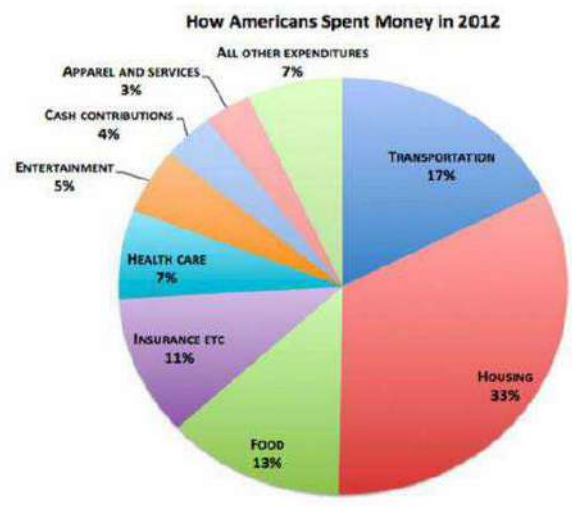
The Average Household Energy Consumption



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the average household energy consumption. The items include other appliances, water heating, cooking and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of other appliances is around 24%, and that of water heating is lower, which is around 23%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is other appliances, which is around 24%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is cooking and stand by, which is around 5%. In conclusion, other appliances have the highest proportion of average household energy consumption. (APEUni Website / App DI #481)

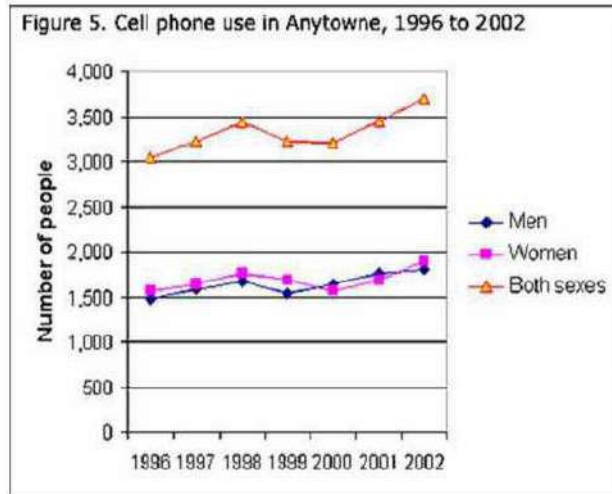
85. Spending Ways



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how Americans spent money in 2012. The items include housing, transportation, apparel and services and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of housing is around 33%, and that of transportation is lower, which is around 17%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is housing, which is around 33%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is apparel and services, which is around 3%. In conclusion, housing has the highest proportion of how Americans spent money. (APEUni Website / App DI #477)

86. Cell Phone Use in Anytowne



Answer:

The following graph gives information about cell phone use in Anytown. The items include men, women, and the year. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1996 to 2002. According to this graph, in 1996, the value of both sexes is around 3000, and that of men is lower, which is around 1500. According to this graph, the highest value of both sexes is around 3500, which is in 2002. According to this graph, the lowest value of women is around 1500, which is in 2000. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #416)

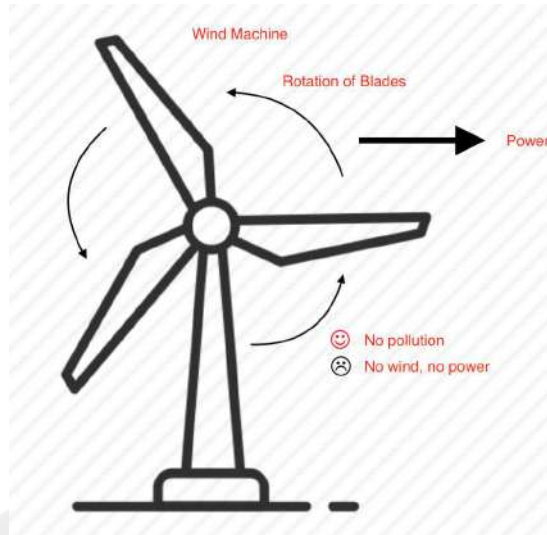
87. Maslow's Hierarchy



Answer:

The pyramid shows Maslow’s pyramid with different levels of needs. From the top to the bottom; we can see there are 5 kinds of needs, which are self-actualization, esteem needs, belongingness and love needs, safety needs, and physiological needs. Specifically, safety needs include security and safety and belongingness and love needs include intimate relationships and friends. Apart from that, we can also see from the right-hand side that the needs can be divided into three categories, self-fulfillment needs, psychological needs, and basic needs. In conclusion, Maslow’s needs demonstrate that the people’s needs are gradually growing from lower level to higher level. (APEUni Website / App DI #410)

88. Wind Machine

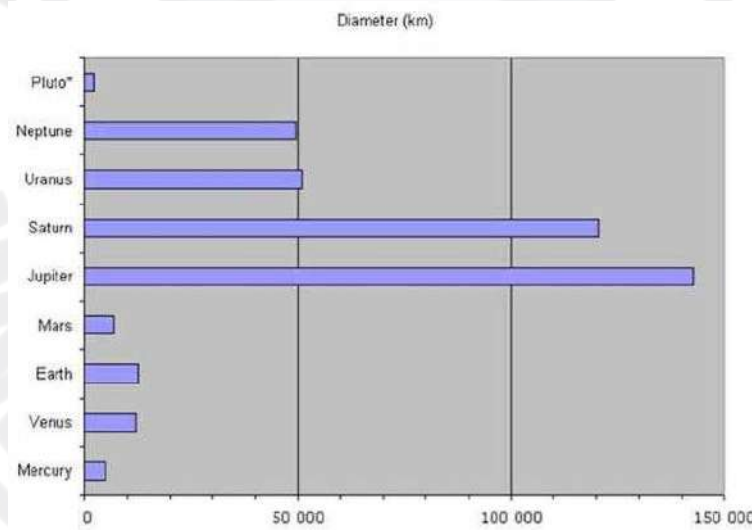


Answer:

The picture describes the wind machine. As can be seen from the graph, the wind machine is rotating counter-clockwise and the rotation used the power of wind blades. We can also see that the advantage of this wind machine is its no pollution and the disadvantaged part is its dependence on wind power. In conclusion, the picture shows a vivid description of the wind machine.

(APEUni Website / App DI #406)

89. Diameter of Planets



Answer:

The graph gives information about the diameter from the earth for different planets. As we can see the largest is taken up by Jupiter, which is 150000 km away. After that Saturn has occupied the second largest, this is 120000 km away. Following that, Neptune and Uranus have a similar diameter, which is 50000 km away. However, Pluto has the smallest which is only 1 km. In conclusion, different planets have different diameters from the earth.

(APEUni Website / App DI #405)

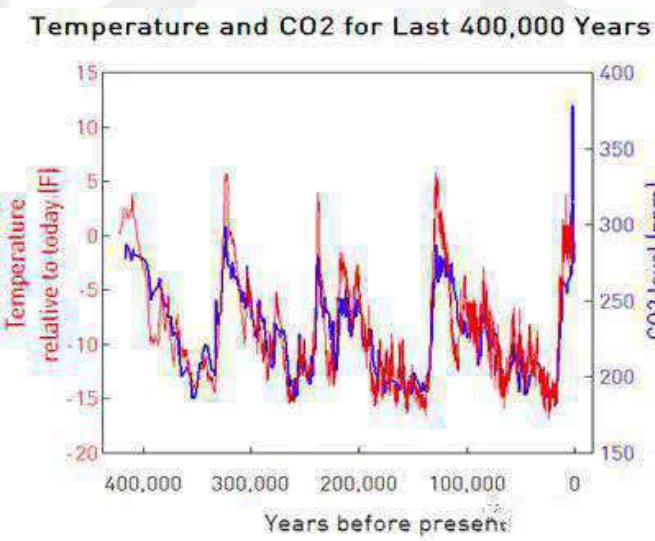
90. 100% Health



Answer:

The following graph gives information about 100% health. It shows how the process is done. The steps include food&nutrition, fitness&exercise, relaxation&stress management. According to this graph, the first step is through food&nutrition to achieve health and wellbeing. According to this graph, the second step is through fitness&exercise to make a positive change. The final step is through relaxation&stress management to achieve motivation. In conclusion, the process will repeat. (APEUni Website / App DI #390)

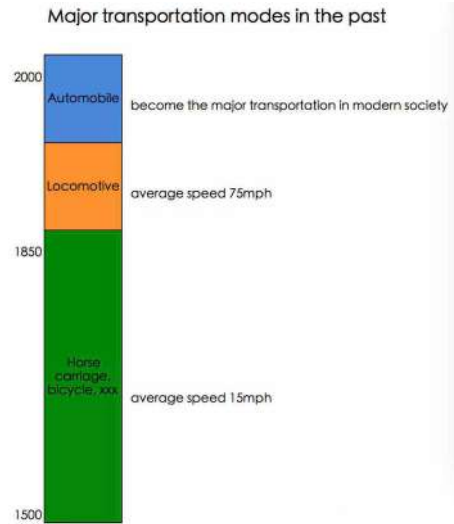
91. Temperature&CO2



Answer:

The graph shows the temperature and CO2 for the last 400000 years. As we can see from the graph, for temperature, the highest one can be found in 5 in every 100 thousand years. Moreover, the lowest one can be found in minus 15 in the same interval. In addition, for the carbon dioxide level, it is range from 200 to 300. Most important, the highest CO2 level can be found at present, which is nearly 400. In conclusion, the CO2 level and temperature follow a similar pattern. (APEUni Website / App DI #388)

92. Past Transport

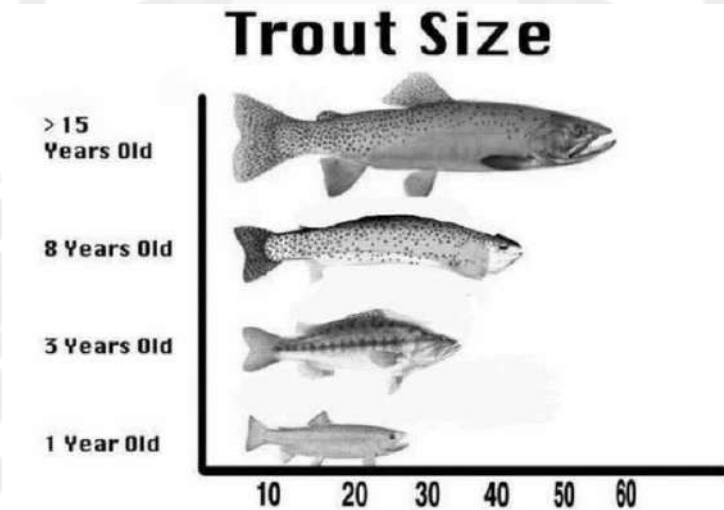


Answer:

The graph shows the major transportation modes in the past from 1500 to 2000. As we can see from the graph, from 1500 to 1850, the transportation relies on horses carriage and bicycle, etc with the average speed is 15mph. After 1850, people traveled by locomotive in average speed at 75mph, followed by automobile become the major transportation in modern society. In conclusion, 500 years time experience the changes in major transportation modes.

(APEUni Website / App DI #387)

93. Length of Fish



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the length of fish. The items include 1 year, 3 years, 8 years and more than 15 years. According to this graph, in 1 year, the length of fish is around 16cm. and that of 3 years is longer, which is around 20cm. You can see from this graph that the highest length of fish is in more than 15 years, which is around 50cm You can also see from this graph that the second biggest length of fish is in 8 years, around 30cm. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #371)

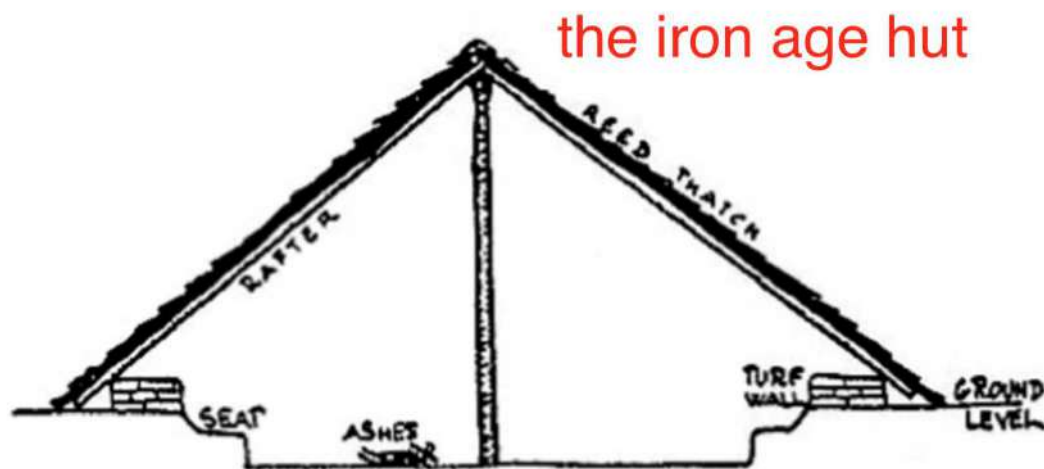
94. London Street View



Answer:

The following graph gives information about London's Fleet Street Then and Today. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a carriage; the colour of it is black. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a bus; the colour of it is red. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there is a temple, the colour of it is white. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #346)

95. Iron Age Hut



Answer:

The following graph gives information of the iron age hut. According to this graph, this is a cross section of an ancient hut, which is triangular in shape. In the middle of the graph, you can see a pillar supporting the sloping rafters. And the roofs are covered by reed thatch. In the hut, you can see ashes and seats below the ground level. On the ground level, you can see the turf wall. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #334)

96. The Eatwell Plate



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the proportion of the Eatwell plate. The items include fruit and vegetables, bread&rice, food&drinks and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of fruit and vegetables is around 35%, and that of milk and dairy food is lower, which is around 18%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is fruit and vegetables, which is around 35%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is food and drinks high in fat/sugar, which is around 8%. In conclusion, fruit and vegetables have the highest proportion of the Eatwell plate. (APEUni Website / App DI #331)

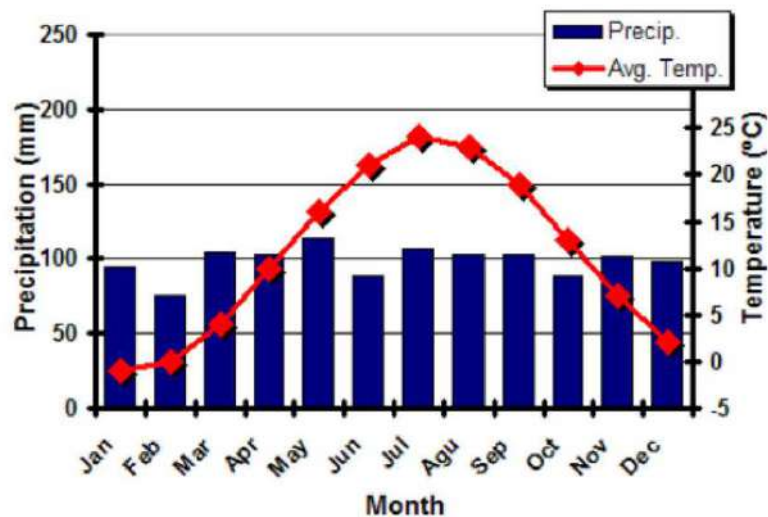
97. Music Download



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how to download music from Tesco Extra. It shows how the process is done. The steps include search, purchase, download and play. According to this graph, the first step is to search for the music you like online. According to this graph, the second step is to purchase it through the website. You can see from this graph that the third step is to download the music on digital devices, such as laptops and phones. The final step is to enjoy the songs after finishing all these steps In conclusion, the process will repeat. (APEUni Website / App DI #324)

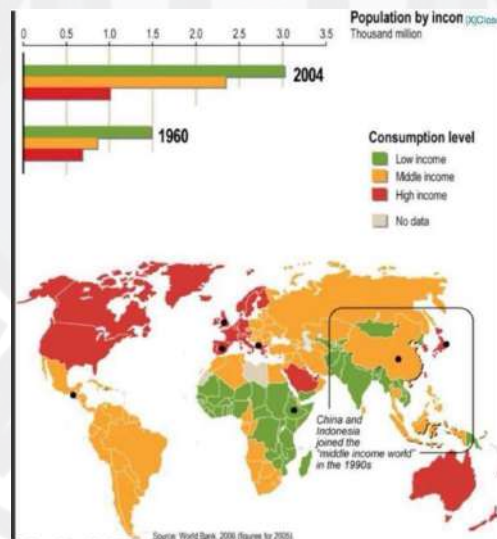
98. Temperature&Precipitation



Answer:

This graph presents the relationship between temperature and precipitation throughout the year from January to December. The temperature is represented in an orange line and measured in degree Celsius. It starts at about 26oC in January and gradually increases. A maximum is reached in October at about 0.oC. It concludes at about 4 oC in December. The precipitation is represented in blue bars and measured in mm. The maximum occurs in May at 110mm, and the minimum occurs in February at about 70mm. In conclusion, this graph gives very detailed information. (APEUni Website / App DI #322)

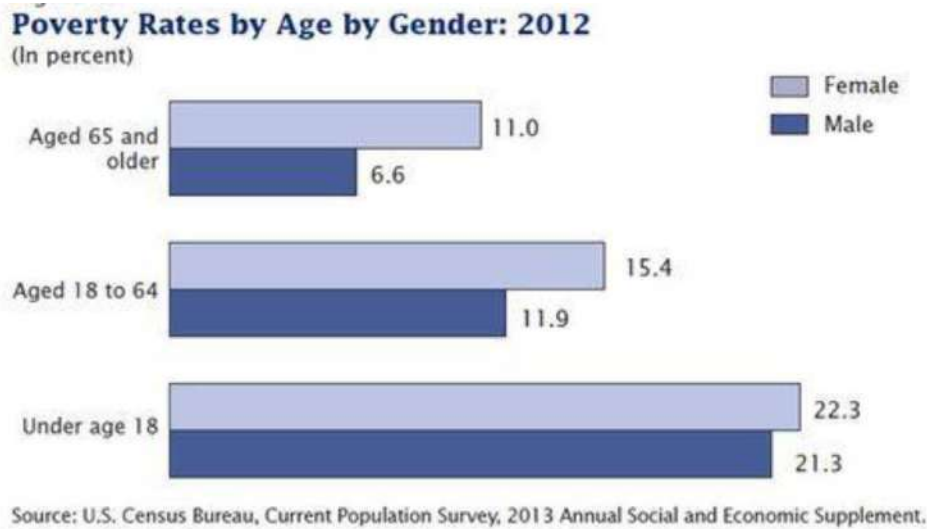
99. Population&Consumption



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the population and consumption level worldwide. You can see from this graph that the value of middle income in 2004 is 2.3 thousand million, including Russia and Mexico. You can see from this graph that the value of high income in 1960 is 0.7 thousand million, including the United States and Japan, which is the lowest. You can see from this graph that the value of low income in 2004 is 3 thousand million, including India, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that China and Indonesia joined the middle income world in 1990s. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #321)

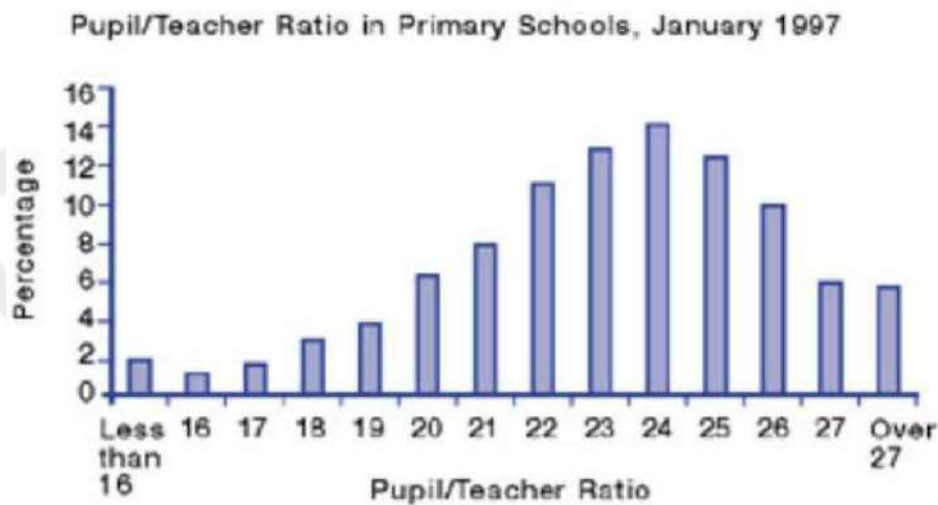
100. Poverty Rate



Answer:

The following graph gives information about poverty rates by age and by gender in 2012, measured in percentage. In the age group of 65 and older, the poverty rate of the female is 11% while that of the male is 6.6%. In the age group of 18 to 64, the poverty rate of the female is 15.4% and that of the male is 11.9%. In the age group under 18, the poverty rate is much higher than other groups, with female 22.3% and male 21.3%. This graph is sourced from the US Census Bureau, current population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. In conclusion, this graph gives very thorough information. (APEUni Website / App DI #195)

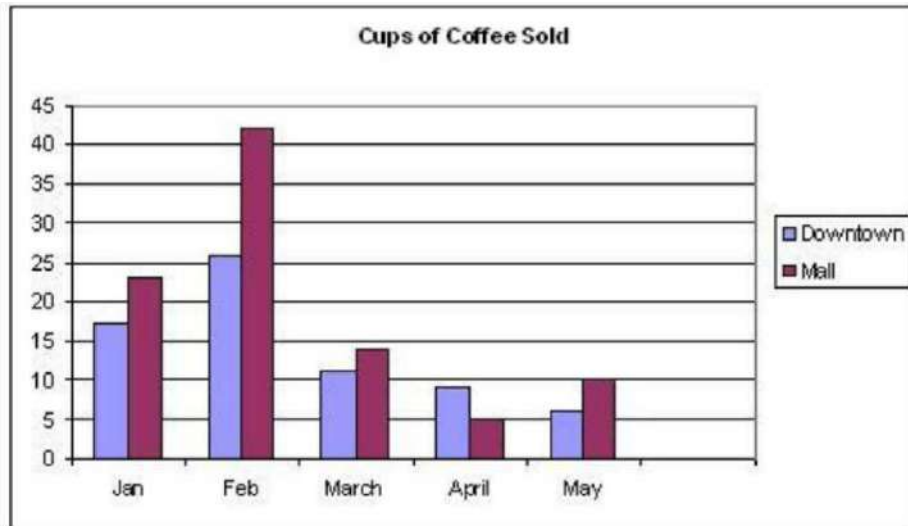
101. Pupil/Teacher Ratio



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the ratio between pupil and teacher in primary schools in January of 1997, measured in percentage. It can be seen that only 2% of the schools have a ratio of less than 16, and only 1% have a ratio of 16. Then the percentage gradually increases as the pupil–teacher ratio increases. A maximum occurs when the pupil–teacher ratio is 24. 14% of the schools have this ratio. After that, as the ratio increases, the percentage decreases and concludes at about 6% when the ratio is over 27. In conclusion, this graph shows very impressive information. (APEUni Website / App DI #174)

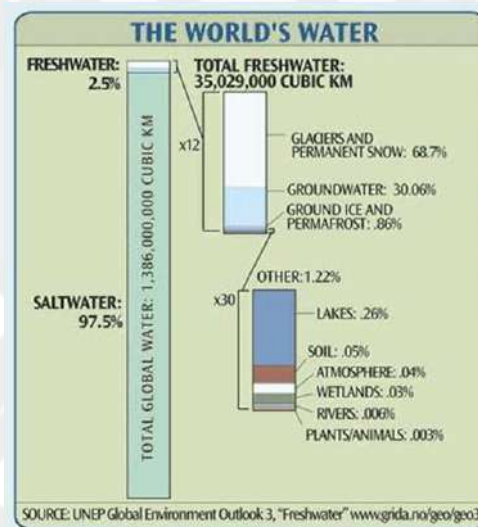
102. Coffee Sales



Answer:

The following graph gives information about cups of coffee sold in downtown, which is represented in blue, and in the mall, which is represented in red, from January to May. In the mall, most coffee is sold in February when 43 cups coffee are sold, while in the downtown, the highest sale of coffee is also in February when about 25 cups are sold. In the mall, the least coffee sale is in April when 5 cups are sold while in downtown, the least sale is in May when 6 cups are sold. In March, 10 cups of coffee are sold in downtown and 14 cups are sold in the mall. In conclusion, this graph shows very impressive information. (APEUni Website / App DI #171)

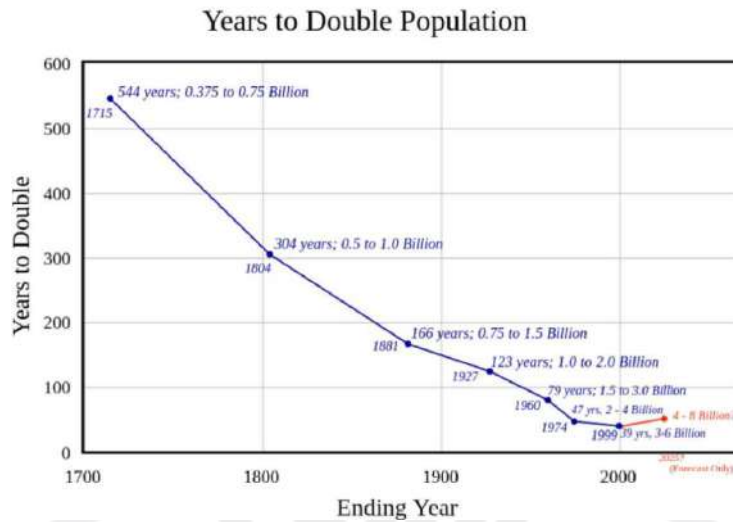
103. World Water



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the world's water distribution. It can be seen that 97.5% of the world's water is salt water and only 2.5% is freshwater. In the freshwater sector, glaciers and permanent snow occupy the largest proportion at 68.7%, followed by which groundwater occupies 30.06% of the fresh water. Ground ice and permafrost takes 0.86% of fresh water and other resources take 1.22% of fresh water. In the other sector, lakes occupy the majority of the proportion at 0.26%. In conclusion, this image gives very thorough information about the world's water distribution. (APEUni Website / App DI #23)

104. Double Population

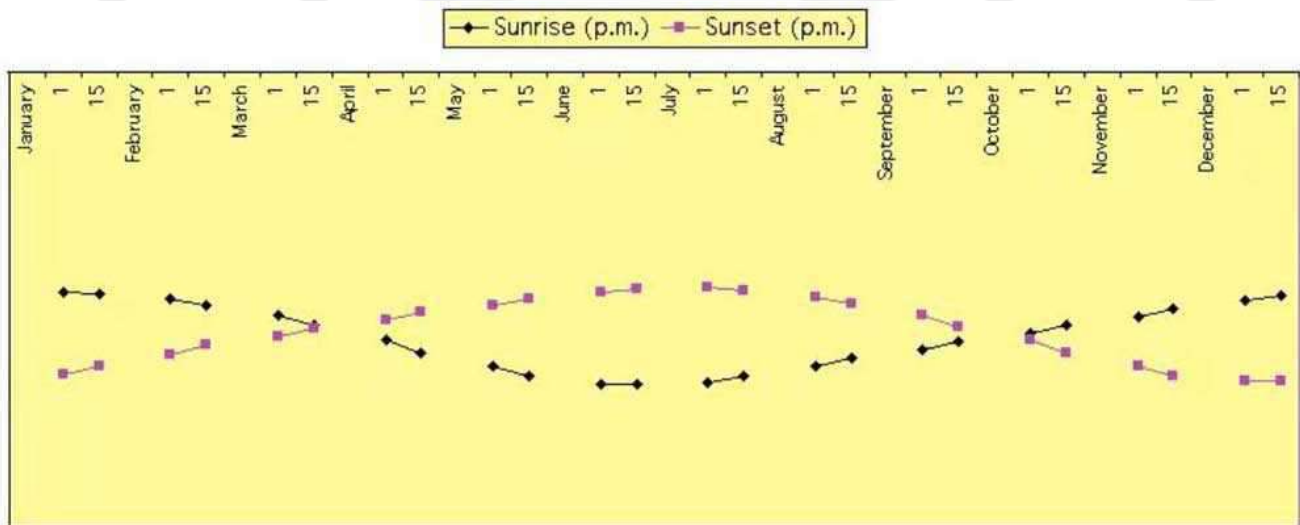


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the double population. The horizontal axis is years, ranging from 1700 to 2000. According to this graph, in 1715, the years to double is around 544, and that of 1804 is lower, which is around 304. According to this graph, the highest value of years to double is around 544, which is in 1700. According to this graph, the lowest value of years to double is around 47, which is in 1999. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #283)

105. Sunrise & Sunset

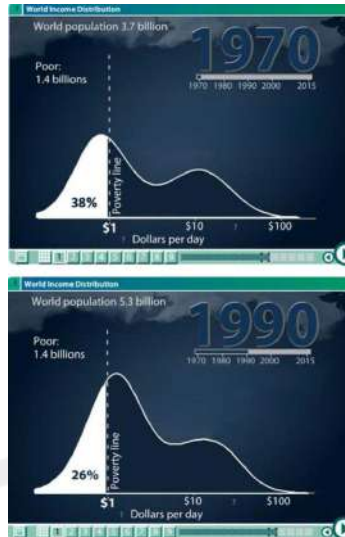


Answer:

This graph reveals the information about sunrise and sunset times over the year, recording the first days and the fifteenth days of the months from January to December. It is clear that the sunrise time represented in blue is early in January and December, and gradually becomes the latest in June. In contrast, the sunset time represented in pink is the latest in January and December, while it is the earliest in June. It can be observed that the times of the sunrise and sunset are exactly the opposite, and the shapes of the trends of both sunrise and sunset times show an “S” shape. In conclusion, this graph gives very interesting information about sunrise and sunset times.

(APEUni Website / App DI #276)

106. World Income Distribution

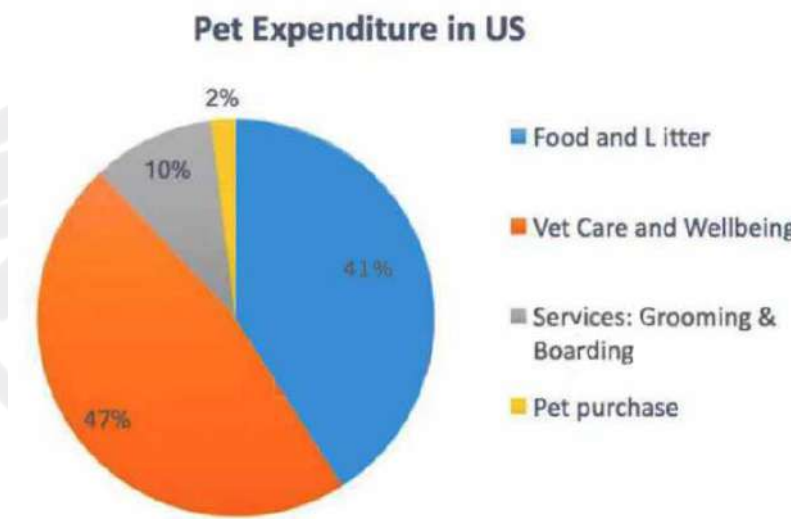


Answer:

The following line charts give information about world income distribution over the population. According to the upper line chart, in nineteen seventy the world population is three point seven billions, and those spending less than one dollar per day accounts for thirty–eight percent, one point four billions. We see in nineteen ninety the world population is five point three billions, and the poor to the left of the poverty line accounts for twenty–six percent, one point four billions. In conclusion, the poor decrease from nineteen seventy to nineteen ninety.

(APEUni Website / App DI #274)

107. Pet Expenditure

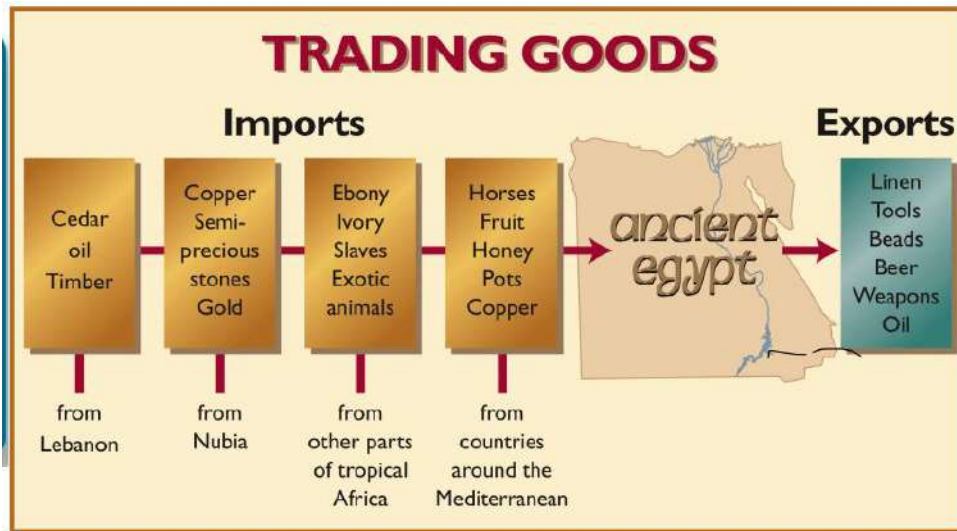


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the proportion of pet expenditure in the US. The items include vet care and wellbeing, food and litter, pet purchase and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of vet care and wellbeing is around 47%, and that of food and litter is lower, which is around 41%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is vet care and wellbeing, which is around 47%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is the pet purchase, which is around 2%. In conclusion, vet care and wellbeing have the highest proportion of pet expenditure in the US.

(APEUni Website / App DI #403)

108. Egypt Trading



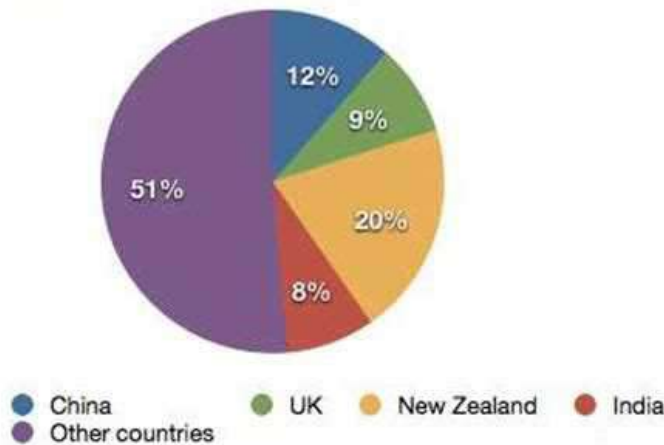
Answer:

The following graph gives information about ancient Egypt trading. It shows how the process is done. The steps include import goods and export goods. According to this graph, the first step is to import cedar oil and timber from Lebanon. According to this graph, the second step is to import copper, precious stones and gold from Nubia. You can see from this graph that the third step is to import slaves and animals from Africa. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to import horses, fruit, and honey from other countries. The final step is to exports linen, tools, bread and weapons to other countries. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #268)

109. Immigrant Origins

Countries of origin for immigrants to Ausralia in 2009

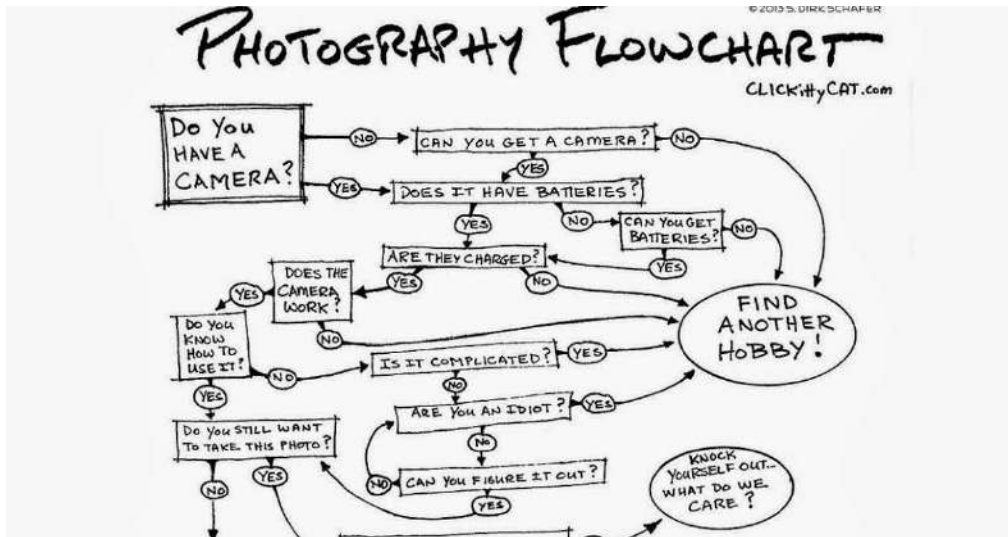


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the countries of origin for immigrants to Australia in 2009. The items include the other countries, China, India and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of the other countries is around 51%, and that of China is lower, which is around 12%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is the other countries, which is around 51%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is India, which is around 8%. In conclusion, other countries have the highest proportion of origin for immigrants.

(APEUni Website / App DI #265)

110. Photography Flowchart

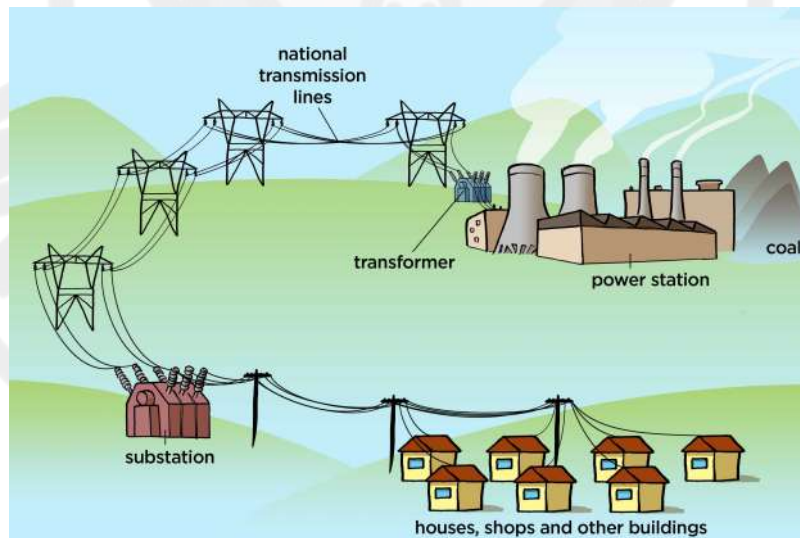


Answer:

The picture shows us the process of photography. It can be seen from the flowchart that the first step is about whether you have a camera or not, if the answer is yes, you then need to make sure it has batteries. After that, you still need to confirm that the batteries are fully charged. And then the next step is to ensure that the camera can work as normal, finally, you need to figure out how to use the camera and whether it is complicated. If you may answer no to any questions during the process, the only thing you need to do is to find another hobby. In conclusion, the flowchart shows us a clear process of using a camera as a hobby.

(APEUni Website / App DI #255)

111. Power Transmission



Answer:

The following graph gives information about power transmission. It shows how the process is done. The steps include coal, power station, transformer, substation. According to this graph, the first step is mining. According to this graph, the second step is to send to the power station. You can see from this graph that the third step is to use national transmission lines. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to send to the substation. The final step is to send to houses, shops, and other buildings. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #249)

112. Government Expenditure

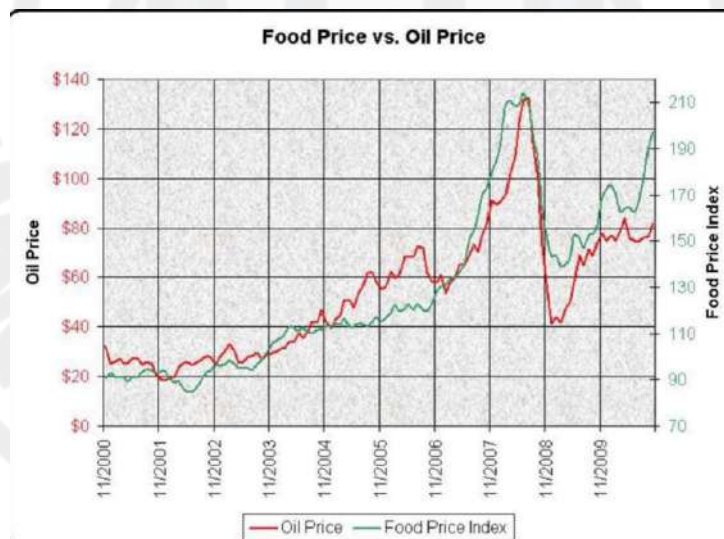
Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



Answer:

This graph shows the government expenditure in different sectors of education. It is shown on the graph that \$11 billion are invested in education in total. At the top of the pyramid, we can see higher education in which \$1.8 billion are invested, followed by which vocational educational training and schools get \$2 billion and \$3–4 billion respectively. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see the early childhood in which \$0.8–1.4 billion are invested. It can be seen that schools get the highest investment while early childhood gets the least. In conclusion, this graph gives very interesting information. (APEUni Website / App DI #235)

113. Food&Oil Price



Answer:

The following graph gives information about food price vs oil price. The items include oil price, food price index, and years. The horizontal axis is years, ranging from 2000 to 2009. According to this graph, in 2000, the value of the oil price is around 40, and that of the food price index is lower, which is around 20. According to this graph, the highest value of oil price is around 140, which is in 2008. According to this graph, the lowest value of the food price index is around 20, which is in 2001. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #234)

114. Pencil Length



Answer:

The following graph gives information about pencil length. The items include New Jersey, Chicago, and Michigan. According to this graph, in Chicago, the length of the pencil is around 46.750. And that of New Jersey is higher, which is around 50.680. You can see from this graph that the highest length of the pencil is in New Jersey, which is 50.680. You can also see from this graph that the lowest length of the pencil is in Virginia, which is around 18.950. In conclusion, New Jersey has the highest length of the pencil.

(APEUni Website / App DI #233)

115. S&P

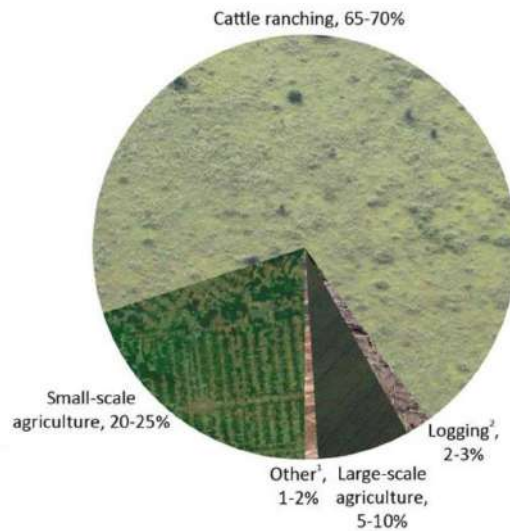


Answer:

The following graph gives information about S&P/ASX 200, a sharemarket index. You can see from this graph that the value of ten is around zero, the lowest. You can see from this graph that the value of eleven is around three thousand four hundred ninety, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the value of eleven thirty is around three thousand five hundred, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of twelve fifteen is around three thousand four hundred ninety-two, which is the third peak. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #230)

116. Deforestation Reasons

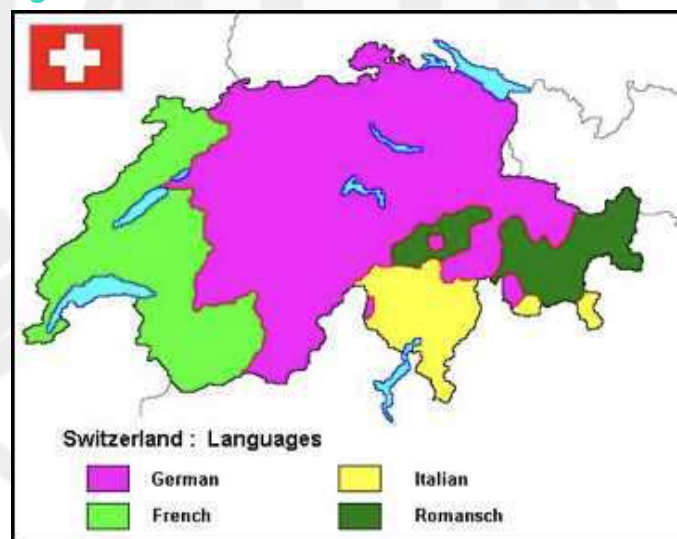


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the proportion of deforestation reasons. The items include cattle ranching, small-scale agriculture, other and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of cattle ranching is around 65%, and that of small-scale agriculture is lower, which is around 20%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is cattle ranching, which is around 65%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is the other, which is around 1%. In conclusion, cattle ranching has the highest proportion of deforestation reasons.

(APEUni Website / App DI #226)

117. Switzerland Language



Answer:

The following graph gives information about Switzerland Language. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. The items include German, Italian, French, Romansch. According to this graph, the largest areas of language is German, which is in the center of Switzerland. In comparison, the smallest areas of language are Romansch, which in the east of Switzerland. In conclusion, using German is much larger than that of using Romansch.

(APEUni Website / App DI #225)

118. Bird Feeder

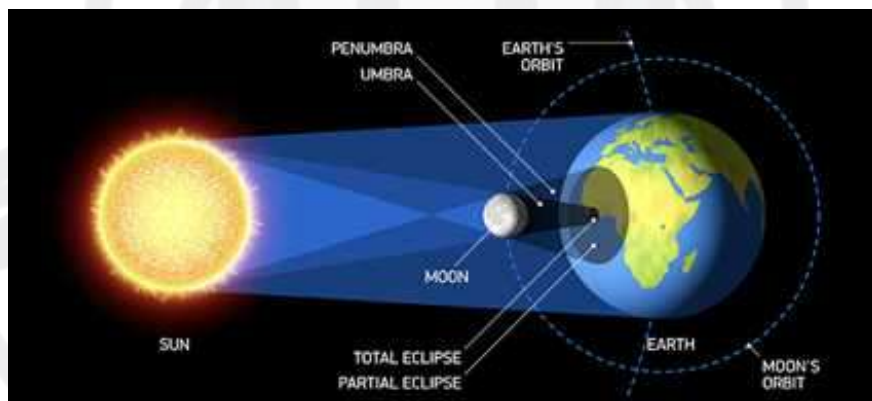


Answer:

The graph gives information about how to use a plastic bottle as a bird feeder. According to the picture, it is clear that on the first stage, there is a water bottle with two pencils in it, which is brown and blue, respectively, and the bottle is full of food. After that, on the second stage, the two pencils are replaced with two spoons, which are made of wood. In conclusion, the little bird standing on the spoon can get food from the bottle, and we can see the caps of two bottles have different colors, namely blue and white.

(APEUni Website / App DI #224)

119. Solar Eclipse 1

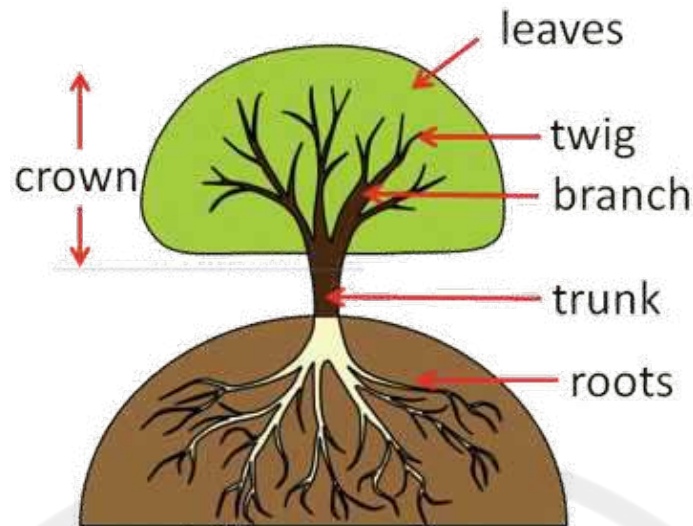


Answer:

The graph shows different eclipse. When we look at the left-hand side of the picture, we can see the sun. In the middle of the picture, we can see the moon, which is on the moon's orbit. On the right of the picture, there is the Earth, which orbits around the sun. As we can see in the graph when the sun, moon, and Earth parallel each other. we can see the shade of moon called penumbra creating the partial eclipse. we also can see the middle of a shade called umbra, which means that there is a total eclipse. In conclusion, this graph shows the formation of different eclipses.

(APEUni Website / App DI #223)

120. Parts of Tree

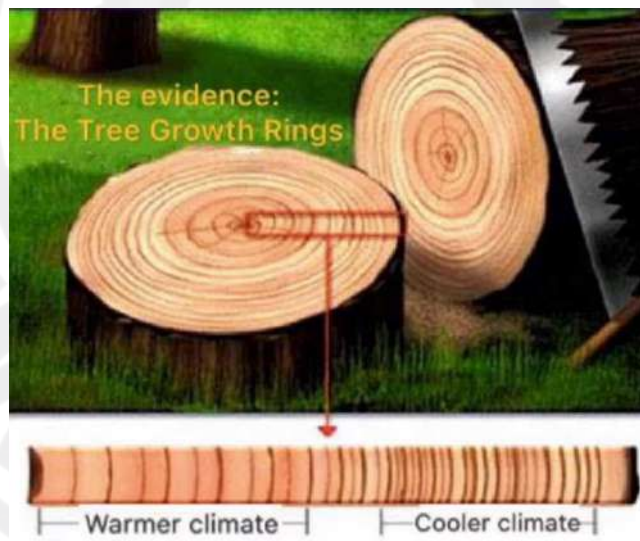


Answer:

The graph shows a different part of the tree. When we look at the top of the picture, we can see the crown of the tree, which includes leaves on top, a twig in the middle, and branches at the bottom in the crown. Followed by the crown we can see a trunk, which connects the roots in the soil. Finally, the crown of the tree shares a similar size with roots so that they provide a lot of information to scientists. In conclusion, this picture demonstrates the structure of trees.

(APEUni Website / App DI #222)

121. Tree Ring and Saw

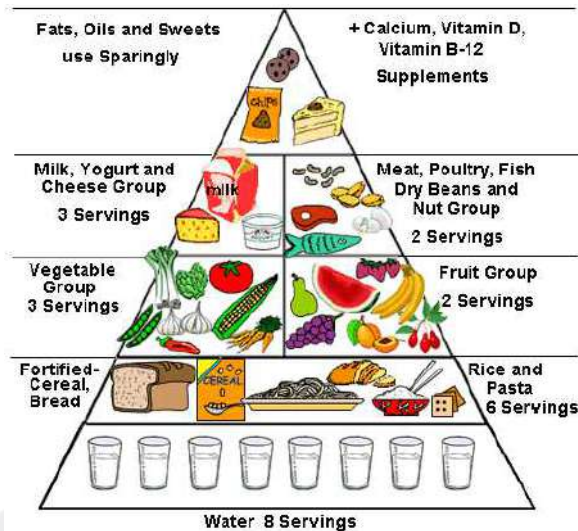


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the evidence of tree growth rings. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a tree ring; the colour of it is brown. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a saw; the colour of it is black. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there are grasses, the colour of those is green. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #219)

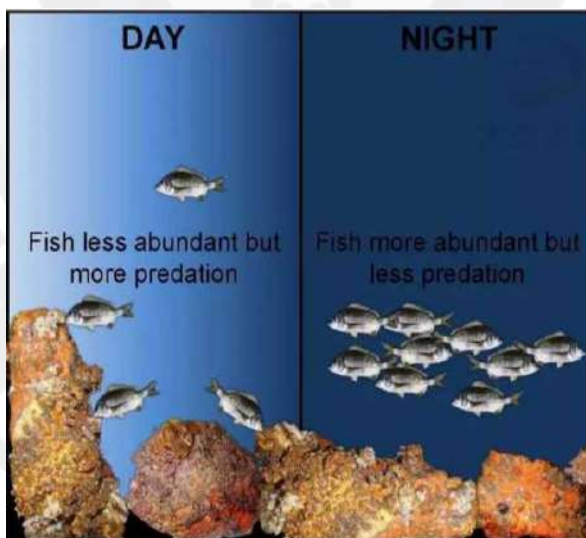
122. Food Pyramid 1



Answer:

This picture shows the pyramid of food required by human bodies. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see water, which is the most essential to human bodies. Above water, on the second layer of the pyramid, we can see whole grain foods such as rice, cakes, and biscuits. Above the whole grain foods level, there is a fruits and vegetable level . We can see grapes, oranges, and apples in the fruit section, and broccoli, potatoes, and carrots in the vegetable section. Above the fruits and vegetables, we can see milk products and fish, poultry and eggs. At the top of the pyramid, there is a sugar and salt level. In conclusion, all the levels in the pyramid are important for human bodies. (APEUni Website / App DI #215)

123. Fish Shoal

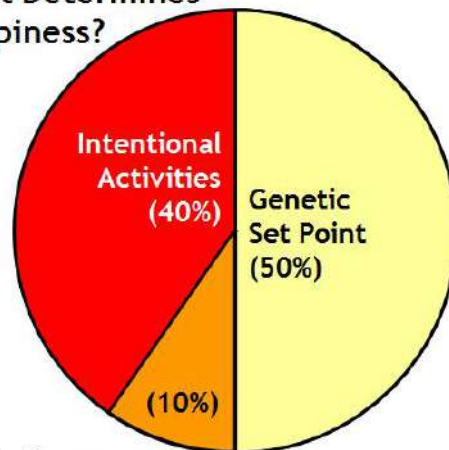


Answer:

The following graph gives information about fish shoal. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, In the morning, the number of fish is relatively small but more predatory. You can see from this graph that, in the evening, the number of fish is relatively large but less predatory. The sea is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #214)

124. Happiness

What Determines Happiness?



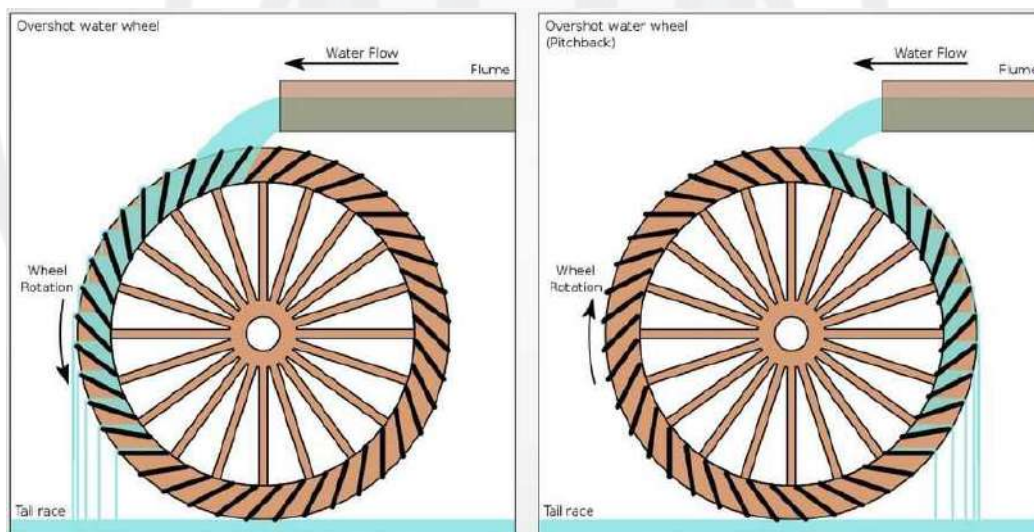
Life Circumstances

Answer:

The following graph gives information about what determines happiness. The items include the genetic set point, intentional activities, and life circumstances. According to this graph, the proportion of genetic set point is around 50%, and that of intentional activities is lower, which is around 40%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is the genetic set point, which is around 50%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is life circumstances, which is around 10%. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #203)

125. Water Wheel

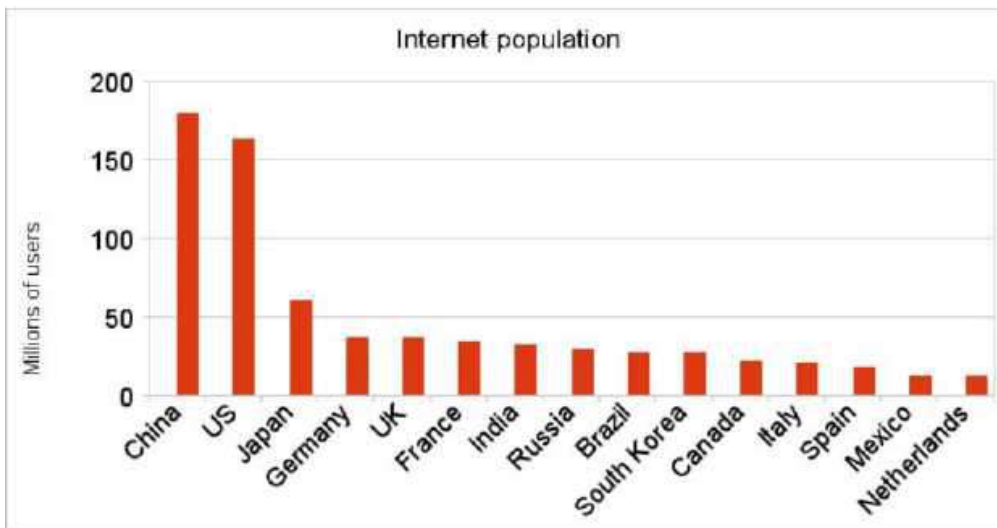


Answer:

The following graph gives information about water wheels with different rotational directions. On the left, we can see a water wheel, which is rotating anticlockwise. On the right, we can see another water wheel, which is rotating clockwise. According to this graph, the water wheels are both overshoot ones, with a flume overhead, through which water flows down on the wheels. And we can see tail races lying below the water wheels, in which water falling down from the wheels flow away. In conclusion, the graph is informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #199)

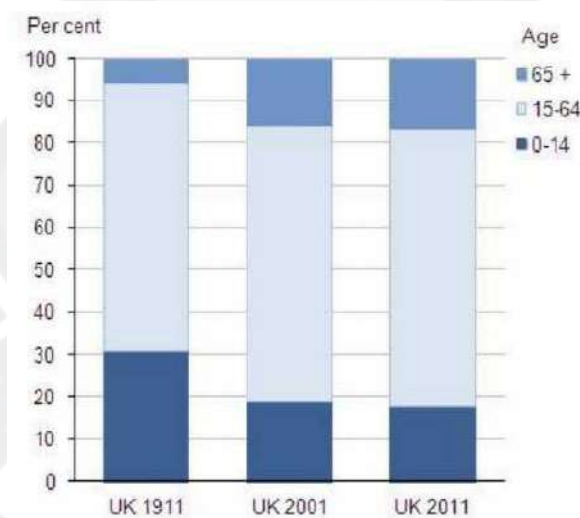
126. Internet Population



Answer:

The following graph gives information about internet population. The items include Germany, UK and France. You can see from this graph that the value of US is around 160 millions. You can see from this graph that the value of Japan is around 60 millions, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the value of China is around 180 millions, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of Netherlands is around 10 millions, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #181)

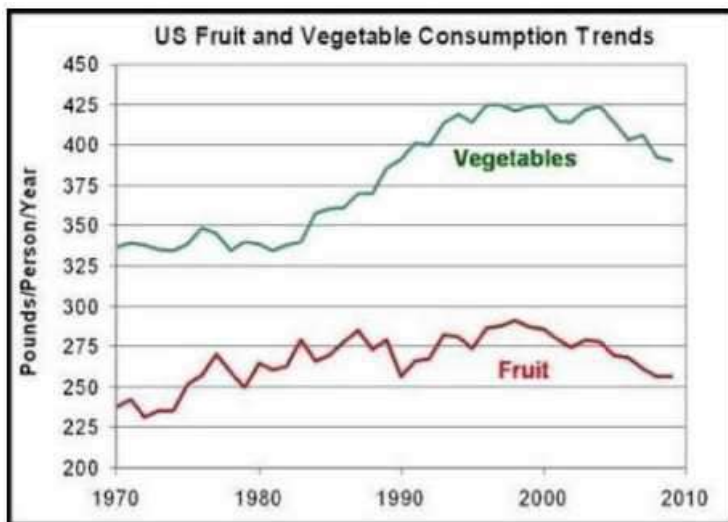
127. Age Percentage



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the age distribution in the UK from 1911 to 2011. When we look at the age of 65 and over, the percentage has increased from 5% in 1911 to 15% in 2011. In contrast, the age below 14 has decreased from 30% to 20% over the same period. At the same time, people age between 15–64 has remained stable at around 70% throughout the years. In conclusion, it can be expected that the UK is undergoing an aging population from 1911 to 2011. (APEUni Website / App DI #180)

128. Fruit&Vegetable Consumption



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the US fruit and vegetable consumption trends from 1970 to 2010 in pounds per person per year. For vegetable consumption, it has remained stable at 330 from 1970 to 1980, after that it climbed drastically to 425 in 2000, which is the highest, before dropping down to 400 in 2010. When we look at the fruit consumption, it increased gradually from 230 in 1970 to 280 in 2000, which is the highest, and then it also declined to 250 until the end of the period. In conclusion, vegetable consumption is much larger than fruit consumption throughout the period. (APEUni Website / App DI #177)

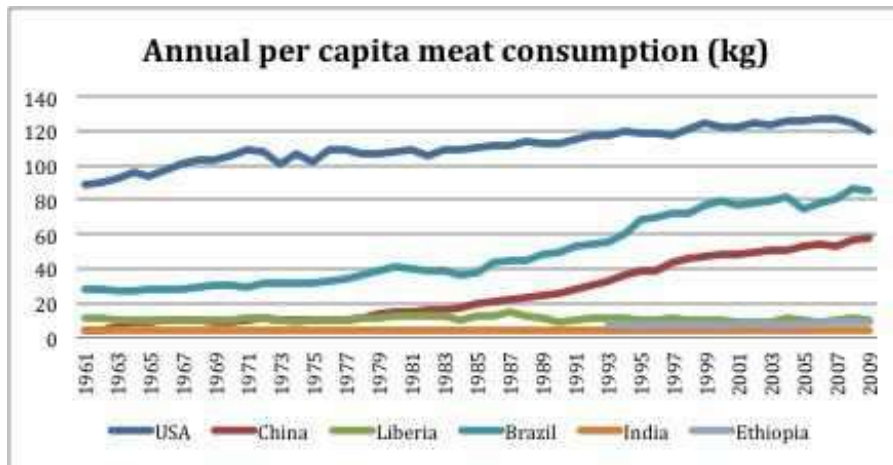
129. Solar Yard Light



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how solar yard lights work. It shows how the process is done. The steps include the glass cover, the solar cells, and the battery. According to this graph, the first step is the glass cover. According to this graph, the second step is solar cells. You can see from this graph that the third step is photoresistor. You can also see from this graph that the next step is the battery. According to this graph, the next step is the controller board. According to this graph, the next step is LED. The final step is the lamp cover. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #173)

130. Meat Consumption

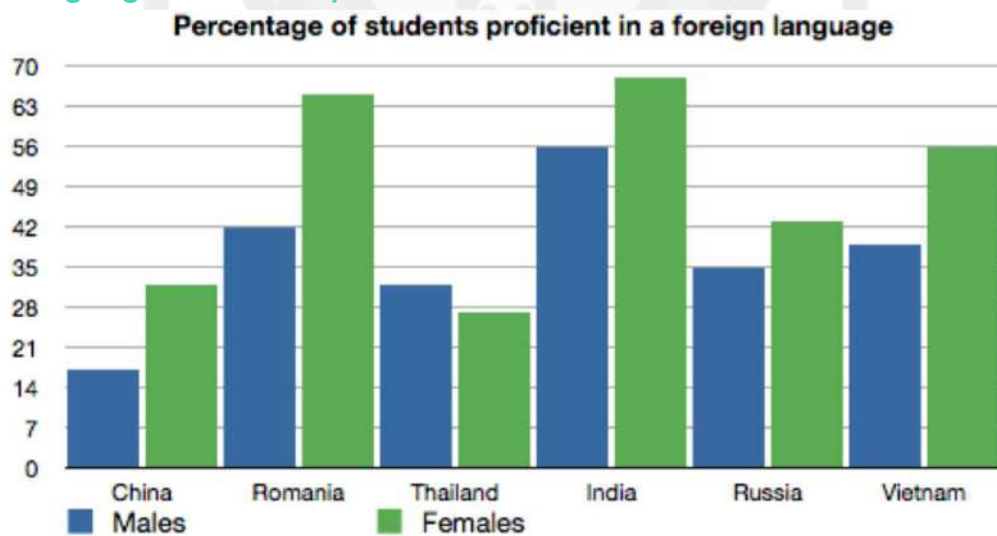


Answer:

The following graph gives information about annual per capita meat consumption from 1961 to 2009, measured in kilograms, in different countries including USA, China, and Liberia. USA, which is shown in blue, starts at 90 kg in 1961 and concludes at 120kg in 2009. China, which is shown in red, starts at 5kg in 1961 and then increases rapidly and concludes at a maximum of 60kg in 2009. However, for Liberia, India, and Ethiopia which are shown in green, orange and grey, the meat consumption remains relatively stable throughout the years. In conclusion, this graph gives impressive information about meat consumption.

(APEUni Website / App DI #168)

131. Foreign Language Proficiency

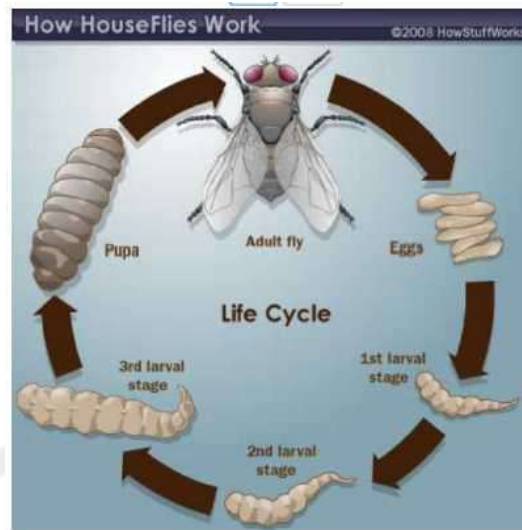


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the percentage of students proficient in a foreign language in different countries, including China, India, and Russia, categorized by males and females. India has the highest percentage of both male and female students proficient in a foreign language, at 56% and 69% respectively. In contrast, China has the lowest percentage of both female and male students proficient in a foreign language, at 33% and 15% respectively. In Thailand, the percentages of male and female students proficient in a foreign language are 30% and 27% respectively. In conclusion, this graph provides interesting information.

(APEUni Website / App DI #164)

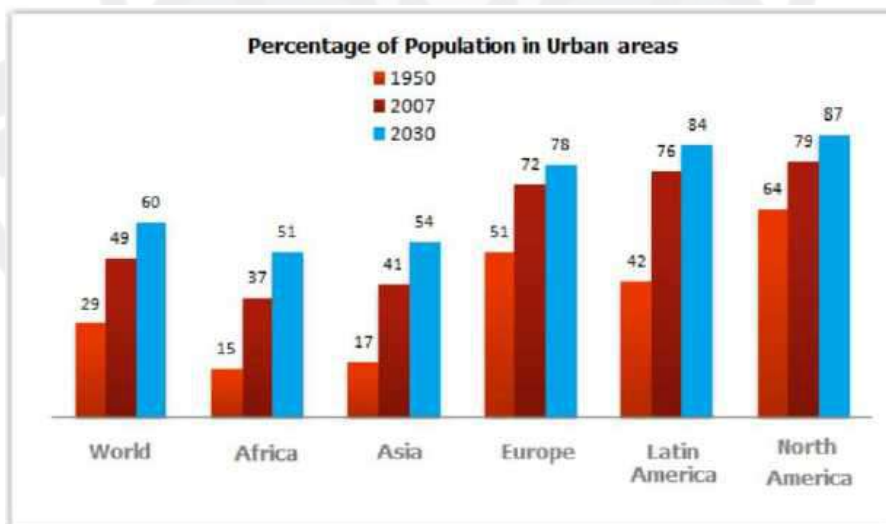
132. Fly Life Cycle



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how houseflies work, that is, the life cycle of a fly. It starts with eggs which are laid by an adult fly, and then the eggs become 1st larva stage. In this stage, the larva is relatively small. Then the cycle goes to the 2nd larval stage where the larva grows larger but the color remains relatively constant. When it comes to the 3rd larva stage, the larva becomes much larger and the color starts to become darker. After that, the cycle reaches the pupa stage where the larva is covered with dark skin. The pupa becomes an adult fly eventually which can lay eggs again and let the process continues. In conclusion, this image gives a vivid illustration of the life cycle of a fly. (APEUni Website / App DI #135)

133. Urban Percentage 1

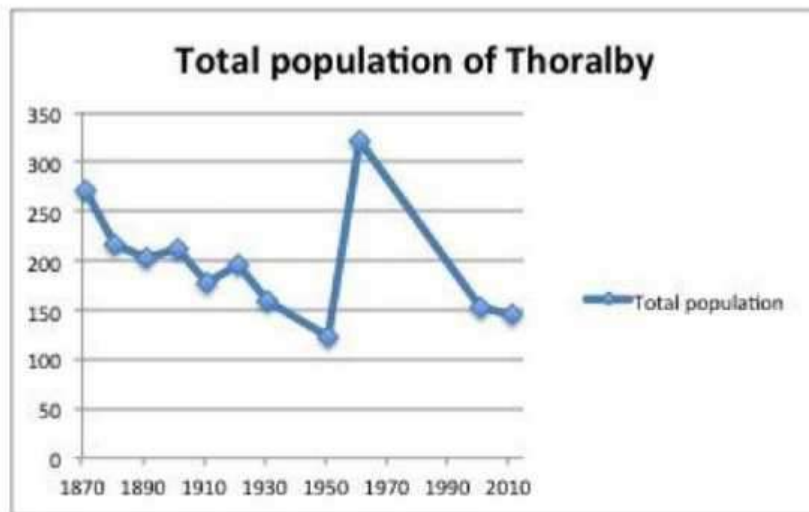


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the percentage of the population in urban areas in 1950, 2007 and 2030. As we can see the largest proportion goes to North America, which increased from 64% in 1950 to 79% in 2007 and ends at 87% in 2030. For the second largest amount, it is Latin America which increased dramatically from 42% to 84% over the same years. However, Africa has taken up the smallest amount which also climbed up from 15% to 51% impressively. In conclusion, the world’s total urban population has significantly increased from 29 % in 1950 to 49% in 2007 and is expected to continue the increase to 60% in 2030.

(APEUni Website / App DI #114)

134. Thorlby Population

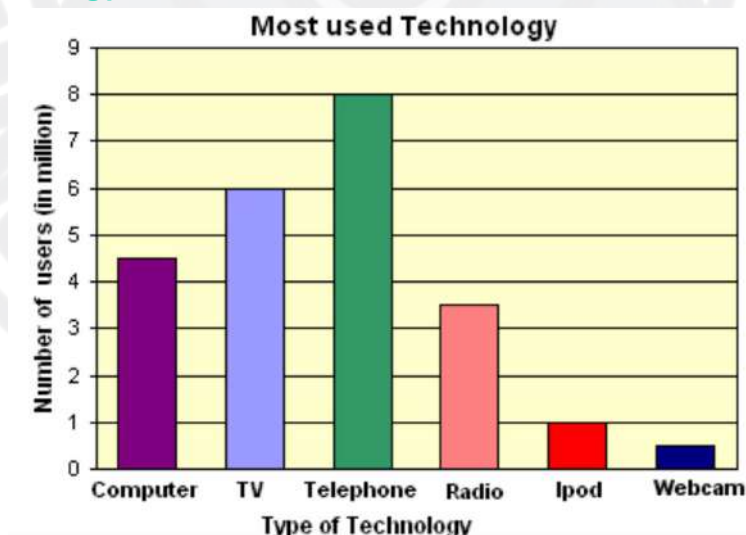


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the total population of Thorlby from 1870 to 2010. The information is shown in a blue line. It starts at about 275 in 1870, followed by a decrease to a minimum of about 100 in 1950. During the increase, there are some fluctuations. After 1950, there is a huge increase to a maximum of 325 in 1970. After that, the population decreases rapidly again to about 150 in 1990. The population remains relatively constant after that and concludes at about 150 in 2010. In conclusion, this graph gives very detailed information about the population in Thorlby.

(APEUni Website / App DI #113)

135. Most Used Technology

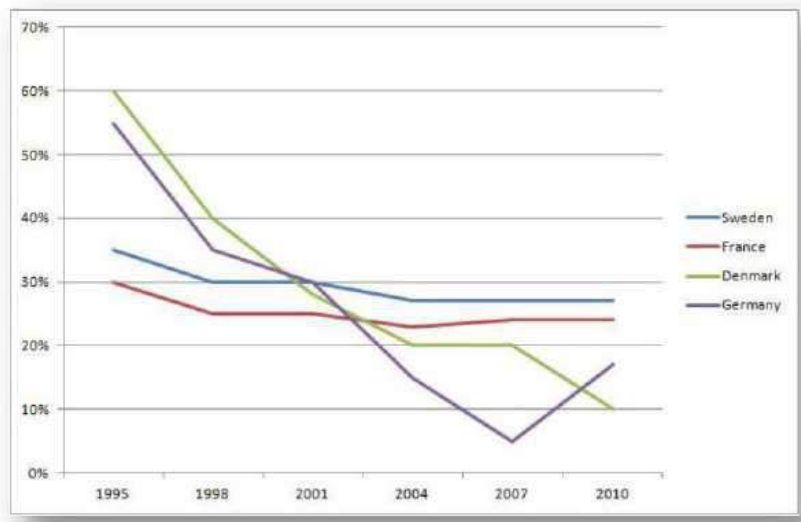


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the most used technology. The items include the number of users. computer, and telephone. According to this graph, on the computer, the number of users is around 4. and that of TV is higher, which is around 6. You can see from this graph that the highest number of users is in telephone, which is around 8. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of users is Webcam, which is around 1. In conclusion, the telephone has the highest number of users.

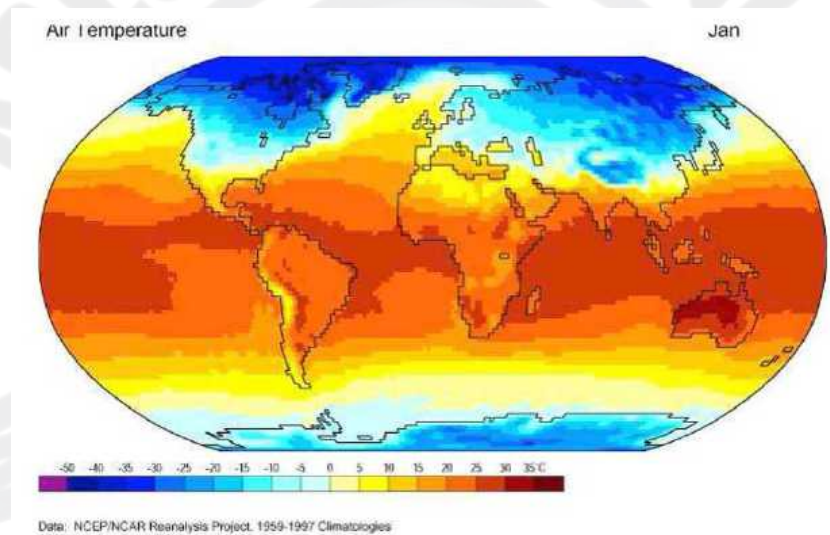
(APEUni Website / App DI #107)

136. European Countries



(APEUni Website / App DI #104)

137. Air Temperature



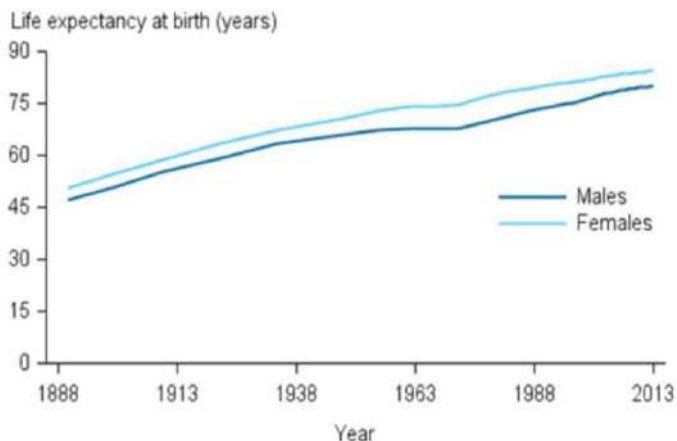
Answer:

The following graph gives information about air temperature. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the highest temperature areas are in African and South America. In comparison, the lowest temperature areas are in the Arctic and the South Pole. You can see from this graph that the moderate temperature areas are in China and Europe. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #87)

138. Life Expectancy

Figure 1: Life expectancy (years) at birth by sex, 1881–1890 to 2011–2013



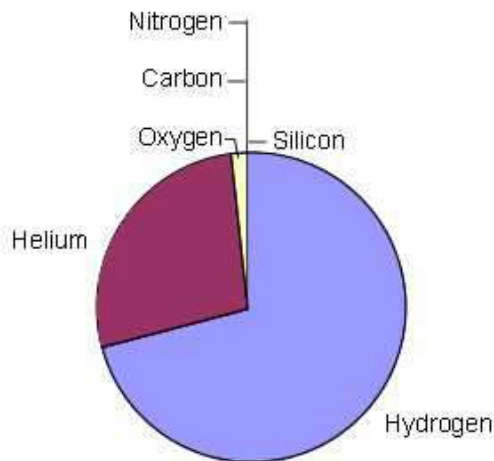
Answer:

The following graph gives information about life expectancy at birth by sex. The items include years, males, and females. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1888 to 2013. According to this graph, in 1888, the value of males is around 45, and that of the females is higher, which is around 50. According to this graph, the highest value of males is 75, which is in 2013. According to this graph, the lowest value of females is around 50, which is in 1888. In conclusion, the female has the highest life expectancy at birth.

(APEUni Website / App DI #84)

139. Solar Composition

Composition of the Sun (% components)

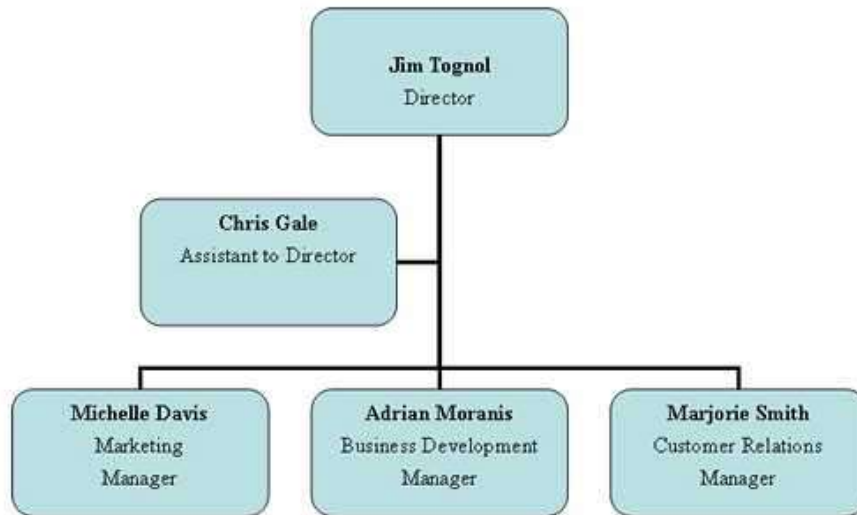


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the proportion of composition of the Sun. The items include hydrogen, helium and carbon. According to this graph, the proportion of hydrogen is around 60%, and that of Helium is lower, which is around 16%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is hydrogen, which is around 60%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is carbon, nitrogen and silicon which are less than 1 %. In conclusion, hydrogen has the highest proportion.

(APEUni Website / App DI #62)

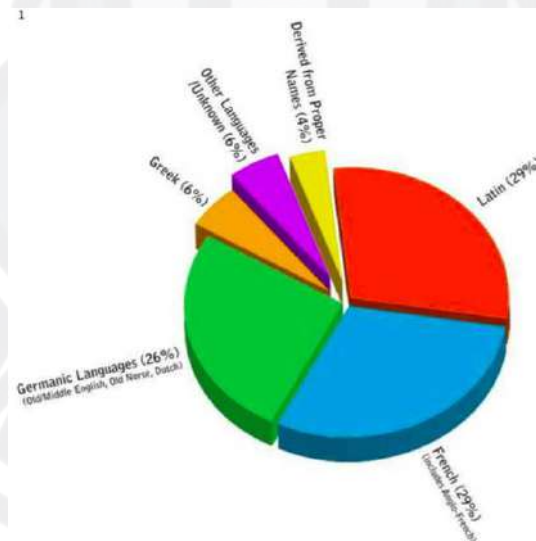
140. Ranks in Workplace



Answer:

The following graph gives information about rank in the workplace. It shows how the process is done. The steps include director, assistant to the director, and managers. According to this graph, Jim Tognol is the director. According to this graph, Chris Gale is the assistant to the director. You can see from this graph that Michelle Davis is the marketing manager. You can also see from this graph that Adrian Moranis is the business development manager. According to this graph, Marjorie Smith is the customer relations manager. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #55)

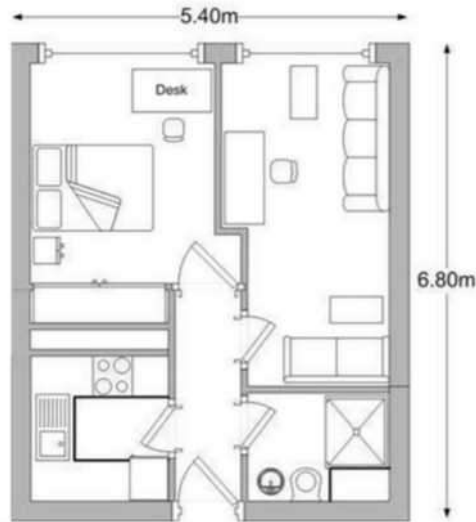
141. Language Shares



Answer:

The following graph gives information about proportion of languages. The items include Latin, French, Germanic languages, Derived from proper names and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of Latin is around 29%, and that of Germanic languages is lower, which is around 26%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion are Latin and French, which are around 29%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is Derived from proper names, which is around 4%. In conclusion, Latin and French have the highest proportion of languages. (APEUni Website / App DI #46)

142. Apartment Plan



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the housing structure. When we enter the house from the entrance, on the left-hand side we can see a small kitchen with a stove in it and on the right-hand side there is a small toilet and a place for a shower. Going deeper into the house, we can find the main bedroom which is on the left corner with a double bed and a desk in it, and the living room is on the right corner with spacious room, a long lounge, and some sofas. In conclusion, it is a very comfortable house to live in.

(APEUni Website / App DI #45)

143. National Flags

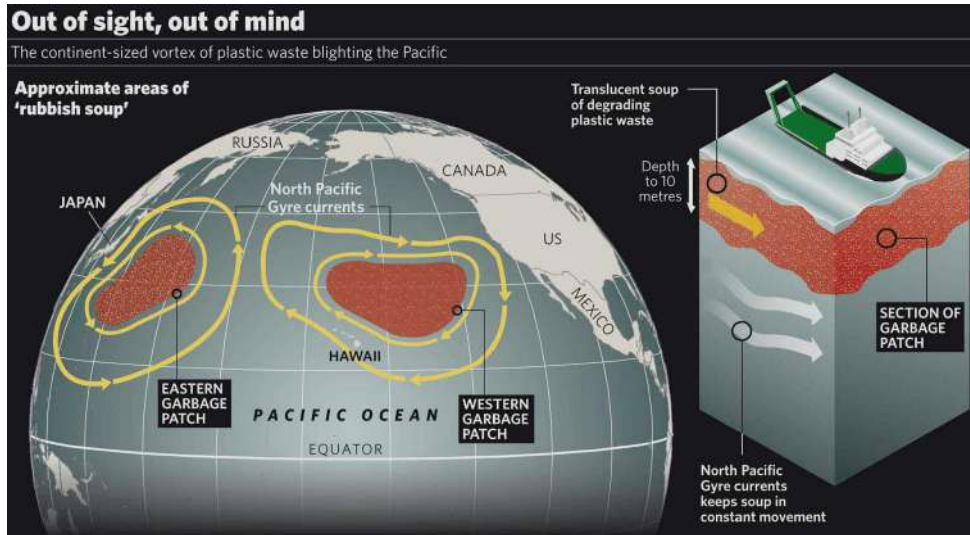


Answer:

The following graph gives information about two national flags. In the first national flag, from the top to the bottom, the colors are green, white and black; there is also a red rectangle on the left-hand side. In the second national flag, the color composition is the same. However, from the top to the bottom; the colors are red, white and black, with a green triangle on the left-hand side. In conclusion, the two national flags are quite similar in color while they are still different in shapes and composition.

(APEUni Website / App DI #43)

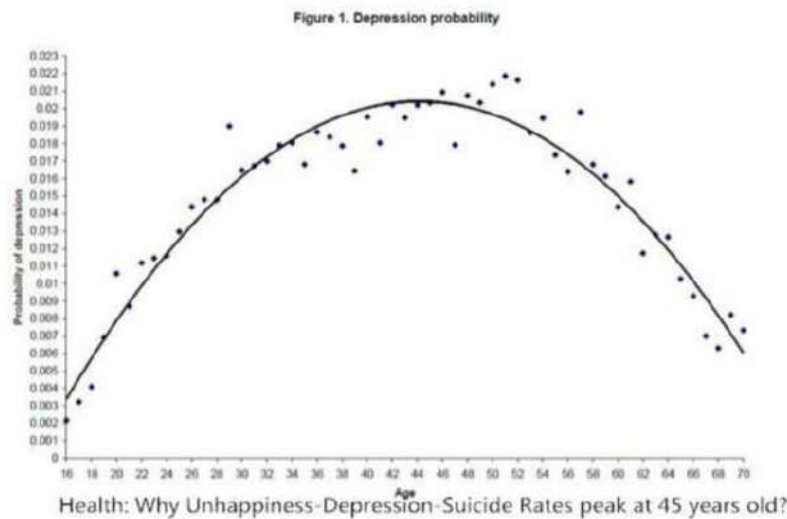
144. Garbage Patches



Answer:

The following graph gives information about out of sight, out of mind. According to the picture, we can see the continent-sized cortex of plastic waste is blighting the Pacific. Specifically, there are two rubbish soups, the eastern garbage patch which is next to Japan and the western garbage patch which is next to Hawaii, the north pacific gyre currents are running differently in two different patches. Apart from that, the translucent soup of degrading plastic waste is as deep as 10 metres and the north pacific gyre currents keep soup in constant movement. We can also see the section of the garbage patch is in color red. In conclusion, the picture indicates that we need to take environmental problems seriously. (APEUni Website / App DI #41)

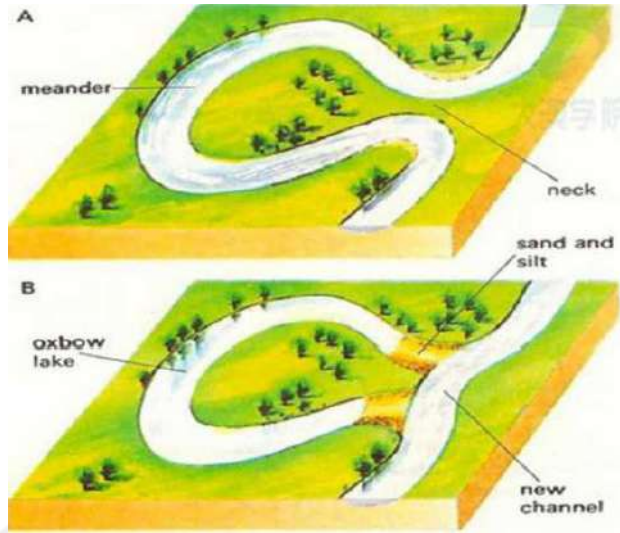
145. Depression Probability



Answer:

The following graph gives information about depression probability. As we can see from the age of 16 to 45, the depression probability has increased dramatically from 0.002 to 0.02, and people who are middle-aged have the highest probability of depression. Following that the depression rate begins to decline to around 0.007 as the age grows older and ends at around 0.006 when they are 70 years old. In conclusion, as young people are growing older they are more likely to get depression, especially in their middle ages. (APEUni Website / App DI #37)

146. Oxbow Lake

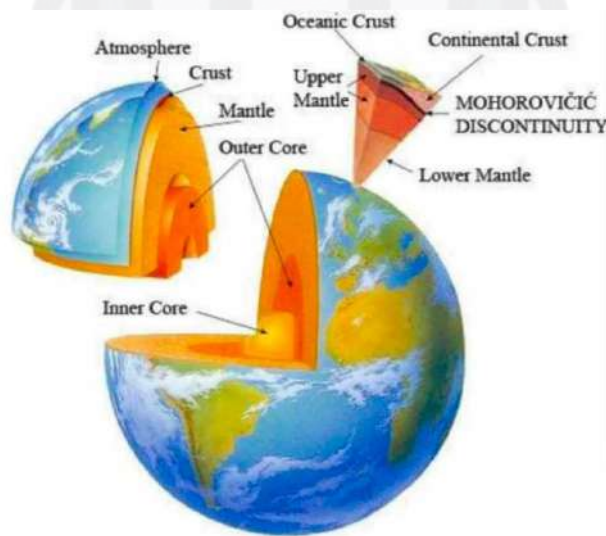


Answer:

The following graph gives information about water channels and how they can be formed. From the first picture, we can see that there is a meander and along the meander, there are lots of trees, there is also a neck in between the meander. However, when we move to the next stage, the sand becomes deposited in the river and finally, it becomes silt around the river neck, therefore there is a new channel formed and a new oxbow lake begins to run in this way. In conclusion, the formation of the oxbow lake requires water and sand forces to shape its channels.

(APEUni Website / App DI #36)

147. Earth Crust (2)

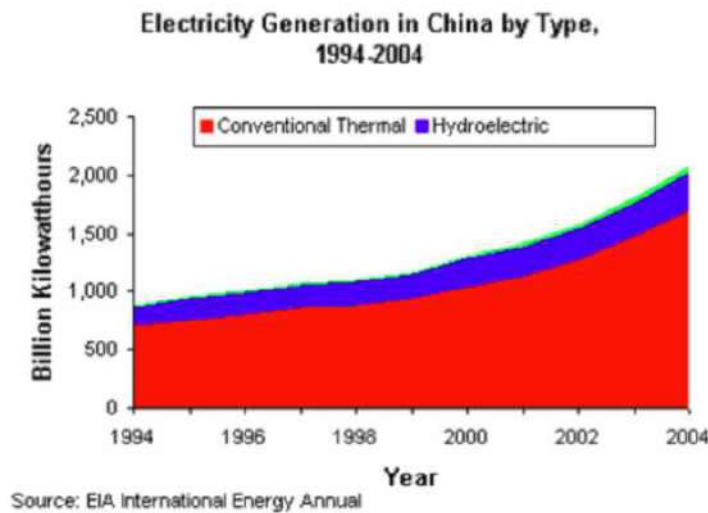


Answer:

The following graph gives information about earth crust. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, the first layer is the atmosphere. Followed by that, the second layer is the crust. You can see from this graph that the third layer is the mantle. You can also see from this graph that the next layer is the outer core. The final layer is the inner core. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #31)

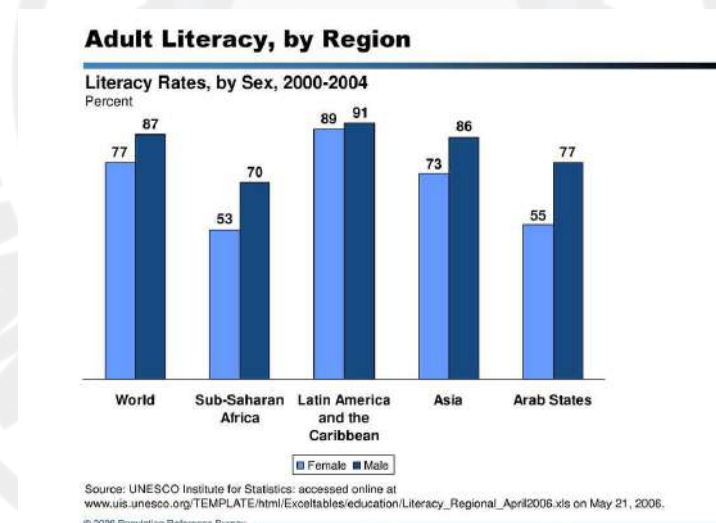
148. Electricity Generation



Answer:

The following graph gives information about electricity generation in China by type from 1994 to 2004. For the conventional thermal, it has increased from 600 in 1994 to 1500 in 2004 gradually. When we look at the hydroelectric, it remained relatively stable at around 100 throughout the period. For the total generation, it has increased dramatically from 900 to 2000 from 1994 to 2004. To sum up, conventional thermal still occupies the largest part of electricity generation in China. (APEUni Website / App DI #26)

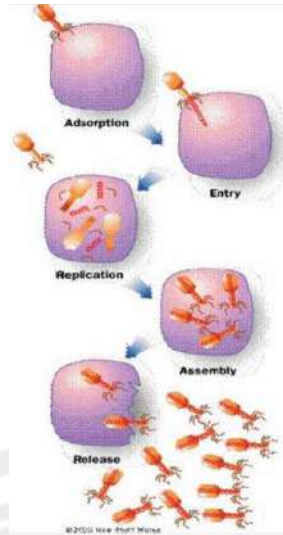
149. Adult Literacy



Answer:

The following graph gives information about adult literacy by region from 2000–2004. As we can see the largest amount can be found in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is 89% in females and 91% in males. Following that Asia has the second largest rate, which is 73% in females and 86% in males. However, we can find the smallest amount in sub-Saharan Africa, which is 53% in females and 79% in males. In conclusion, males have a larger adult literacy rate than males in all the regions. (APEUni Website / App DI #25)

150. Virus Replication

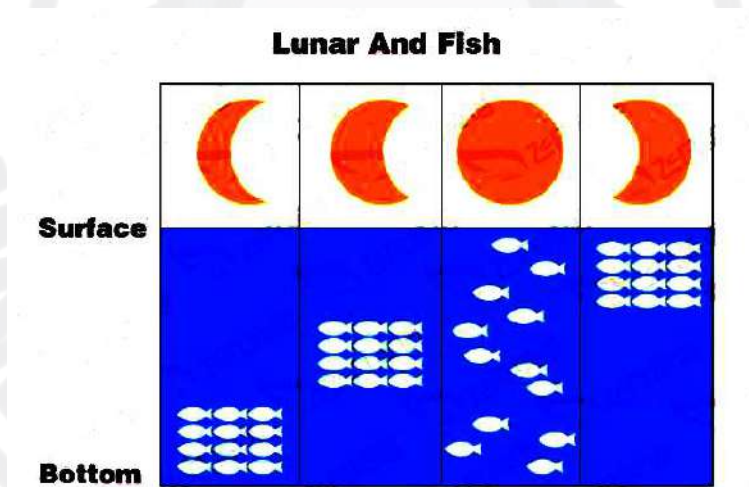


Answer:

The following graph gives information about Virus Replication. It shows how the process is done. The steps include adsorption, entry, replication, assembly, release, According to this graph, the first step is adsorption. According to this graph, the second step is the entry. You can see from this graph that the third step is replication. You can also see from this graph that the next step is assembly. According to this graph, The final step is to release. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #19)

151. Moon&Fish

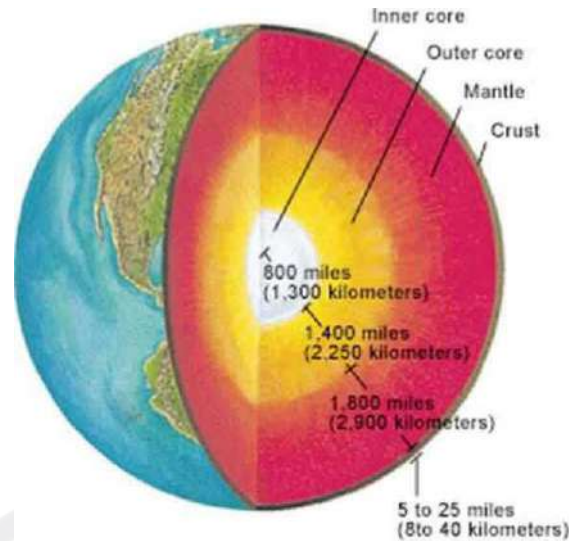


Answer:

The following graph gives information about lunar and fish. As we can see for the first quarter moon, the fish are located at the bottom of the sea. When entering into the next stage, fish begin to move upwards and are located in the middle part of the sea. Next, when it comes to the full moon, the fish are distributed all over the sea. Finally, for the last quarter moon period, the fish are located near the surface of the sea. In conclusion, the picture shows that lunar and fish are closely related to each other.

(APEUni Website / App DI #17)

152. Earth Structure

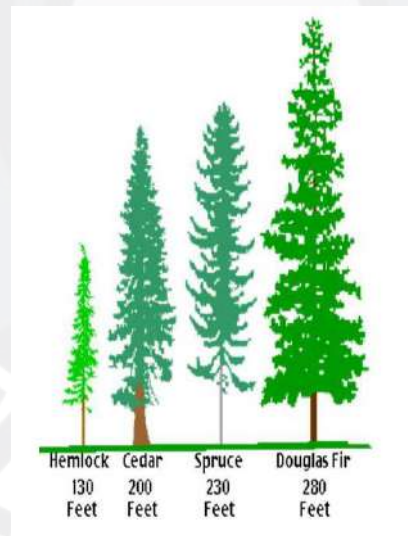


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the core. According to the picture, we can see from the inside to the outside, there is an inner core, which is 800 miles, 1300 kilometers. Following that, it's the outer core, which is 1400 miles, 2250 kilometers. And then it's the mantle, which is 1800 miles, 2900 kilometers. The most outside one is the crust, which is 5–25 miles, 8–40 kilometers. In conclusion, the core has a very complex structure.

(APEUni Website / App DI #8)

153. Height of Tree



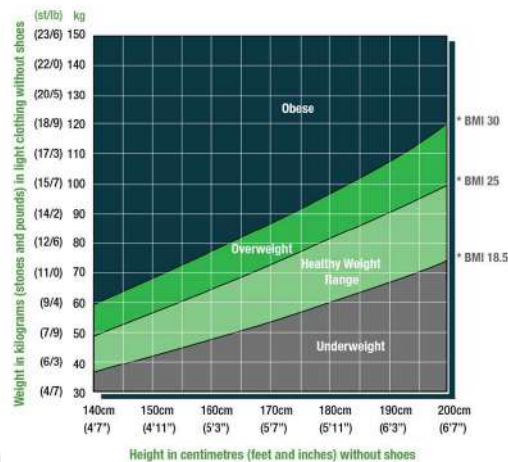
Answer:

The following graph gives information about the height of trees. The items include hemlock, cedar, spruce, douglas fir. According to this graph, in Hemlock, the value of height is around 130 feet, and that of Cedar is higher, which is around 200 feet. You can see from this graph that the highest value of height is in Douglas Fir, which is around 280 feet. In conclusion, Douglas Fir has the highest number.

(APEUni Website / App DI #7)

154. BMI

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults



Source: Adapted from the Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013).

Answer:

The following graph gives information about Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults. The graph shows the information about body mass index. The height is between 140 centimeters to 200 centimeters, and the weight is between 30 kilograms to 150 kilograms. It is clear that obese occupies the largest percentage, above BMI 30; followed by overweight, normally occupies the area between BMI 30 and BMI 25; then the heavily weight range, between BMI 25 and BMI 18.5. Finally it is underweight below BMI 18.5. In conclusion, this graph summarizes information about body mass. (APEUni Website / App DI #3)

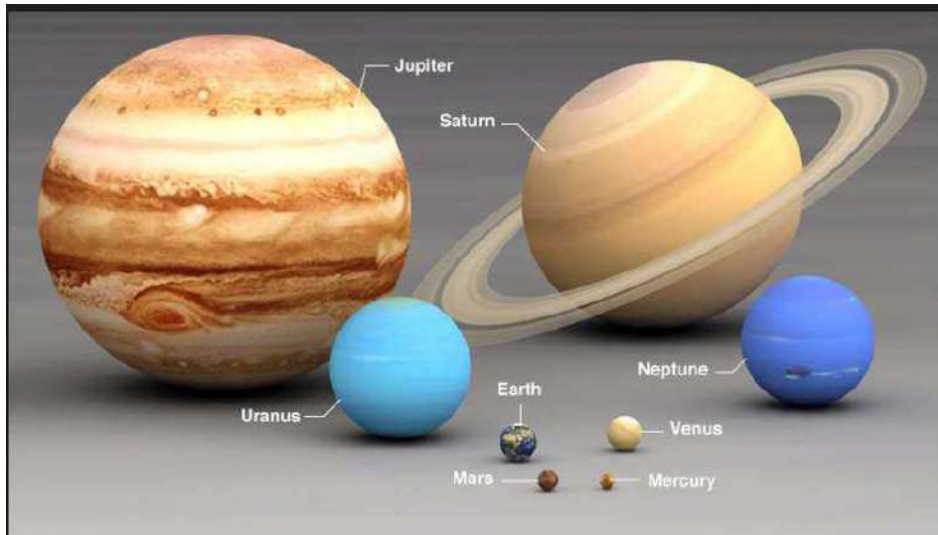
155. Typing Hands



Answer:

At the upper left area, there is a keyboard, the color of it is black, and there are hands which parallel with each other, which is right. At the lower left area, there is a hand which parallels with the keyboard. And it is the right gesture. At the upper right area, there are two hands which are twisted against each other.,and it is wrong. The second picture in the right area, 2 hands are the point in the opposite direction, which are wrong. The third picture at the right area, there is a hand forming an angle with the keyboard. At the lower right area, there is a hand whose wrist forming a right angle. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #2)

156. Solar System

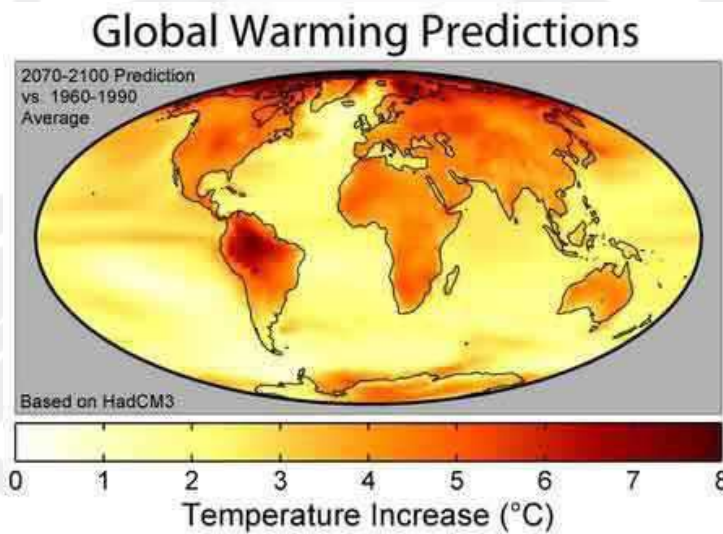


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the solar system. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, the largest planet is Jupiter; the colour of it is brown. You can see from this graph that, the second largest planet is Saturn; the colour of it is brown. And the smallest planet is Mercury, followed by Mars, Earth, Venus, Neptune, Uranus. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #1)

157. Global Warming



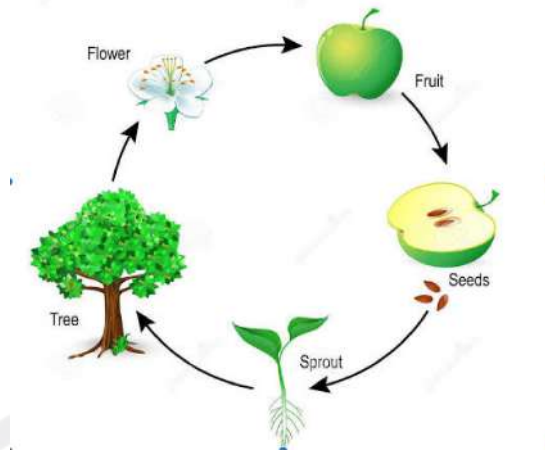
Answer:

The following graph gives information about global warming predictions. Light color represents low temperature increase and dark color represents high temperature increase. From the map, we can see that the highest temperature increase can be found in North America, which is 6–8 degrees. Following that, the second highest temperature increase can be found in Africa and Europe, which is around 3–5 degrees. And the lowest temperature increase can be found in Australia and North America, which is around 1–3 degrees. In conclusion, the world is going to have global warming as predicted.

(APEUni Website / App DI #11)

158. Apple Life Cycle

LIFE CYCLE OF AN APPLE TREE

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about how an apple seed can become an apple tree. It shows how the process is done. The steps include apple seeds, an apple tree, a flower, and so on. According to this graph, the first step is apple seeds. According to this graph, the second step is to sprout. You can see from this graph that the third step is the apple tree. Then the next step is the flower. Finally, we can get green and big apples from the apple tree. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

(APEUni Website / App DI #178)

Retell Lecture

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App to listen](#).

1. Advertising for Tobacco (Audio Available)

Original:

Over the past few months, the government has been pushing to remove all advertising outlets for the tobacco industry, and in particular pushing for plain packaging. The tobacco industry, however, are against this and they in particular argue that the cigarette box is not a form of advertising. Michaela has been doing her PhD looking at cigarette advertising and how it's changed over the last 50 years. Basically, I've accessed advertising from the tobacco industry since the 1950s and just analyze the images and looked at the use of the cigarette box within the adverts. In the very early adverts, the cigarette box is a very small part of the adverts and they focus much more on the social aspects of smoking. However, as you move through the decades and get closer to the present day, the cigarette box became more and more of a focal point in the adverts. My argument is that the cigarette box has actually become iconic to each brand. So when a smoker takes a box out of their pocket, they are actually advertising that brand. So what we hope will come out of this is that the government will introduce plain packaging. And like Australia who have already introduced its policy and Ireland who are again beginning to introduce its policy, we hope that the UK will stop cigarette companies from using their box as a form of advertising.

(APEUni Website / App RL #506)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

2. Hurricane (Incomplete)

Points: About massive storms and hurricanes. Thousands of people died. Scientists developed the model for forecasts of them.

(APEUni Website / App RL #497)

3. Energy Conservation (Audio Available)

Original:

This phenomenon of conservation is explained by what we call the first law of thermodynamics, sometimes referred to as the law of energy conservation. The law states, energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy can be described as the ability to do work, where work is the movement of matter when a force is applied to it. A closed system is a system in which no matter or energy is allowed to enter or leave. The first law of thermodynamics tells us that the amount of energy within an ecosystem is constant. It doesn't change. An open system, on the other hand, allows stuff to come in and go out. Since most systems are not closed, the laws of energy conservation can be rephrased to say that the change in the internal energy of the system is equal to the difference between the amount of energy coming in, minus the amount of energy going out. In other words, the amount of energy in the system can change but only if it comes from another system or goes to another system. At any rate, systems, whether they're open or closed, do not create or destroy energy. Rather, energy can enter from one system and leave to another.

(APEUni Website / App RL #487)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

4. Building Design (Incomplete)

Points: About buildings and their designs. Key words: daylight, natures and gardens as well as the nursing environment.

(APEUni Website / App RL #480)

5. Blood Pressure (Incomplete)

Points: About the comparison between sweat and high blood pressure. Key words: hydration, other animals, heat.

(APEUni Website / App RL #468)

6. Lister (Incomplete)

Points: About a great British surgeon, Joseph Lister. He is well known because he successfully introduced carbolic acid to sterilize surgical instruments and to clean wounds, which led to a reduction in infections and made surgery safer for patients. People call him the father of modern surgery because of his great medical achievement.

(APEUni Website / App RL #429)

7. Best Managers (Incomplete)

Points: Managers usually work long hours, so they don't have time to read about other firms or broaden their perspectives. It's important to study this while in university. Ideas come from university and broad perspectives should be generic skills for managers. That's why the best managers are not necessarily the most experienced. It's not supposed to be the people who work their way up the ladder.

(APEUni Website / App RL #349)

8. Alaska Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

One of the social issues faced by the state of Alaska is the lack of mental and emotional well-being of the native Alaskans. It is very unfortunate that many of the Native Americans are living under poor conditions throughout the country. In the cases of native Alaskans, even virtually entire villages are suffering from a lack of mental and emotional well-being, which includes continuing poor physical and mental health. Alcohol abuse, domestic violence, homicides, and suicides are frequent among them, which of course, lead to families falling apart. It is tragic to see that many children are abused and not educated properly. As a matter of fact, the children themselves are abusing alcohol and other chemicals, and the rate is increasing over the time. Since parents are suffering from mental illnesses and alcohol abuse, they can't take care of their children, so many children are being taken care of by others or simply neglected. Therefore, we can conclude that Alaskan natives are losing hold of their communities, cultural identities, and most importantly, their childhoods. So you can see how serious the issue is. Plus, rather than making a living for themselves, they are depending on public services and subsidies. They have lost control of and responsibility for their economy and governing institutions.

(APEUni Website / App RL #348)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

9. City of Rome (Audio Available)

Original:

But you can see from the relatively crooked and narrow streets of the city of Rome as they look from above today, You can see that again, the city grew in a fairly ad hoc way, as I mentioned. It wasn't planned all at once. It just grew up over time, beginning in the eighth century B.C..Now this is interesting.

Because what we know about the Romans is when they were left to their own devices and they could build the city from scratch, they didn't let it grow in an ad hoc way. They, they structured it in a, in a very care-, very methodical way. That was basically based on military strategy, military planning. The Romans they couldn't have conquered the world without obviously having a masterful military enterprise. And they everywhere they went on their various campaigns, their various military campaigns. They would build, build camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid, usually square or rectangular.

(APEUni Website / App RL #347)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

10. Energy Challenge (Audio Available)

Original:

Most Americans take energy for granted. But, for many families, maintaining access to reliable and affordable energy is a persistent challenge and a significant material hardship. This is a problem referred to as energy insecurity, and it affects millions of American households each year. We have found that energy insecurity is a growing and vexing problem among low-income households, and the COVID-19 pandemic has made this problem worse. Our analysis finds that there are disparities in rates of energy insecurity across various socio-demographic groups. Black and Hispanic households, for example, are significantly more likely to experience energy insecurity and face utility disconnection than white households. So too are households with young children, individuals that require electronic medical devices, and those in dwellings with inefficient or poor conditions. Households that cannot pay for energy are unable to power electronic learning or medical devices, keep perishable, healthy food in the refrigerator, or maintain safe body temperatures. Under conditions of extreme heat or cold, people can suffer from mental and physical health consequences, including the possibility of death. Strategies for coping with uncomfortable temperatures, such as burning trash or sitting in one's car with the heat running, can lead to tragic outcomes as well. Our research underscores the importance of public policy that targets energy insecurity and its underlying causes. Weatherization assistance, incentives for residential solar power, energy bill assistance, and utility disconnection protections are all viable strategies for helping the millions of households across the country that are currently unable to pay their energy bills.

(APEUni Website / App RL #340)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

11. Bumble Bees (Audio Available)

Original:

Why the bumble bees pick some flowers over others? Researchers have known for a while that flower's color can be a signal. Color in short hand that says to a bee: hey, I get some good quality nectar here, want to stop by for a visit. But new findings show that bees also use color to get clues about a flower's temperature. And according to a study from a British research team published in the journal Nature, some like it hot. Bees use up a lot of energy just stay in warm on some days. In fact, they can't even fly if they are too cold. So if one flower is warmer than another, a bee can save some of its fuel by basking on that flower while it's doing its pollinating business. And it turns out that bumble bees consistently do choose warmer flowers over cooler ones, even when the two flowers offer up the same quantity and quality of nectar. Some plants seem to be evolutionarily adapted to be slightly warmer because the warmer ones get visited more by the chilly bees. When it comes to getting pollinated, apparently the heat is on, and that is the buzz.

(APEUni Website / App RL #336)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

12. Software (Audio Available)

Original:

The history of software is of course very very new. And the whole IT industry is really only 67 years old which is extraordinary and to be so close to the birth of a major new technology, a major new discipline is quite remarkable given where we got to in those 67 years. And the progression has been not so much a progression as a stampede because Moore's Law, the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing and storage and communications has made it feasible for information technology to move into all sorts of areas of life that were never originally envisaged. What has happened is that there has been as I said a stampede for people to pick the low-hanging fruit. And that is what's guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades and continues to do so with a number of consequences that we will explore.

(APEUni Website / App RL #326)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

13. Solar Energy (Incomplete)

Points: About solar energy with a picture of solar energy panel. Solar energy is not always available. It will be unavailable after sunset. So it is necessary to store solar energy. Finally, 'chemical fuel' is mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App RL #325)

14. Dietary Health (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of vegetables including green pepper, eggplant, chili. The lecture is about dietary health. ... from farm to table.

(APEUni Website / App RL #55)

15. Entrepreneur (Audio Available)

Original:

To be a successful entrepreneur, you should have good ideas, but the definition of a good idea varies depending on whom you ask. A great idea should have several features. Firstly, the great idea should be various and novel. Secondly, the great idea should be unique, which means no one has thought about it. Thirdly, it is essential for great ideas to be transformative and productive. All ideas are essentially a combination of other smaller ideas, but this doesn't mean they can't be unique. Merely copying doesn't make anything idiosyncratic, it's the individuality that one puts in which makes a concept stand out. Constant innovation leaves no room for stagnation and thus, adds on to the basic idea, effectively making it unique. Unique ideas are inspired by basic things, they are simply extensions of pre-existing notions. And, an idea or a concept is unique only when it transcends its predecessor and serves its purpose in a better and more precise way.

(APEUni Website / App RL #315)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

16. Online Lectures (Incomplete)

Points: A video about benefits of online lectures. Semester's first lecture is held online. Benefits: 1.

different modules bring different skills and knowledge(?); 2. take notes; 3. listen to different subjects and lectures and make a choice.

(APEUni Website / App RL #314)

17. Bilingual Parents (Audio Available)

Original:

Many parents communicate and educate their children with two languages, probably because they both know more than one language, or they come from different countries. Most of these parents think this can benefit their children's language learning. But actually kids will get confused when their parents use different languages from each other to describe the same object. If one parent sticks to one language, and the other one sticks to another language, their children will not be confused any more.

(APEUni Website / App RL #311)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

18. Glass Ceiling (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of a female surgeon in blue. A glass ceiling is a metaphor which refers to an invisible barrier typically applied to minorities to keep them from rising beyond a certain level in workplaces. Key words: women role, leadership in surgery, making decisions.

(APEUni Website / App RL #309)

19. DNA (Incomplete)

Points: Genes decide, produce and make the protein in the cells. The process from genes to proteins is complex. They are the fundamental building blocks of all organisms. DNA, as shown in the picture, is like a chain.

(APEUni Website / App RL #308)

20. A Book (Incomplete)

Points: A video with a woman having a book in her hands. The book is about how to do research, and you can read the book's name directly according to the video. The woman introduces the book to her listeners, and talks about the book's audience, likely students. She also talks about what the first and the second chapters are about, and why the book is good.

(APEUni Website / App RL #304)

21. Graphical Representation (Incomplete)

Points: In a video, a male lecturer is giving his speech on a podium. There is a PPT as the background, whose title is 'graphical representation'. 'graphical representation' and 'software' are mentioned many times.

(APEUni Website / App RL #293)

22. General-purpose Cars (Incomplete)

Points: A picture in which there is a red car with a number plate as 'VJxxx' and how many passengers it can carry is mentioned. The topic is about the changes brought to people's lives by general-purpose cars. People can drive and go everywhere more comfortably. ... go to Scotland. It changed the way we live and the way we educate because we can go to school by car. ... improve individual mobility ... be more wealthy.

(APEUni Website / App RL #291)

23. Street Stalls (Incomplete)

Points: A picture. Many people are running stalls in a market. There are three rows of stalls and each row has a vacant stall.

(APEUni Website / App RL #290)

24. Procedural Fairness (Incomplete)

Points: A light orange PPT with the title 'Kumar Case' and some words like 'justice', 'procedural fairness', 'conclusion'. A dialogue between a male and a female. Male: What's your concern on the legislative system? Some terminologies like justice, independency, procedural fairness are mentioned. Female: It's procedural fairness, which enables this party to see the other's evidence, provides information/ opportunity to question the other side. But substantive fairness is affected by procedural fairness.

(APEUni Website / App RL #286)

25. Child Birth Rate (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The western countries women are becoming more and more reluctant to give birth to babies. However, the male's status in society remains as strong as it ever has in recent years. The birth rates increased during 20's century but it starts to decrease over these last two decades. In the year 2000, as an example, the birth rate remained at around 1%. There are even some negative birth rates in other countries. Birth rates dropped to its lowest point that has never been seen in the society. It also has impacts on male in the society especially young man, and it might have some connection with unemployment rates as well.

(APEUni Website / App RL #130)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

26. King (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

At the top, you would have a king. Now the king would rule over a kingdom. Now, this is not so easy to govern especially during the Middle Ages. And the king might owe many people, things especially people who help the king come to power, helped him dispose the previous king or to conquer this land. And so in exchange for that and to help govern, he might grant land or feasts to other people. And the key currency in the Middle Ages under the feudal system is land. And land in exchange for loyalty and service. So this whole thing is a kingdom. Now right over here, this is a Duchy. And a Duchy will be controlled by a Duke. I guess I didn't call it duckie because that just doesn't sound as serious. So the king might grant a Duchy, a Duchy to a Duke and in exchange, the Duke would provide loyalty pledged their fealty. If the kingdom is threatened, the Duke will fight alongside. The King would provide their own troops if the king wants to go conquer other territories, same thing, and also provide the king with taxes which might be in the form of coinage depending on what time and region we are in the Middle Ages or it might be in the form of a percentage of the agricultural production from this Duchy.

(APEUni Website / App RL #281)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

27. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

I've been thinking a lot about the world recently and how it's changed over the last 20, 30, 40 years.

Twenty or thirty years ago, if a chicken caught a cold and sneezed and died in a remote village in East Asia, it would have been a tragedy for the chicken and its closest relatives, but I don't think there was much possibility of us fearing a global pandemic and the deaths of millions. Twenty or thirty years ago, if a bank in North America lent too much money to some people who couldn't afford to pay it back and the bank went bust, that was bad for the lender and bad for the borrower, but we didn't imagine it would bring the global economic system to its knees for nearly a decade. This is globalization. This is the miracle that has enabled us to transship our bodies and our minds and our words and our pictures and our ideas and our teaching and our learning around the planet ever faster and ever cheaper. It's brought a lot of bad stuff, like the stuff that I just described, but it's also brought a lot of good stuff. A lot of us are not aware of the extraordinary successes of the Millennium Development Goals, several of which have achieved their targets long before the due date. That proves that this species of humanity is capable of achieving extraordinary progress if it really acts together and it really tries hard.

(APEUni Website / App RL #276)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

28. Performance of Genders (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

You can see that the two charts, each give quite a different picture of the performance of boys and girls in the two key subjects of Math and English. It shows that in English, girls consistently outperform boys over a period of 6 years, achieving scores about 10% above their male peers. There is quite a different picture when we look at the Math results with no real difference between genders in the results. What is the explanation for these key differences? To answer this question, researchers look at biological and cognitive factors, and a range of social factors. The interaction between these different components in early childhood development are seen as maintained and reinforced in the school context. And this leads to distinct gender patterns of behavior and skills with direct consequences for school performance and achievement. The ultimate uses of this evidence (are) to show that biological factors, such as patterns of cognitive developments are closely linked to social factor, such as learned gender categories. This cognitive skills are learned both pre-school and subsequently at school, supported by the responses of teachers, creating a reinforcement of patterns.

(APEUni Website / App RL #273)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

29. Knee Cracking (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The sound of a cracking knee isn't particularly pleasant. But it gets worse when you listen up close. Knee-cracking recording "It does for most people. But for me, it actually just makes me excited." Omer Inan, an electrical engineer at Georgia Tech. "I actually feel like there's some real information in them that can be exploited for the purposes of helping people with rehab." Inan's experience with cracking knees goes back to his days as an undergrad at Stanford, where he threw discus. "If I had a really hard workout, then the next day, of course, I'd be sore, but I'd also sometimes feel this catching or popping or creaking every now and then in my knee." A few years later, he found himself building tiny microphones at a high-end audio company. So when he got to Georgia Tech and heard the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, DARPA, wanted better tech for knee injuries, he thought: knee-cracking recording Why not strap tiny microphones to people's knees, to eavesdrop as their legs bend? "What we think it is, is the cartilage and bone rubbing against each other, the surfaces inside the knee rubbing against each other, during those movements." He and a team of physiologists and engineers built a

prototype with stretchy athletic tape and a few tiny mics and skin sensors. And preliminary tests on athletes suggest the squishy sounds the device picks up are more erratic, and more irregular, in an injured knee than in a healthy one. Which Inan says might allow patients and doctors to track healing after surgery. Details appear in the IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering. "The primary application we're targeting at first is to give people a decision aid during rehabilitation, following an acute knee injury, to help them understand when they can perform particular activities, and when they can move to different intensities of particular activities." A useful thing to take a crack at.

(APEUni Website / App RL #272)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

30. Animal Behavior (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Why should we bother studying animal behavior? Well, first and foremost, because we are interested in understanding why animals do what they do. There are lots of other reasons for studying animal behavior. Conservation biologists need to know what animals do if they're going to save them. Are those animals social or solitary? How much space do they need and how many mates do they have? Sometimes you can't predict the outcome of the research. Fernando Nottebohm started out being interested in how birds know what to sing. Yet his research eventually led to a complete overhaul of the entire field of neurobiology, a totally unanticipated yet utterly monumental effect. And this is the course textbook by John Alcock the fact that this is in its ninth edition tells you how fast an afield animal behavior is. There are lots of new developments.

(APEUni Website / App RL #271)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

31. Science and Scientist (Incomplete)

Points: The difference between science and scientist is mentioned. The interviewees' inclination towards scientists is also mentioned. A man interviewed says that he does not like science very much, and science is like furniture. Scientists can tell the story and do research about happy family. Scientists can propose questions to find what is true.

(APEUni Website / App RL #261)

32. Earth v.s. Mars (Incomplete)

Points: A PPT is given, and you can read it accordingly. This lecture compares the conditions on the earth and Mars, as well as the habitability of Mars. There are some similarities such as polar caps, atmospheres and water climate. But Mars and the earth also have lots of difference. Even the most inhabitable areas on the earth are way different from those on Mars. In preparing for the Phoenix Mission, scientists have done Antarctica trial runs. The lecture also describes different forms of water (hydrology) on the surface and underground of the earth and Mars.

(APEUni Website / App RL #246)

33. Advanced Machine (Incomplete)

Points: Human used to utilize simple machines to understand themselves and improve wellbeing. Later, engineers developed more complicated machines to expand human's life expectancy. So that we can have more time to create more advanced machines. For example, now we have ECG to study the different parts in our body and how they work, without going into the body.

(APEUni Website / App RL #242)

34. Frog Mutation (Incomplete)

Points: A pie chart saying 60% frog with normal limbs 20% with... The graph shows tree types of frogs in different region, indicating their life habits and their influence on human. The variation of frog has been existing for many years that some have more limbs while some have fewer limbs. The lecture also explains the reason for the gene mutation. Many people are worried that river those frogs live will be polluted by them and affect our health.

(APEUni Website / App RL #239)

35. European Educational Expenditure (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Today, I wanna talk about an important aspect of education which is the education expenditure of the UK, compared with other European countries. Based on a recent paper published in the economist journal, UK has only spent 1% of its total GDP on tertiary education, which was insufficient as compared with other European countries such as Finland and Denmark. For instance, the expenditure of Spain is close to the UK in some cases in 2007 and this survey conducted among 50 major cities around the country. However, Denmark and Finland spent much more than the other European countries. So, if we decide to compare the education expenditure of the UK with various developing countries, we will find mindboggling figures in this regard compared to the other countries.

(APEUni Website / App RL #79)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

36. Practice (Incomplete)

Points: A picture with a Japanese girl playing guitar or violin. Mainly about the relation between practice and performance in musical instrument playing: practice makes people professional and excellent. Even professionals take 10000 hours to reach the international level. Deliberate practice takes time and people also need to find and solve problems and mistakes during it. There is an example of studying geometry to demonstrate how important deliberate practice is. Key words include solitary practice (?)

(APEUni Website / App RL #237)

37. BSI (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

With over 40 years unrivaled experience and a worldwide reputation, BSI leads the way in testing and certification of fire safety products. Based on our dedicated labs in Hemel Hempstead, our team provides BSI kitemark and CE testing and certification for a broad range of products, including fire extinguishers, hoses, alarm panels, and heat and smoke detectors. We help clients to gain access into the European market by ensuring that products meet all the CE mark requirements. And we are familiar with the market access regulations of most countries across the world, enabling customers to enter markets globally. The BSI kitemark is categorized as a British super brand and acknowledged the world over as a symbol of trust, integrity, and quality. It provides the reassurance that vital product safety and performance requirements have been met. Our team subject each product to a rigorous set of tests along with robust production control audits designed specifically to ensure that they perform to required standards of safety and quality. We test for compatibility of fire detection and fire alarm system components to ensure that they're compatible and connectable. This service meets the growing requirement of European regulatory authorities to meet national installation guidelines. We also perform tests on individual detection components. Fire suppression products such as fire extinguishers are subjected to rigorous tests designed to ensure that they're effective, safe and capable of performing in environments and conditions in which they're stored and used. The symbols for BSI kitemark and CE

certification represent quality, safety, and trust. For specifiers, they demonstrate a commitment to best practice procurement. And for the public, they provide the reassurance that fire safety products are effective and reliable.

(APEUni Website / App RL #230)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

38. Motivation (Incomplete)

Points: About two types of motivation, Approach Motivation and Avoidance Motivation. Approach Motivation means moving to things that are positive, such as vocational plans. Avoidance Motivation is driving away things that are negative and whose purpose is to reduce anxiety. Avoidance Motivation is quite intense.

(APEUni Website / App RL #225)

39. Soot Emission (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Sometimes it's the little things that can make big things happen. Fleas and the plague, atoms and nuclear bombs. Diminutive leaders in world history. Soot is one of these little things. Soot also known as black carbon is released when you burn dung, coal, diesel fuel and wood. From Los Angeles to Mumbai, soot causes respiratory illnesses like lung cancer and asthma and contributes to one point six million premature deaths every year. Mostly among the poor. And it gets worse. Atmospheric currents carry soot thousands of miles from where it is produced, to the Himalayas and the Arctic. Black carbon being black, absorbs sunlight, so even a little soot on snow makes it melt faster. And when snow melts global sea levels rise, threatening our freshwater indigenous communities and polar bears who hunt on the Arctic ice. Climate Change has been a big thing for a while and carbon dioxide has been its main cause. Scientists estimate that soot causes twenty five percent of human-caused global warming. It's the second leading cause of Arctic warming after carbon dioxide. Let's not underestimate the impact of this tiny particle. But there's good news, reducing black carbon may be the fastest way to slow global warming. Buy time for the Arctic. Yes even more so than changing a light bulb. Since black carbon only stays in the atmosphere for a couple of weeks, reducing it will produce results immediately. Of course, reducing soot alone won't solve global warming, but solving our soot problem now will help buy time for the Arctic and allow us to deal with the bigger problem of carbon dioxide. We have the cleaner industries, cook stoves, and diesel now we have to use them. In developed nations, we've significantly reduced our black carbon, but we still have much more to do. We need to tighten our standards at home and invest in cleaner technologies in developing nations. In a world going on seven billion people, you might feel rather little yourself. But if you urge the US government and the European Union to take the lead on black carbon reduction, you can make a big difference.

(APEUni Website / App RL #223)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

40. Patent (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We're thinking about this and we're trying to say, alright well, let's file a patent on this clicker. If I were to go to the patent office and say, alright, I want a patent on a clicker, period. The patent office would just laugh. The clickers have been around for a while. Presentation clickers have been around for a while, and so there would be a 0% chance that you would actually get that. If we were to, somehow, to convince the patent office that we should be able to get a patent on a clicker, period, it would however

be incredibly valuable. Every single clicker that was made after this point would infringe and when it infringes maybe we take one or two dollars each. That would add up to be a decent amount of money. On the other end of the spectrum, let's go to the million word version. I got to the patent office and I say, I want a patent on this exact thing. And those million words describe every single radius, material, every single thing about this. And the patent office says, yeah, we've never seen that before, go ahead and take it. Almost 100% chance of getting that patent, but the value of that patent would be close to zero.

(APEUni Website / App RL #217)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

41. Presentation Skill (Incomplete)

Points: A video with a mid-aged male professor giving his lecture in a moderate speed and a clear logic. If people feel nervous and speak quickly, audience would not understand what you said. Another part is about how to overcome it. Don't give too much information, just only mention 3 points in 15 minutes.

(APEUni Website / App RL #187)

42. Innovation & Invention (Audio Available)

Original:

He says innovation equals invention. Let me just stop here. Innovation equals invention often people mistake these two things for the same thing. Innovation equals invention, they are not. Innovation is something that generates value for the world. It makes something faster, better, cheaper. It gives someone some great satisfaction. An invention is an idea, a technology, a patent. In and of itself, it does not generate value. So these two are not the same thing. And sometimes you see them interchange. And that's not correct. So innovation equals invention times commercialization. So and when we look at this equation of innovation something of value, it requires a new idea and then it requires someone or some organization that is going to commercialize that idea, and to make it a value to the world.

(APEUni Website / App RL #182)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

43. Telescope (Incomplete)

Points: A video with a lady, standing, giving her lecture. About instruments used in space observation. Via a telescope installed in higher areas, especially desert and mountainous areas, people can observe things clearer. Some instruments, such as Hubble telescope, have many functions, like transferring other planets' images back, and thus helping us understand the earth (or space?). Key words: solar energy, the length of telescope.

(APEUni Website / App RL #179)

44. Advertising Standard Authority (Incomplete)

Points: About HFSS(food high in fat, sugar and salt) An organization, ASA(Advertising Standard Authority), is introduced, and it helps consumers make healthy decisions in buying food and drinks, also helps consumers identify the food contents in the labeling, like sugar, salt.

(APEUni Website / App RL #177)

45. The Shuttle (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The shuttle was designed to be a space truck; it's a multi-purpose vehicle. We've done a tremendous

number of different things with it. It's the most versatile space vehicle that has ever been built. We've used it to launch satellites. We've used it to repair satellites in orbit and put them back into orbit. We've used it to capture satellites and bring them back to Earth for repair. We've outfitted it with the space lab built by our European partners and used it before the era of the space station to do scientific research. We used it as part of our partnership with the Russians, which is still continuing, first as part of the Mir space station, where we actually prolonged the useful life of Mir by several years through logistical supply visits with the shuttle. And now, of course, we're using it to build the new international space station, which is a huge international partnership. Sample answer: The shuttle was designed to be a space truck, which is a multi-purpose vehicle. It's the most versatile space vehicle that has ever been built. It is used to launch, repair and capture satellites. It is used before the era of the space station to do scientific research. It is part of partnership with Russians, which is continuing. Now, we're using it to build the new international space station, which is a huge international partnership.

(APEUni Website / App RL #189)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

46. Melatonin (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

I'm just going to take on where stuff left off. The hormone I want to now talk about it's called melatonin. The synthesis is in the Pineal Gland, which is very small. It is the size of a pea in your brain. Descartes called it the 'seat of soul', and it is where melatonin is made. And it has a rhythm as well. And in the sense, it is the opposite of the cortisol. It peaks at night. We call it as the darkness hormone. In every species that we studied, melatonin occurs at night. And it's hormone that prepares you for the things, that your species, does at night. So, of course, in humans we sleep, but animals, like rodents, they are awake. So, it's a hormone that is related to darkness behavior.

(APEUni Website / App RL #188)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

47. Large Hadron Collider (LHC) (Audio Available)

Original:

Protons are finally transferred to the LHC (both in a clockwise and an anticlockwise direction) where they are accelerated for 20 minutes to 6.5 TeV. Beams circulate for many hours inside the LHC beam pipes under normal operating conditions. For each collision, the physicist's goal is to count, track and characterize all the different particles. The charge of the particle, for instance, is obvious since particles with positive electric charge bend one way and those with negative charge bend the opposite way. Also the momentum of the particle can be determined. Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest particle accelerator lies in a tunnel. The LHC is a ring roughly 28km around that accelerates protons almost to the speed of light before colliding them head-on. Protons are particles found in the atomic nucleus, roughly one thousand-million-millionth of a meter in size. The LHC starts with a bottle of hydrogen gas, which is sent through an electric field to strip away the electrons, leaving just the protons. Electric and magnetic fields are the key to a particle accelerator.

(APEUni Website / App RL #184)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

48. Animal Behavior (Audio Available)

Original:

We can ask 2 fundamental questions about animal behavior they referred to as proximate and ultimate. Proximate questions are those concerned with the mechanisms that bring about behavior. Ultimate questions are those concerned with the evolution of behavior. We can divide the proximate and ultimate into 2 sub-questions. For proximate, how does behavior develop and secondly what causes the behavior. For ultimate, you can ask how did the behavior evolve and secondly what is the adaptive of significance of the behavior. What's its purpose? Together these comprise what are called Tinbergen's 4 questions about animal behavior. Niko Tinbergen was one of the founding fathers of the study of the animal behaviors. These questions represent different ways of studying animal behavior and understanding the difference between those 4 questions are fundamental to understanding behavior and indeed the whole of biology. How do we study animal behavior? Well that depends on the type of question we're hoping to answer.

(APEUni Website / App RL #181)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

49. Human Behavior (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Determinant, human behavior is affected by internal and external factors. At the end of lecture, the speaker mentioned that psychologists are interested in explaining human behavior. Determinant is influenced by two factors, the personal factors which are internal and the environmental factors which are external. The personal factors include people's belief on certain things and their individual thinking about it, while the environmental factors include temperature, air pressure and the others' thinking about them. In conclusion, one's determinants are affected by both himself and the environment.

(APEUni Website / App RL #173)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

50. Country Transformation (Incomplete)

Points: Version A: A line chart with pre-industrial period on the left and the great transformation on the right. The lecture talks about GDP, and a lot of countries' GDP didn't change for decades. With China and India as examples, some countries are in the begging and early stage of transformation. Rich and developed world all witness turning points, with extraordinary GDP growth, take-off of economy and science. Developed countries will not have further progress, but early stages of transformation will be improved markedly. There will be bottlenecks after the turning point. Version B: Rich countries have reached the turning point of development. During pre-industrial societies, the increase of income contributed to human's wellbeing. Countries such Africa and China has developed a lot recently, and the increase of income has contributed to the improvement of human wellbeing. But for rich countries, it seems that there is no correlation between economic and technological progress and contentment.

(APEUni Website / App RL #215)

51. Australia's Export (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Thanks for this opportunity to speak about Australia's engagement with Asia from the perspective of trade and in particular to say a few words about what trade is doing in this, in this space. And I'm particularly pleased to be addressing trade and investment not just of course because these two things are inextricably linked but also of course because Australia reports to Australia's first ever Minister for trade and investment. Asia's importance to Australia's economy is growing by the day. It is one of the most important factors to consider. When assessing the International conditions for national prosperity

Asian demand for our exports has helped Australia manage the global financial crisis better than most other developed economies. In fact, probably better than all other developed economies. An investment from Asia has added to the productive capacity of the economy and to overall productivity in 2013. Seven of our top ten export markets were in Asia and represented 65 percent of our total exports. Asian markets and Australia's geographic proximity are critical not just for our trade ties and our capacity to access important global supply chains, but also to the level of foreign investment in Australia. FDI has grown markedly in Australia over the past decade. In fact it has more than doubled from about two hundred ninety two billion dollars to 630 billion dollars in 2013.

(APEUni Website / App RL #216)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

52. Flower Colors (Incomplete)

Points: About the relation between flower colors and nectar qualities. Nectars, as well as temperature, have an impact on insects' choices. Some insects, such as bees, prefer to inhabit in warmer flowers, because they seek infusion of energy while collecting nectar. Given the same quality and quantity of nectar, hornets will choose warmer nectar. So, flowers evolve to have warmer colors to attract insects.

(APEUni Website / App RL #214)

53. America's Economic Size (Incomplete)

Points: In terms of the size of economy, the US economy is more than the total amount of China, Japan UK and Germany. In terms of the industrial output, US output is \$2.8 trillion, but it only equals to the sum of China and Japan.

(APEUni Website / App RL #205)

54. Teaching (Incomplete)

Points: About how teachers should cope with the educational revolution. Traditionally, teachers use desks, chairs, paper and pencil to teach children handwriting and reading from paper. With the technological development, the way of teaching has been radically changed. Teachers are using new technology in classrooms. Education in the future will be focusing on developing children's critical thinking skills.

(APEUni Website / App RL #201)

55. Beautiful Melbourne (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of Flinders Station, and a female speaker speaking fast. Melbourne is a beauty city, but can be better. Industrialization is mentioned, which has changed people's lives. People used to go to only near places, but now people who don't have their own vehicles can go further because public transportation help them travel long distance. It's important to do.....Diversity contributes a lot to the market and its culture.

(APEUni Website / App RL #195)

56. Wind Power (Incomplete)

Points: In Australia wind power is just 1% of the whole; But in Denmark, wind power has a larger proportion; In other countries, hydropower has a larger proportion.

(APEUni Website / App RL #196)

57. Flipping Coin (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Flipping a coin may not be the fairest way to settle disputes. About a decade ago, statistician Persi Diaconis started to wonder if the outcome of a coin flip really is just a matter of chance. He had Harvard University engineers build him a mechanical coin flipper. Diaconis, now at Stanford University, found that if a coin is launched exactly the same way, it lands exactly the same way. The randomness in a coin toss, it appears, is introduced by sloppy humans. Each human-generated flip has a different height and speed, and is caught at a different angle, giving different outcomes. But using high speed cameras and equations, Diaconis and colleagues have now found that even though humans are largely unpredictable coin flippers, there's still a bias built in, if a coin starts out heads, it ends up heads when caught more often than it does tails. NPR's David Kestenbaum reports.

(APEUni Website / App RL #185)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

58. Pavlov Experiment (Audio Available)

Original:

During this time my goals are going to be to talk about the phenomenon that we may share impart with other animals, and our language and that is emotion. And also talk about some new technology, brain imaging, functional magnetic imaging. And we try to answer some very old questions about how does motivation and emotion work. I'm going to put you with the scenario first and some of you may be familiar with. This was developed by Pavlov over a century years ago. And in this scenario the dog presented with the sound, the dog waits, and then feeds food powder and this happened repeatedly, things starts to happen in the middle of the experiment there. Interesting things start to happen here. Pavlov's study was on the salivation of the dog, the salivation increases more time to paralyzes. But other things happened here, too. You have a dog move around here more, all kinds of things are going on here. What we trying to capture was the experiment 11m going on to describe today is what is going on in the brain to generate that state which we called it competitive state. But you can also think about state in terms of how the dogs' feeling layer, how you feeling about eating lunch today.

(APEUni Website / App RL #165)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

59. Superman (Audio Available)

Original:

Today we're going to recount heroic tales of superhuman feats of strength, when in the face of disaster, some people are said to have summoned up incredible physical power to lift a car off of an accident victim, move giant rocks, or like Big John of song, single-handedly hold up a collapsing beam to let the other miners escape. Are such stories true? There are many anecdotes supporting the idea, but we're going to take a fact-based look at whether or not it truly is possible for an adrenalin-charged person to temporarily gain massive strength. In proper terminology, such a temporary boost of physical power would be called hysterical strength. The stories are almost always in the form of one person lifting a car off of another. In each of these cases, some aspect of leverage or buoyancy probably played some role in reducing the magnitude of the feat to something more believable. And even lifting many cars by several inches still leaves most of its weight supported by the suspension springs. But our purpose today is not to "debunk" any of the specific stories. The majority of them are anecdotal, and interestingly not repeatable; in many cases, the person who summoned the superstrength later tried it again only to find that they couldn't do it. Basically, what we have is a respectably large body of anecdotal evidence that suggests that in times of crisis, danger, or fear, some people have the ability to temporarily exercise superhuman strength.

(APEUni Website / App RL #164)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

60. Invention (Audio Available)

Original:

All of my research, and, that I conducted was my 60 plus graduate students, was motivated by their need to learn, so that we can teach. Of course, in some inventions happened along the way but I've always considered the end, the result. And I always consider that this invention to be byproduct, byproducts of the learning process. The end product for me was always better understanding or when one really succeeded in unifying theory that can help us in teaching the subject. I've also looked at teaching as a vehicle to try new ideas, of new ways to doing things on an intelligent group of learners. That is as the vehicle for the teaching research results. And in my experience, this kind of teaching is the most stimulating and motivating to students. I'll also uncover many interesting research problems in the course of teaching assumption. It is this unity of research and teaching their close connection and the benefits gathered by exercising and the interplay that to me characterizes the successful professor.

(APEUni Website / App RL #163)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

61. Springtime (Audio Available)

Original:

The Earth's temperature is rising. And as it does, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier. But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring. "So temperature and light are really contributing to a double whammy of making everything earlier." Richard ffrench-Constant, an entomologist at the University of Exeter. He and his colleagues compiled 13 years of data from citizen scientists in the U.K., who tracked the first bud burst of four common trees. Turns out, light pollution—from streetlights in cities, and along roads—pushed bud burst a full week earlier. Way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can ripple through the ecosystem. "The caterpillars that feed on trees are trying to match the hatching of their eggs to the timing of bud burst. Because the caterpillars want to feed on the juiciest and least chemically protected leaves. And it's not just the caterpillars, of course, that are important. But the knock-on effect is on nesting birds, which are also trying to hatch their chicks at the same time that there's the maximum number of caterpillars." So earlier buds could ultimately affect the survival of birds, and beyond. The findings are in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. The world's becoming increasingly urbanized, and light pollution is growing—which ffrench-Constant says could trick trees into budding earlier and earlier. But smarter lighting—like LEDs that dial down certain wavelengths—could help. "Perhaps the exciting thing is, if we understand more about how light affects this bud burst, we might be able to devise smarter sort of street lighting that has less red components, and therefore less early bud burst." Thus keeping springtime an actual springtime phenomenon.

(APEUni Website / App RL #161)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

62. Immigration Control (Audio Available)

Original:

Now the economists' calculated, it's a-back-of-the-envelope calculation, that removing all immigration controls would double the size of the world economy, and even a small relaxation of immigration controls

would lead to disproportionately big gains. Now for an ethical point of view, it's hard to argue against a policy that will do so much to help people that are much poorer than ourselves. The famous Rand Study reckons that a typical immigrant who arrives in US ends up with \$20,000 a year, that's rough. It's not just the migrants themselves who gain, it's the countries they come from. Already, the migrants working for poor countries working in rich countries send home around 200 billion dollars a year, through formal channels, and about twice as that through informal channels. And that compares to the neat a hundred million dollars that Western governments give in aid. These remittances are not wasted on weapons or siphoned off into Swiss bank accounts; they go straight into the pockets of local people. They pay for food, clean water, and medicines, they help kids in school, they help start up new business. Sample answer: Removing immigration control would double the world economy. This policy will do so much to help poor people. Immigrants ends up with 20000 a year from gain and countries they come from. They send home around 200 billion dollars a year through formal channels which are twice as that through informal channels. These remittances can help local people for living straightly.

(APEUni Website / App RL #155)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

63. London Taxi Drivers (Audio Available)

Original:

But we can really thank the Great Exhibition of 1851 for giving us the world's premier taxi service, for it was going to this exhibition, and this fabulous exhibition inventions from all around the four corners of the Empire that the visitors were appalled, dismayed and vexed by their journeys to this exhibition because the cabbies of the day, and their horse-drawn carts were absolutely terrible, could not find their way to this exhibition. And, so, a great public outcry, the London Authority sets up Public Carriage Office, which is an organization that still exists. And you can take a short walk to Penton Street up the road. And this Public Carriage office took on the responsibility of licensing all major taxi drivers in London. All taxi drivers from 1851 onwards had to pass what is now known as the London knowledge, was phenomenal knowledge of London. What is the London knowledge? It's the ability to remember the 25,000 streets, have it all interconnected and all the main arterial roads in and out of London. Cabbies need to know all this plus a thousand points of specific interest cafes, bars, public offices. They need to know them all as part of their training.

(APEUni Website / App RL #154)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

64. Shy Fish (Audio Available)

Original:

But a new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy individuals actually prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid. Researchers had trios of sticklebacks with known personalities play follow the leader. The fish were placed in a tank that had some plastic plants at one end and some food hidden at the other. In some of the groups, a bold fish and a shy fish acted as leaders, while another shy fish followed. And in other groups, it was a bold fish that did the following. The researchers recorded whether the follower sallied forth more frequently with the fish that was behaviorally similar or the one that was different. What they found is that shy fish were more likely to emerge from undercover when an equally wary fellow was already out there. Bold follower fish did not seem to care which leader they followed. Of course, no matter which fish a stickleback chose to stick with, the bold fish did lead more expeditions over the course of the experiment than their more retiring friends. That's because the bold fish initiated more trips, regardless of who might be tailing them. The researchers write that "when offered a choice

of leaders, sticklebacks prefer to follow individuals whose personality matches their own, but bolder individuals may, nevertheless, be able to impose their leadership, even among shy followers, simply through greater effort.”

(APEUni Website / App RL #153)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

65. Music and Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

So what do we mean by well-being? Health, happiness, a sense of achievement and contentment, a state of mind and body where people can thrive. Well-being is not something that is purely limited to people who are facing extraordinary challenges in their lifestyle, health or personal circumstances, everybody here has a level of well-being. Music so often forms an intuitive part of our well-being management, music to pick us up, music to calm us down, music to heal our sorrows. Our aim through research is to move from this level of intuitive application of music through to informed use in our communities to take the next step in the understanding of the power of music in human life. Music already works for us on so many levels whether it's soothing and teaching our infants bringing people and communities together adding spirit to our work and personal endeavors, but there is no reason to stop here.

(APEUni Website / App RL #152)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

66. Sugar (Audio Available)

Original:

There's sugar in a lot of foods where you don't expect it. Of course there's lots of sugar in donuts of ice cream, or pastries, or other things that are sweet; candy of course, but there are other places where you see it and you don't necessarily expect it. So as an example: peanut butter. Here's a list of ingredients from Skippy Peanut Butter and you see that sugar is the second most common ingredient. So that you may know from the reading food labels that these ingredients in any food labels that are listed in order of how much there is in the food itself, so sugar comes right after peanuts. Here's another example, Beef stew, you wouldn't necessarily expected to find sugar in beef stew but it's there. Now it's down the list of ingredients, it's actually toward the end, but if you look at the marketing of this and food at the can, it says, there's fresh potatoes and carrots, but actually there's more sugar in this than there is carrots. And so you wouldn't eat something like beef stew and expect to find this to be the case.

(APEUni Website / App RL #148)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

67. London Fog (Audio Available)

Original:

Turner, not surprisingly, painted one of the earliest pictures of London's fog, in the 1835 painting the Thames above Waterloo Bridge. Turner is a trueborn Londoner, is advertising his familiarity with London's air problem by putting smoke, an atmospheric pollution at its center. And as you can see, in here, the bridge is the central elements, which is a theme that's later taken up by Monet. And it's partly obscured by the steam and smoke which rises from both sides of the river. Here, we see a shot-tower. I think you can just about to see, which was constructed in 1826. Do you know what shot-towers are? They produce shot for guns, ammunition. And they were very smoky, one of the more smoking industries. But it's barely visible, as you can see, as are the various industries on the Lambeth side of the river.

There's, on this side, there's a steamship about to dock or preparing to leave. It's black smoke thrusting up to join the kind of swirling arc of smoke there. William Rodner sees this painting as a potent essay on the energy and complexity of modern polluted organism. Smoke, I think, here represents for a flourishing economy, which brings employment and food on tables but also the dirt and pollution associated with the fumes all seems to be tainted by sulfurous yellow.

(APEUni Website / App RL #147)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

68. Early Robot (Audio Available)

Original:

This is a kind of object that you're probably all familiar with when you had the term robot, but I'm gonna show you the very, very first robots. These were the very first robots. They were characters in a play in the 1920s called Rossum's Universal Robots and they, the play was written by Czech writer called Karel Capek. And basically, these robots, you know, people tend to think of robots as kind of cute cuddly toys or, you know, Hollywood depictions kind of devoid of politics. But the first robots were actually created and imagined in a time of absolute political turmoil. You just had the First World War, you know, it finished had a devastating impact across Europe and so people will kind and people are kind of reflecting on what does it mean to be human, what makes us human, those kinds of question. And this kind of context is what inspired Capek to kind of write this play. And interestingly, these robots being human, they are actually in the play assembled on a production line, a bit like the Ford manufacturing production line. So even though they are human, they are assembled and these robots are designed to labor, and that is their primary purpose in society.

(APEUni Website / App RL #124)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

69. Climate Change (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Climate change, some adverse effects of climate changes to agricultural productions. Some lands are unsuitable for growing crops. There will be millions of people facing hunger in Africa in the future. Climate change will result in less production and less food. It is difficult for developing countries to deal with climate change due to their financial status and other issues. There are many people living in hunger especially in Africa. The climate change has devastating effects on world economy. The tropical areas on earth are dry and hot, and are originally not suitable for food production. The change of the climate leads to extreme weather conditions such as flood and hurricane, which exacerbates the food production. As a result, it leads to a continuous decline in food supply annually around 10–17%. And this trend is perceived to be continue in the future by 2070. The regions suffering the most will be some African countries.

(APEUni Website / App RL #141)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

70. Night Sky Darkness (Audio Available)

Original:

Our friends at the Highlands Museum and Discovery Center in Ashland, Kentucky, asked a very good question. Why is it dark in space? That question is not as simple as it may sound. You might think that space appears dark at night because that is when our side of Earth faces away from the Sun as our

planet rotates on its axis every 24 hours. But what about all those other far away suns that appear as stars in the night sky? Our own Milky Way galaxy contains over 200 billion stars, and the entire universe probably contains over 100 billion galaxies. You might suppose that that many stars would light up the night like daytime! Until the 20th century, astronomers didn't think it was even possible to count all the stars in the universe. They thought the universe went on forever. In other words, they thought the universe was infinite. Besides being very hard to imagine, the trouble with an infinite universe is that no matter where you look in the night sky, you should see a star. Stars should overlap each other in the sky like tree trunks in the middle of a very thick forest. But, if this were the case, the sky would be blazing with light. This problem greatly troubled these astronomers and became known as "Olbers' Paradox." A paradox is a statement that seems to disagree with itself. To try to explain the paradox, some 19th century scientists thought that dust clouds between the stars must be absorbing a lot of the starlight so it wouldn't shine through to us. But later scientists realized that the dust itself would absorb so much energy from the starlight that eventually it would glow as hot and bright as the stars themselves. Astronomers now realize that the universe is not infinite. A finite universe—that is, a universe of limited size—even one with trillions and trillions of stars, just wouldn't have enough stars to light up all of space. Although the idea of a finite universe explains why Earth's sky is dark at night, other causes work to make it even darker.

(APEUni Website / App RL #139)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

71. Marshmallow Test (Audio Available)

Original:

Let's take a look at this video of these little kids they were offered the option of having one marshmallow immediately now or two marshmallows 15 minutes later and you've got some very cute video tape of this experiment. So let's take a look okay, what we found is a very simple and direct way of measuring a competence that seems to make an important life difference a researcher tells these preschoolers that she's going to leave the room if they wait for her to come back without eating the marshmallows. They'll get two marshmallows or they can ring the bell and she'll come back right away but then they only get one marshmallow. I would baby though you won't ring the bell. okay, looking at children over time. Dr. Michelle has found that being able to wait longer at four has some pretty powerful implications and what are those powerful implications is that that later in life. They're more discipline and have more self-control is that pretty much it. Well, they are more likely to achieve their life goals. They have better relationships. They did better on their SI is crazy all because they waited 15 minutes for don't wash me, and I think it is crazy. I probably would have eaten all three but yeah me too. But um you know actually yes, the ability to be able to pursue your goals in this case it was stabbed two marshmallows versus one and not going automatic and just grabbed the marshmallow is a very important skill, but I think a main point in mind in the making is that these skills can be caught, taught if you're 14 or 40 or or four it's not ever too late and any child can learn the many adult can teach them and it's never too late.

(APEUni Website / App RL #123)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

72. Music available on the radio (Audio Available)

Original:

These days we take for granted the wide variety of music available on the radio. But, this wasn't always the case. In the early days of radio, stations were capable of broadcasting only a narrow range of

sounds, which was all right for the human voice but music didn't sound very good. There was also a great deal of crackling and other static noises that further interfered with the quality of the sound. A man named Edwin Armstrong, who was a music lover, set out to change this. He invented FM radio, a technology that allowed stations to send a broad range of frequencies that greatly improved the quality of the music. Now, you'd think that this would have made him a millionaire; it didn't. Radio stations at that time had invested enormous amounts of money in the old technology. So the last thing they wanted was to invest millions more in the new technology. Nor did they want to have to compete with other radio stations that had a superior sound and could put them out of business. So they pressured the Federal Communications Commission, the department of the United States government that regulates radio stations, to put restrictive regulations on FM radio. The result was that its use was limited to a very small area around New England. Of course as we all know, Edwin Armstrong's FM technology eventually prevailed and was adopted by thousands of stations around the world. But this took years of court battles and he never saw how it came to affect the lives of almost everyone.

(APEUni Website / App RL #99)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

73. Television (Audio Available)

Original:

Television—the most pervasive and persuasive of modern technologies, marked by rapid change and growth—is moving into a new era, an era of extraordinary sophistication and versatility, which promises to reshape our lives and our world. It is an electronic revolution of sorts, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies. The word "television", derived⁴ from its Greek (tele: distant) and Latin (visio: sight) roots, can literally⁵ be interpreted as sight from a distance. Very simply put, it works in this way: through a sophisticated system of electronics, television provides the capability⁶ of converting an image (focused on a special photoconductive plate within a camera) into electronic impulses, which can be sent through a wire or cable. These impulses, when fed into a receiver (television set), can then be electronically reconstituted into that same image. Television is more than just an electronic system, however. It is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings. The field of television can be divided into two categories determined by its means of transmission. First, there is broadcast television, which reaches the masses through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals. Second, there is nonbroadcast television, which provides for the needs of individuals or specific interest groups through controlled transmission techniques. Traditionally, television has been a medium of the masses. We are most familiar with broadcast television because it has been with us for about thirty–seven years in a form similar to what exists today. During those years, it has been controlled, for the most part, by the broadcast networks, ABC, NBC, and CBS, who have been the major purveyors of news, information, and entertainment. These giants of broadcasting have actually shaped not only television but our perception of it as well. We have come to look upon the picture tube as a source of entertainment, placing our role in this dynamic medium as the passive viewer.

(APEUni Website / App RL #82)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

74. Brain (Audio Available)

Original:

The brain is basically built from the bottom up first the brain builds basic circuits that are responsible for basic skills, and then more complex circuits are built on top of those basic circuits as we develop more

complex skills. Biologically, the brain is prepared to be shaped by experience. It's expecting the experiences that a young child has to literally influence the formation of its circuitry it's built into our biology. The interaction between genetics and experience that shapes brain architecture is embedded in a reciprocal relationship, the relationships that children have with the adults in their lives. And by that we mean what we refer to as the serve-and-return nature of children's interaction with their adults development. And the impact of experience on development is not a one-way street. It's a back-and-forth interaction. The brain is a highly integrated organ which has multiple sections that specialize in different kind of processes, so we have parts of the brain that are involved more in cognitive function and other parts that are involved in processing of emotion and parts involved in seeing and hearing. So if a child is emotionally kind of...well...put together and socially competent, that will affect more positive and productive learning. And if a child is preoccupied with fears or anxiety or is dealing with considerable stress no matter how intellectually gifted that child might be, his or her learning is going to be impaired by that kind of emotional interference.

(APEUni Website / App RL #66)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

75. Wind Turbine (Audio Available)

Original:

Wind turbine is a device that will convert wind into mechanical movement, which we can use to power water pump or electricity generator. Now the power that the turbine creates is obviously depended on the wind speed, it also depended obviously on the number of sails, the area of the sails and the angle of the sails makes to the wind. So you can imagine if the turbine blades flat onto the wind, the wind's going to just bend it, if there is slight angle when the wind hits it, it's going to turn the blades. We can use that for powering things. Now, we're going to have a go, making some of the very, very simple paper windmills, a sort of things that you can make from the bits and pieces lying around home, and use that to drive very small generator to power electronic devices.

(APEUni Website / App RL #64)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

76. Infinite Monkey Theorem (Audio Available)

Original:

This illustration often used is the one that the monkeys and the typewriters. Ok, we have a monkey sitting at a typewriter and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life, don't worry about it, yes, it's strange, yes, it's wonderful, but leave enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare so what's the problem. So, there's no problem. There's no issue, right? You just leave it long enough and you'll find. And one key striker seconds, the monkey might well eventually get to you the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600 million years. So, what I decided to do is to run the numbers. I, instead of saying typing the complete work of Shakespeare, I just run the numbers for how long would it take a monkey typing one key striker a second. To type "to be or not to be that is the question". Right? On average how long is it gonna take my monkey friend one keystroke a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years, which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have emerge within and when I run the numbers" to be or not to be is the question' takes 12.6 trillion trillion years to type just that phrase and a DNA string has got as much as information the encyclopedia Britannica. Are we saying that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected

within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredibly unlikely that it would have that it tilts me in favour of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.

(APEUni Website / App RL #62)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

77. Trade-off Triangle (Audio Available)

Original:

Well, it's about whether you can achieve a win-win solution, whether you can achieve economic growth which brings wealth in order to cut poverty without damaging the biodiversity. And the argument is that if you want to protect biodiversity, you have to focus on that as a goal; but if you do that, you have... you run the risk of hurting the poor and you also run the risk of inconveniencing and reducing the economic growth. We use the developed and industrialized countries to see this argument, this axis argued about with, let us say, a government wishing to start drilling for oil in place X which is full of wildlife, and wildlife conservation society is urging them not to on the grounds that it's a wilderness refuge. We use to that debate. What I'm saying is that in the developing world there's a third axis and it's a complex one.

(APEUni Website / App RL #60)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

78. Historic Library (Audio Available)

Original:

Indeed, the library. We've all been to a historic library. We've all enjoyed the smell of a historic library. But what is it? And what does it mean? When we've recently, when at UCL Center for Sustainable Heritage, we've recently been asked to assess the environment at another historical library at Saint Paul's Cathedral, the Wren library, an incredible place. And it has a such an intensive smell of old books, and we were also asked for the first time really I was actually taken aback by the brief, we were asked what you do please preserve the smell. It is so important to our audience. It is so important how people perceive the library. So, that is, that was quite an important message in our research. And indeed the smell is an important way of how we communicate with the environment. This piece of research was done by an advertising company because advertisers are so interested in how we, how we interact with each other and the environment. And we see that the majority of people use sight obviously to interact with the environment, but on the second place, we see the smell is also very, very important.

(APEUni Website / App RL #58)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

79. (Audio Available)

Original:

There are four fundamental forces at work in the universe. Some of them are very familiar from everyday life, some of them are not, so we all know about gravity, that's one of the four forces, it's what keeps us ankles to the surface of the earth, keeps the Earth in orbit around the Sun. There is another force that we're very familiar with, which is the electromagnetic force, that is the force that is responsible for the electricity, electric currents for light, for the sun's light, that's electromagnetic radiation coming from the Sun to the Earth. There are two other forces though, that are somewhat less familiar, they are the nuclear forces. They are forces that are at work within the nuclear atoms. One of those forces is called

the strong nuclear force, that really is the force that binds protons to protons, binds the neutrons inside of the protons and neutrons keeping them from flying out. The other nuclear force is called the weak nuclear force. And that's a force that predominantly we know of because it's responsible for radio activity, radioactive decay. So those four forces, strong nuclear force, weak nuclear force, electromagnetic force and gravitational force, those are the forces that work in the universe.

(APEUni Website / App RL #12)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

80. Guiding Principles (Audio Available)

Original:

From reading philosophy, I came up with three principles as the guiding principles for a just city, of the principles of equity, democracy and diversity. Of these were derived from the works of a number of philosophers, most preeminently I supposed on Ross. My choice of word equity rather than equality is in fact based on Ross's argument that a policy ought to distribute benefits to people where the worst off become better off. So the worst off don't have to become equal to everybody else but no policy should in fact make those who are most disadvantaged more disadvantaged. And it means that we have to talk about the policy at the time it's being enacted. To say, while we have to make our city more competitive because sometime and by and by, the benefits will trickle down to those people who were worst off doesn't justify making them worst off as that time. We have a lot of examples on the world of people whose homes were destroyed in the name of the greater good and say eventually they will benefit. But equity means that you do not in fact take advantage of those people who are weakest.

(APEUni Website / App RL #5)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

81. Air Pollution (Audio Available)

Original:

In today's lecture I'm going to talk about changes in air pollution since the middle of the last century and what has created these changes. So, um — by the 1950s, air pollution was very visible with frequent thick black fogs known as 'smogs' in many large cities around the world. The main source of this pollution was from factories and it caused severe health problems. For example, a particularly severe smog in London in 1952 caused over four thousand deaths. Obviously something had to be done and in 1956 a Clean Air Act was introduced in Britain. This addressed the pollution from factories and the smogs soon disappeared. However, as you know, these days air pollution is still a big issue. The main difference between now and the 1950s is that you can't see it — it's invisible. Also, the main source of pollution now is from cars and lorries, and although these don't produce visible signs, this air pollution is still a significant risk to health. And one of the key factors in the rise of this type of pollution is that we have all become much more vehicle-dependent. There are far more cars and lorries, trains and planes than in the 1950s and this is now the main source of air pollution around the world.

(APEUni Website / App RL #4)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

Answer Short Question

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App to listen](#).

1. What is a polygon of eight angles and eight sides called?

Answer: Octagon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1519) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

2. What do you call a short period of break between the parts of a concert or a play?

Answer: Intermission (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1518) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

3. How often is a quarterly journal published?

Answer: Every three months (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1517) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

4. If you do something everyday, you do daily what?

Answer: Routine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1516) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

5. Where do we try on a piece of clothing in a cloths shop?

Answer: Fitting room / changing room (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1515) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

6. What happens to water when the temperature falls to zero degree?

Answer: Freeze (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1514) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

7. How many years are there in a half of a decade?

Answer: Five (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1513) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

8. Does mathematics or linguistics cover the study of the relations between numbers?

Answer: Mathematics (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1512) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

9. What do we call a movie played in the afternoon?

Answer: Matinee (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1511) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

10. What percentage is one fifth equal to?

Answer: Twenty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1510) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

11. What is a small handheld light that usually gets its power from batteries?

Answer: Flashlight / torch (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1509) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

12. What do we call a statement made by somebody who knows it is not true?

Answer: Lie (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1508) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

13. What is the part of the leg below the thigh?

Answer: Shank / calf (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1507) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

14. What is the largest lake in the world?

Answer: Caspian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1506) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

15. What can we call the science or practice of drawing maps?

Answer: Cartography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1505) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

16. What do we call a person who accesses others' computer systems without permission?

Answer: Hacker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #293) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

17. What is the ripening agent or chemical substance to ripen fruits?

Answer: Ethylene (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1504) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

18. What do we call a word or a group of words with a particular meaning such as 'the other day'?

Answer: Expression / phrase (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1503) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

19. What do we call the industry which involves designing, building and flying of aircrafts?

Answer: Aviation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1502) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

20. What do we call a woman who is getting married?

Answer: Bride (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1501) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

21. What do we call a scientific test that is done to discover or prove something?

Answer: Experiment (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1499) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

22. How many continents are there in the world?

Answer: Seven (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1496) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

23. What do we call an expert in a field?

Answer: Specialist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1495) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

24. What do we call a pleasant song used for causing children to sleep?

Answer: Lullaby (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1494) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

25. What do we call a person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary?

Answer: Anarchist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1493) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

26. What do we call a person who tells lies?

Answer: Liar (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1486) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

27. What do we call the salary regularly received by a retiree?

Answer: Pension (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1485) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

28. What does the 'C' in 'CEO' stand for?

Answer: Chief (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1484) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

29. Where do we see aquatic animals?

Answer: Aquarium / water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1483) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

30. What do you call the process of borrowing a sum of money from a bank?

Answer: Loan (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1482) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

31. What do we call the preliminary version of a document before it is finalized?

Answer: Draft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1481) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

32. What do we call a person who advocates females' rights?

Answer: Feminist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1480) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

33. What do we call the state of sharing the same opinion?

Answer: Agreement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1479) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

34. What do you call the medicine that is used against headache?

Answer: Pain killer / painkiller (APEUni Website / App ASQ #363) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

35. What do we call the period between childhood and adulthood?

Answer: Adolescence / puberty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #144) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

36. What word can we use to replace the word 'answer'?

Answer: Reply / response (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1476) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

37. What do we call a kitchen tool with a rough surface on which we rub food into small pieces?

Answer: Grater (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1475) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

38. What do we call the female's partner in a marital relation?

Answer: Husband (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1465) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

39. What do we call a plan made by bad people to do a bad action?

Answer: Conspiracy / plot / scheme (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1464) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

40. What do we call a person looking for a job?

Answer: Job hunter / job seeker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1462) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

41. What is the upper part of a leg?

Answer: Thigh (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1461) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

42. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1460) **(Incomplete)**

43. What do we call the bags that contain possessions and people take with when traveling?

Answer: Luggage / baggage / suitcase (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1459) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

44. What do you call the brother of your father or mother?

Answer: Uncle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1458) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

45. What do we call a large container used for storing oil?

Answer: Drum / barrel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1457) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

46. What do we call the different forms of money that a country uses?

Answer: Currency / Currencies (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1451) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

47. What do we call a person who writes biographies of others?

Answer: Biographer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1450) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

48. What do we call the mark left on the muddy ground when a person has walked by?

Answer: Footprint / footmark (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1424) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

49. What do we call a shape of six sides?

Answer: Hexagon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1379) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

50. What do we call a diagram in which an object would appear to viewers if it were cut from top to bottom?

Answer: Section (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1377) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

51. What do we use to rest our heads on in bed?

Answer: Pillow (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1366) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

52. What is the top surface inside the room?

Answer: Ceiling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1359) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

53. Where do marine animals live?

Answer: Sea / ocean (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1332) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

54. What do you call your cousin's father?

Answer: Uncle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1331) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

55. What do we call the activity of taking out weeds from the ground?

Answer: Weeding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1328) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

56. What do we call the process of launching a rocket?

Answer: Lift-off / liftoff (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1291) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

57. What makes a refrigerator or any other electrical device work?

Answer: Electricity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1290) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

58. What do we call drawings or writing on a wall, especially in a public place?

Answer: Graffiti (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1257) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

59. What do we call the place where pedestrians can cross a street?

Answer: Crosswalk / pedestrian crossing / zebra crossing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1256) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

60. What do we cover our necks with in the winter?

Answer: Scarf / scarves (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1255) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

61. What do people cover their heads with?

Answer: Hat / cap (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1254) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

62. What is the opposite of 'damp'?

Answer: Dry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1253) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

63. When you want to include a picture or other file into an email, what will you do?

Answer: Attach (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1252) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

64. What do we call the largest land animal living in Africa or India?

Answer: Elephant (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1250) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

65. Which one of the following is not a mythological animal, unicorn, giraffe, dragon or mermaid?

Answer: Giraffe (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1248) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

66. What is the connecting part between two bones?

Answer: Joint (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1247) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

67. What substance would farmers spread into the soil in order to make plants grow more successfully?

Answer: Fertilizer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1246) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

68. What do we call the lenses which people use instead of glasses?

Answer: Contact lenses (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1193) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

69. What do we call the people who move from one country to another country, usually for work or a better life?

Answer: Migrants (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1192) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

70. What is a person called whose job is to write news for newspapers?

Answer: Journalist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1191) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

71. If someone tells you the truth, what is the opposite?

Answer: Falsity / falseness / untruth (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1189) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

72. What is another way to say the arrangement of musical notes in a tune?

Answer: Melody (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1188) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

73. How do we describe the food that is not cooked?

Answer: Raw / uncooked (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1143) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

74. What is the scientific study of rocks?

Answer: Geology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1126) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

75. What do we call the form of substance between gas and solid?

Answer: Liquid (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1125) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

76. What do we call the one hundredth anniversary of an event?

Answer: Centenary / centennial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1102) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

77. What do we call the line between a sunset and the sea?

Answer: Sea-sky-line / horizon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #90) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

78. What is the round, yellow part in the middle of an egg?

Answer: yolk (APEUni Website / App ASQ #989) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

79. Which part of our body is related to the word "optical"?

Answer: Eye (APEUni Website / App ASQ #988) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

80. What day comes after Monday?

Answer: Tuesday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #987) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

81. When we say someone is doing the B.A. in history or literature in the university, what does B.A. stand for?

Answer: Bachelor of arts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #986) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

82. What is the final step of a bakery?

Answer: Icing / topping (APEUni Website / App ASQ #985) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

83. What do we call a place where people live permanently?

Answer: Permanent address / home / domicile (APEUni Website / App ASQ #983) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

84. What is the opposite of 'guilty'?

Answer: Innocent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #981) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

85. What is the barrier that can prevent floods from damaging our home?

Answer: Dam (APEUni Website / App ASQ #979) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

86. What is the antonym of 'entrance'?

Answer: Exit (APEUni Website / App ASQ #978) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

87. What includes everything in the world such as stars and planets?

Answer: Universe / cosmos (APEUni Website / App ASQ #977) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

88. What do you press at the door when you arrive at someone's home?

Answer: Door bell / doorbell (APEUni Website / App ASQ #975) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

89. What does the word 'T V' stand for?

Answer: Television (APEUni Website / App ASQ #974) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

90. What do we call a room just below the roof of a house, often used for storing things?

Answer: Attic / loft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #973) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

91. If a student fails to show up in a class because of illness, how do we describe it?

Answer: Absent / absence (APEUni Website / App ASQ #971) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

92. How many sides is a peninsula surrounded by water from?

Answer: Three (APEUni Website / App ASQ #968) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

93. When a runner runs, what is this state of breathing?

Answer: Gasp (APEUni Website / App ASQ #967) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

94. What material is normally used to make windows and light bulbs?

Answer: Glass (APEUni Website / App ASQ #965) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

95. Who serves and helps passengers in a plane?

Answer: Flight attendant / cabin crew / air hostess / steward / stewardess (APEUni Website / App ASQ #964) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

96. What is the name of rugby sportswear?

Answer: Rugby jersey (APEUni Website / App ASQ #963) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

97. What is the literature that withstands centuries?

Answer: Classic literature (APEUni Website / App ASQ #962) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

98. What do we call the device with two or more blades turning quickly to cause a ship or an airplane to move?

Answer: Propeller (APEUni Website / App ASQ #958) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

99. Who flies an airplane?

Answer: Pilot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #957) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

100. What do we call a person who lives permanently?

Answer: Immortal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #955) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

101. What do we call a person who leaves college before finishing the studies?

Answer: Dropout (APEUni Website / App ASQ #952) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

102. What do we call the money an employer pay an employee because of the damage caused at work?

Answer: Compensation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #951) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

103. What do we call a group of sheep or birds?

Answer: Flock (APEUni Website / App ASQ #950) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

104. What do we call a political institution or body that is responsible for a country?

Answer: Government (APEUni Website / App ASQ #949) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

105. What is 'BA' for, such as history and literature?

Answer: Bachelor of arts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #948) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

106. What do we call the opposite of destiny?

Answer: Free will (APEUni Website / App ASQ #947) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

107. What part of the day does a sunrise happen in?

Answer: Dawn (APEUni Website / App ASQ #945) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

108. What part of a room is over your head?

Answer: Ceiling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #944) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

109. What do we call a piece of artificial hair worn by a judge in some courts of law?

Answer: Hairpiece / wig (APEUni Website / App ASQ #943) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

110. What do we call all the staff of a department in a college?

Answer: Faculty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #942) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

111. What do we call a picture sent from the post office without an envelope?

Answer: Postcard (APEUni Website / App ASQ #941) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

112. Who should you go to see if you don't feel well?

Answer: Doctor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #930) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

113. What does an atlas contain?

Answer: Maps / map (APEUni Website / App ASQ #928) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

114. What do we call a short piece of writing containing the main ideas in a document?

Answer: Abstract / summary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #923) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

115. What do we call the head of a court?

Answer: Judge (APEUni Website / App ASQ #921) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

116. What do we call the opening in the face used for speaking and eating?

Answer: Mouth (APEUni Website / App ASQ #917) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

117. What is the direction of the longitude lines on the earth's surface?

Answer: Vertical (APEUni Website / App ASQ #914) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

118. What do you call a seat with legs but with nothing to support your arms or back?

Answer: Stool (APEUni Website / App ASQ #912) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

119. What do we call a horse-like animal with a single horn on the head?

Answer: Unicorn (APEUni Website / App ASQ #909) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

120. What do workers get by working overtime?

Answer: Overtime pay / overtime payment (APEUni Website / App ASQ #908) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

121. What do we call the extra working time?

Answer: Overtime (APEUni Website / App ASQ #907) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

122. What does 'MBA' stand for?

Answer: Master of Business Administration (APEUni Website / App ASQ #905) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

123. What is the room in which you keep things when you don't need them?

Answer: Storeroom (APEUni Website / App ASQ #904) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

124. What do we call a material that helps to insulate fire?

Answer: Fireproof material (APEUni Website / App ASQ #903) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

125. What do we call a set of answers to exercises or problems?

Answer: Key (APEUni Website / App ASQ #902) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

126. What is the verb that describes traveling on boat?

Answer: Cruise / voyage (APEUni Website / App ASQ #901) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

127. Who is a person who gives evidence in court?

Answer: Witness (APEUni Website / App ASQ #900) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

128. What do you call the daughter of your sister or brother?

Answer: Niece (APEUni Website / App ASQ #899) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

129. Where do passengers stand waiting for a train in the railway station?

Answer: Platform (APEUni Website / App ASQ #229) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

130. What do we call a player who is going to replace another one on the field?

Answer: substitute (APEUni Website / App ASQ #897) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

131. What are the imaginary lines that run around the earth vertically?

Answer: longitude (APEUni Website / App ASQ #895) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

132. What do we call a list of the times when classes in school happen?

Answer: curriculum table (APEUni Website / App ASQ #894) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

133. What do we call a person who takes care of children when their parents are at work?

Answer: Babysitter / nanny / childminder (APEUni Website / App ASQ #887) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

134. What do we call learning a lot of things in a short time in preparation for an exam?

Answer: cramming / cram (APEUni Website / App ASQ #886) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

135. What do we describe a person who would like to help others?

Answer: warm-hearted (APEUni Website / App ASQ #884) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

136. What do we call a bicycle with two seats and two pairs of handles?

Answer: tandem (APEUni Website / App ASQ #883) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

137. what we call it if trees are cut down in a large area?

Answer: deforestation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #880) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

138. What is the mark used to show that one or more letters have been left out?

Answer: apostrophe (APEUni Website / App ASQ #877) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

139. What is the part of each day after sunset called?

Answer: evening (APEUni Website / App ASQ #874) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

140. What is the psychology fear after an accident called?

Answer: ptsd (post-traumatic stress disorder (APEUni Website / App ASQ #870) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

141. What do we call a book listing acronyms?

Answer: abbreviation dictionary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #867) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

142. What do we call a person who pays rent to the landlord?

Answer: lessee / tenant (APEUni Website / App ASQ #866) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

143. What is a mass of ice floating in the sea?

Answer: iceberg (APEUni Website / App ASQ #865) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

144. What do you call your uncle's son?

Answer: cousin (APEUni Website / App ASQ #864) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

145. What do we call a person who is hurt in a criminal case?

Answer: victim (APEUni Website / App ASQ #863) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

146. What object do we open a window or a door by?

Answer: handle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #862) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

147. What do we call a person who does a job without being paid?

Answer: volunteer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #860) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

148. What do we call a reward paid to an employee at the end of the year?

Answer: year-end bonus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #857) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

149. What do you call the case you use to carry documents?

Answer: Briefcase / portfolio (APEUni Website / App ASQ #855) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

150. What is glass made from?

Answer: sand (APEUni Website / App ASQ #853) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

151. What do we use to get to the third floor when the elevator is broken?

Answer: stairs (APEUni Website / App ASQ #852) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

152. How many legs does a tripod have?

Answer: three (APEUni Website / App ASQ #239) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

153. What is the opposite of maximum?

Answer: minimum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #849) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

154. What does melting snow turn into?

Answer: water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #845) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

155. How do we describe a person who enjoys the company of others?

Answer: extrovert (APEUni Website / App ASQ #844) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

156. What do we call a person who fights against the government?

Answer: rebel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #842) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

157. What do we call the joint that joins the leg to the rest of the body?

Answer: hip joint (APEUni Website / App ASQ #834) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

158. What do we call someone who studies languages?

Answer: linguist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #833) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

159. In winter, what activities do people usually do on snow mountains by standing on long, thin boards?

Answer: skiing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #831) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

160. What is the storyline or the series of scenes of novels, movies, short stories or plays?

Answer: plot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #828) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

161. What is the adjective opposite to 'rural'?

Answer: urban (APEUni Website / App ASQ #827) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

162. What is the star that gives heat and light to the Earth?

Answer: sun (APEUni Website / App ASQ #826) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

163. What is the main building of a large company or an organization?

Answer: headquarters (APEUni Website / App ASQ #825) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

164. What part of a plant has petals?

Answer: flower (APEUni Website / App ASQ #822) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

165. What do we call a person who can speak several languages?

Answer: multilingual (APEUni Website / App ASQ #821) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

166. What do you call your nephew's dad?

Answer: brother (APEUni Website / App ASQ #820) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

167. We call numbers like one, three, five odd numbers, then what do we call numbers like two, four, six?

Answer: even numbers (APEUni Website / App ASQ #816) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

168. What do we call a dream that is very frightening or unpleasant?

Answer: nightmare (APEUni Website / App ASQ #814) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

169. What is the joint connecting the foot to the leg?

Answer: ankle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #813) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

170. Which button do we use to remove something from computer?

Answer: Delete / backspace (APEUni Website / App ASQ #811) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

171. What is the opposite of majority?

Answer: minority (APEUni Website / App ASQ #809) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

172. What do we call one of four equal parts of something?

Answer: quarter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #657) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

173. What do we call the action of a ball that immediately moves upwards from the ground after hitting it?

Answer: bounce / bouncing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #804) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

174. What do you call a flight that you buy for going and return?

Answer: round trip (APEUni Website / App ASQ #803) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

175. What do we call a car that needs to be charged?

Answer: electric car (APEUni Website / App ASQ #802) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

176. What do we call three children born at the same time to the same mother?

Answer: triplets (APEUni Website / App ASQ #801) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

177. What do they call it when they turn up the volume?

Answer: amplification / amplify (APEUni Website / App ASQ #799) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

178. What do they call the pieces of puzzle which players try to piece together?

Answer: Jigsaw puzzle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #798) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

179. What is the couple's formal relationship called?

Answer: marriage (APEUni Website / App ASQ #797) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

180. What do we call a long, metal stick a player uses to hit the ball in golf?

Answer: Club (APEUni Website / App ASQ #796) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

181. Where do actors rehearse before a play?

Answer: rehearsal space / rehearsal room (APEUni Website / App ASQ #794) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

182. What do we call comments in a movie given by a person unseen on the screen?

Answer: voice-over (APEUni Website / App ASQ #788) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

183. Which one of the five senses is attributed to the nose?

Answer: smell / olfactory sense (APEUni Website / App ASQ #787) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

184. How do we describe something between continents?

Answer: intercontinental (APEUni Website / App ASQ #784) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

185. Who are the drivers of the journals?

Answer: editors (APEUni Website / App ASQ #781) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

186. What do we call the selling and transporting of goods to another country?

Answer: export / exportation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #778) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

187. Where are goods stored before sale?

Answer: warehouse / inventory / stock (APEUni Website / App ASQ #777) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

188. In sport, what do we call the cloths that we wear and end above the knee?

Answer: Shorts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #776) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

189. What do we call a child who will soon be a teenager?

Answer: preteen / tween (APEUni Website / App ASQ #775) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

190. What do we call people who engrave or polish on stones and gems?

Answer: stonemason / stonemasons / lapidarist / lapidary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #774) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

191. What do we call a person who extracts minerals from the ground?

Answer: miner (APEUni Website / App ASQ #771) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

192. What is the opposite of a synonym?

Answer: antonym (APEUni Website / App ASQ #767) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

193. What do we call the passages between the rows of seats in the theater?

Answer: aisles (APEUni Website / App ASQ #764) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

194. What term do we use to describe something we cannot see through?

Answer: opaque (APEUni Website / App ASQ #250) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

195. What is the study of religion called?

Answer: theology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #760) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

196. What do people usually use to cut food?

Answer: knife (APEUni Website / App ASQ #755) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

197. What do you call a person from Netherlands?

Answer: dutch (APEUni Website / App ASQ #751) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

198. What do you call someone who buys something?

Answer: consumer / customer / shopper / buyer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #750) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

199. What do we call a period of 1000 years?

Answer: millennium (APEUni Website / App ASQ #275) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

200. What do you call a place where tennis is played?

Answer: tennis court (APEUni Website / App ASQ #749) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

201. What do you call a statue or a building that is dedicated in memory of someone?

Answer: Monument (APEUni Website / App ASQ #740) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

202. What do you call it when a person copies someone else's writing?

Answer: plagiarism (APEUni Website / App ASQ #739) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

203. What kind of food that vegetarians do not eat?

Answer: meat (APEUni Website / App ASQ #370) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

204. What do you call a natural tendency for people or animals to behave in a particular way?

Answer: instinct (APEUni Website / App ASQ #738) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

205. What organs in your body are for chewing?

Answer: teeth (APEUni Website / App ASQ #737) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

206. What is the joint between your upper arm and forearm?

Answer: Elbow (APEUni Website / App ASQ #123) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

207. In the sentence: "He has been quite upset since he went back to school." Which word uses a past tense?

Answer: went (APEUni Website / App ASQ #736) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

208. **Points:** There are three eggs, what is the location of the special egg?

Answer: on the right (there is a picture including three eggs: the left two have eggshells while the right one does not (APEUni Website / App ASQ #735) **(Incomplete)**)

209. **Points:** What is this instrument?

Answer: telescope (there is a telescope shown on the screen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #638) **(Incomplete)**)

210. What will ice become when it melts?

Answer: water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #613) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

211. What do you call a list in a book which outlines the structure of the book?

Answer: table of contents (APEUni Website / App ASQ #733) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

212. What is the heading at the top of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine?

Answer: headline (APEUni Website / App ASQ #731) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

213. What is the term used to describe a period of seven days?

Answer: week (APEUni Website / App ASQ #730) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

214. What do you call the diagram which includes X-axis and Y-axis?

Answer: coordinate system (APEUni Website / App ASQ #728) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

215. What is the section in the library where books can be read but cannot be borrowed?

Answer: reserve collection (APEUni Website / App ASQ #726) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

216. What organ on your face do you breathe with?

Answer: nose (APEUni Website / App ASQ #723) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

217. How do you describe a line that segments a circle?

Answer: chord (APEUni Website / App ASQ #722) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

218. What do humans and animals need to inhale for survival?

Answer: air / oxygen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #721) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

219. What can bring astronauts to space?

Answer: spacecraft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #720) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

220. What is the opposite direction of sunrise?

Answer: west (APEUni Website / App ASQ #719) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

221. What do we use to launch a space shuttle?

Answer: rocket / booster (APEUni Website / App ASQ #718) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

222. What do we call the treatment in which people use needles to ease others' pain?

Answer: acupuncture (APEUni Website / App ASQ #717) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

223. If a building is one thousand meters high, from where do we measure the height?

Answer: sea level (APEUni Website / App ASQ #228) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

224. If someone tells something funny to you, what is your reaction?

Answer: laugh / laughing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #716) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

225. What is the act of reusing waste materials?

Answer: recycling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #715) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

226. Which part of our body does a gastroscope look into?

Answer: stomach (APEUni Website / App ASQ #714) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

227. What do you call a person who is guilty in terms of law?

Answer: convict / criminal / offender (APEUni Website / App ASQ #710) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

228. What do you call a word formed from the first letters of other words?

Answer: acronym (APEUni Website / App ASQ #708) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

229. What do we call a machine which carries people from one floor to another in a high building?

Answer: lift / lyft / elevator (APEUni Website / App ASQ #251) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

230. What do you call the people who work on boats?

Answer: sailors / mariner (APEUni Website / App ASQ #697) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

231. What does 'subterranean' mean?

Answer: underground (APEUni Website / App ASQ #696) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

232. What is the opposite of the word 'public'?

Answer: private (APEUni Website / App ASQ #693) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

233. What do you call the persons who study religions?

Answer: theologians / theologists (APEUni Website / App ASQ #686) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

234. If an event happens annually, how often does it happen?

Answer: once a year (APEUni Website / App ASQ #685) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

235. What gas will be generated from the boiling water?

Answer: water vapor / steam (APEUni Website / App ASQ #683) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

236. What is the line where the sky meets the land?

Answer: horizon / skyline (APEUni Website / App ASQ #682) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

237. What clothing do people wear, such as students or nurses, to show that they belong to the same organizations?

Answer: uniform (APEUni Website / App ASQ #679) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

238. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

Answer: laboratory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #678) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

239. What do we call the subject that studies weather and temperature?

Answer: meteorology / climatology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #669) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

240. What are the first three letters of the English alphabet?

Answer: abc (APEUni Website / App ASQ #668) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

241. What will you hear after a flash of lightning?

Answer: thunder (APEUni Website / App ASQ #654) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

242. What do we call a baby cat?

Answer: Kitten / kitty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #645) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

243. What is the nominal form of the wide?

Answer: width (APEUni Website / App ASQ #641) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

244. Which day of the week starts with 'th'?

Answer: thursday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #84) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

245. When trains or cars need to go through a mountain, where do they enter the mountain?

Answer: tunnel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #629) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

246. What do you call a disease which spreads by contact?

Answer: contagious disease / infectious disease / contagion (APEUni Website / App ASQ #359) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

247. What is the job title for someone who makes meals in a restaurant?

Answer: chef / cook (APEUni Website / App ASQ #608) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

248. What do you call the document that tells your qualification and work experience?

Answer: cv / curriculum vitae / resume (APEUni Website / App ASQ #606) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

249. What device do you type on when you use a computer?

Answer: keyboard (APEUni Website / App ASQ #280) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

250. Where is a criminal kept as punishment?

Answer: prison / jail (APEUni Website / App ASQ #605) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

251. What do we call a person's move to a more important job or rank in a company?

Answer: promotion (APEUni Website / App ASQ #603) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

252. Which one in the four seasons has the lowest temperature?

Answer: winter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #602) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

253. What are the facilities on shore that monitor ships or communicate with them by radio signals?

Answer: Coast radio station (APEUni Website / App ASQ #598) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

254. What is the pointing device used in a presentation?

Answer: laser pointer / laser pen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #595) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

255. What does sub-Mediterranean refer to?

Answer: Climate (APEUni Website / App ASQ #592) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

256. Whose job is making and repairing wooden objects and structures?

Answer: carpenter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #587) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

257. Jack is having a presentation on Wednesday. Today is Tuesday. When will Jack have his speech, today, tomorrow or next week?

Answer: tomorrow (APEUni Website / App ASQ #580) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

258. What is the frozen type of water called?

Answer: ice (APEUni Website / App ASQ #579) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

259. Who is the Swiss greatest scientist in physics?

Answer: einstein (APEUni Website / App ASQ #423) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

260. What do we call famous people?

Answer: celebrity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #577) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

261. What is the highest position in the embassy?

Answer: ambassador (APEUni Website / App ASQ #576) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

262. What device is used to measure the height of mountains?

Answer: altimeter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #575) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

263. In the solar system, which heavenly body produces sunshine?

Answer: sun (APEUni Website / App ASQ #506) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

264. If you have a toothache, who will you go to?

Answer: dentist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #573) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

265. What thing do postgraduate students have that undergraduate students don't?

Answer: bachelor degree (APEUni Website / App ASQ #563) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

266. What do people hold overhead when it is raining?

Answer: umbrella (APEUni Website / App ASQ #562) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

267. What do we call a city in a country that is responsible to govern it?

Answer: political capital (APEUni Website / App ASQ #560) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

268. What is the process where the color becomes lighter and lighter when exposed to sunlight for a long time?

Answer: fade (APEUni Website / App ASQ #559) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

269. How do you call some one with no hair?

Answer: bald (APEUni Website / App ASQ #558) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

270. What do we call counting people who are living in a state or country?

Answer: census (APEUni Website / App ASQ #555) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

271. What is the act of jumping into the water?

Answer: diving (APEUni Website / App ASQ #553) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

272. What is a word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the same language?

Answer: synonym (APEUni Website / App ASQ #364) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

273. What do we call the pen that receive its ink from its reservoir?

Answer: fountain pen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #552) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

274. Apart from coffee and hot chocolate, what beverages also contain caffeine?

Answer: tea / coke / cocoa (APEUni Website / App ASQ #547) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

275. What is the musical instrument which has both pedals and strings?

Answer: harp / piano (APEUni Website / App ASQ #546) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

276. Where can we find the page numbers of books?

Answer: footer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #545) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

277. Which part of our bodies do we use nasal spray in?

Answer: nose / nostril (APEUni Website / App ASQ #356) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

278. What is the occupation that transfers one language to another language?

Answer: translator (APEUni Website / App ASQ #543) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

279. What do you throw underwater to keep ships staying on rivers or oceans without drifting away?

Answer: anchor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #542) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

280. How do you call the movements that the babies move by using hands and legs?

Answer: Crawling / crawl (APEUni Website / App ASQ #541) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

281. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?

Answer: multiplication (APEUni Website / App ASQ #320) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

282. What force makes humans stay on the earth?

Answer: gravity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #537) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

283. What instrument would scientists use to examine very small life forms?

Answer: microscope (APEUni Website / App ASQ #532) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

284. What is the habitat of camels?

Answer: desert (APEUni Website / App ASQ #531) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

285. How many sides are there in a pentagon?

Answer: five (APEUni Website / App ASQ #529) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

286. What do we call the person who plays musical instruments as a job?

Answer: musician (APEUni Website / App ASQ #527) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

287. Where do people go to watch plays?

Answer: theatre / theater (APEUni Website / App ASQ #526) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

288. What is the act of students to be present at school?

Answer: attendance (APEUni Website / App ASQ #524) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

289. What do we call the ship that runs underwater?

Answer: submarine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #521) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

290. What subject involves the study of the Periodic Table?

Answer: chemistry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #520) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

291. What is the name of male sheep?

Answer: ram (APEUni Website / App ASQ #271) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

292. How many years are there in a bicentennial?

Answer: two hundred (APEUni Website / App ASQ #516) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

293. Tomorrow's lecture has been cancelled. If today is Tuesday, then on which day is the lecture cancelled?

Answer: wednesday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #512) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

294. How do you call the doctor who treats sick animals?

Answer: vet / veterinarian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #508) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

295. What do we call the legal document that states how people's property should be allocated after their deaths?

Answer: testament / will (APEUni Website / App ASQ #505) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

296. What do you call the female partner in a marriage?

Answer: wife (APEUni Website / App ASQ #260) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

297. What do we call the extra performance that actors give?

Answer: encore (APEUni Website / App ASQ #383) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

298. What do you call the government where the power is concentrated in the hands of one person?

Answer: autocracy / dictatorship (APEUni Website / App ASQ #503) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

299. What shines at night in the sky and uses its own brightness?

Answer: star (APEUni Website / App ASQ #501) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

300. When you have the PRIMARY, the SECONDARY, what do you have next?

Answer: tertiary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #497) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

301. What do we call people who write songs?

Answer: Songwriter / composer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #495) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

302. What is the place you share bedroom with your classmates?

Answer: dormitory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #494) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

303. What do we call a person who repairs cars?

Answer: auto technician / mechanic (APEUni Website / App ASQ #493) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

304. What is the room that is under the ground floor?

Answer: basement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #491) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

305. What do you need to submit for completing a degree in the university?

Answer: dissertation / thesis (APEUni Website / App ASQ #234) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

306. When a person's blood alcohol level is higher than the standard range, what activity can't the person do?

Answer: driving (APEUni Website / App ASQ #490) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

307. How do we call the car that uses two types of fuels?

Answer: hybrid (APEUni Website / App ASQ #298) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

308. Where do people go for watching sports or games?

Answer: stadium (APEUni Website / App ASQ #487) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

309. What material are windows made of?

Answer: glass (APEUni Website / App ASQ #486) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

310. What are the two holes in your nose to breathe?

Answer: nostrils (APEUni Website / App ASQ #484) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

311. What's the color of the medal that a champion gets?

Answer: Golden / gold (APEUni Website / App ASQ #32) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

312. What is the music that is recorded for a movie or a film?

Answer: soundtrack (APEUni Website / App ASQ #483) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

313. What do we call the northernmost and southernmost parts of the earth?

Answer: Pole / poles (APEUni Website / App ASQ #482) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

314. How many wheels does a bicycle have?

Answer: two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #481) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

315. How do you call the two siblings born by a mother at the same time?

Answer: twins (APEUni Website / App ASQ #291) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

316. What do you call the horror of being trapped in a closed space?

Answer: claustrophobia (APEUni Website / App ASQ #478) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

317. If you want to read tragedies or comedies, what kind of book do you read?

Answer: fiction books / novels (APEUni Website / App ASQ #477) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

318. What do you use to test the body temperature?

Answer: thermometer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #474) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

319. How do we call that animals and plants preserved in the rocks?

Answer: fossil (APEUni Website / App ASQ #469) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

320. Which one is more widespread, Korean, Thai or Hindi?

Answer: hindi (APEUni Website / App ASQ #464) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

321. What clothes are used to hike mountains and are used to keep dry?

Answer: outdoor jacket (APEUni Website / App ASQ #459) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

322. How do you describe the money that citizens must contribute to the government for public use?

Answer: tax / taxes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #452) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

323. How would you describe an animal that no longer exist on the earth?

Answer: extinct (APEUni Website / App ASQ #454) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

324. What device do you use to measure your weight?

Answer: scale / weighing machine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #651) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

325. What is a painting or photo of people especially when it includes someone's face, head and shoulder?

Answer: portrait (APEUni Website / App ASQ #647) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

326. What's the verb used to describe two people sharing the same opinion?

Answer: agree / consent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #624) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

327. What is the force that happens between the relative motion when objects are rubbed against each other?

Answer: friction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #620) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

328. What is the opposite of artificial?

Answer: natural (APEUni Website / App ASQ #465) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

329. What is the hardest part of your hand?

Answer: Nails (APEUni Website / App ASQ #467) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

330. In mathematics and arithmetic, there are addition, multiplication, division. What's the other one?

Answer: subtraction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #462) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

331. Which literacy genre describes all details of a famous person's life?

Answer: Biography / autobiography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #457) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

332. What material is the tire made of?

Answer: rubber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #456) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

333. What are the people who study ancient bones or plants in rocks?

Answer: paleontologists / paleontologist / archaeologists / archaeologist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #646) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

334. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

Answer: twelve (APEUni Website / App ASQ #607) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

335. If you want to find the map of U.S., what type of book should you use?

Answer: atlas (APEUni Website / App ASQ #451) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

336. What do the following belong to: roses, daisies, tulip, etc?

Answer: flower (APEUni Website / App ASQ #446) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

337. Which color do we make by blending black and white?

Answer: grey (APEUni Website / App ASQ #441) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

338. What do we call the liquid which is in a car?

Answer: gasoline / petrol / gas / fuel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #312) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

339. Which continent do China, India, Korea and Japan locate in?

Answer: Asia (APEUni Website / App ASQ #440) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

340. Before airplanes were invented, how did people travel from America to Europe?

Answer: by ship (APEUni Website / App ASQ #438) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

341. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?

Answer: surgeon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #437) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

342. In the word 'postgraduate', what does the 'post' mean?

Answer: after (APEUni Website / App ASQ #436) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

343. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?

Answer: wood / timber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #435) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

344. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention?

Answer: patent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #434) [\(Explanation\)](#) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

345. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year?

Answer: quarterly (APEUni Website / App ASQ #289) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

346. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?

Answer: pilot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #431) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

347. What will snow become after it melts?

Answer: Water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #427) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

348. Which part of your leg can make it possible to bend?

Answer: knee (APEUni Website / App ASQ #425) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

349. Oral English is different from academic English. Which is the best term to describe academic English: tolerant or rigorous?

Answer: rigorous (APEUni Website / App ASQ #424) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

350. What is the opposite of convex?

Answer: concave (APEUni Website / App ASQ #422) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

351. What kind of forms are tragedy and comedy?

Answer: drama (APEUni Website / App ASQ #419) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

352. What do we call the first paragraph of a report?

Answer: introduction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #418) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

353. What do we call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines?

Answer: pharmacist / chemist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #415) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

354. What kind of drugs are used for killing bacteria?

Answer: antibiotics (APEUni Website / App ASQ #412) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

355. What is a thermometer used to measure?

Answer: Temperature (APEUni Website / App ASQ #406) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

356. How many hemispheres does the equator divide earth into?

Answer: Two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #404) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

357. What is the collection of pictures called?

Answer: album (APEUni Website / App ASQ #321) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

358. How many extra days in February in a leap year?

Answer: One (APEUni Website / App ASQ #282) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

359. In statistics, what is a circle divided into many parts called?

Answer: pie chart (APEUni Website / App ASQ #315) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

360. How do you call a student that has finished his first year?

Answer: sophomore (APEUni Website / App ASQ #145) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

361. Which one is quicker? Running, jogging or walking?

Answer: running (APEUni Website / App ASQ #401) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

362. What does the sun do during dawn?

Answer: sunrise (APEUni Website / App ASQ #400) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

363. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event?

Answer: the olympic games (APEUni Website / App ASQ #396) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

364. What is the feature that guitars and violins have in common?

Answer: string / strings (APEUni Website / App ASQ #393) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

365. What do we call a person who can speak two languages?

Answer: Bilingual / bilinguist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #388) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

366. What type of shape has four right corners, four lines that are equal in length?

Answer: square (APEUni Website / App ASQ #384) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

367. If a couple have a pair of children, how many children do they have?

Answer: two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #378) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

368. Which is easier to be recycled, plastic or paper?

Answer: paper (APEUni Website / App ASQ #377) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

369. What is the opposite word of "stale"?

Answer: fresh (APEUni Website / App ASQ #376) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

370. What do we call the "Times New Roman" in word?

Answer: typeface / font (APEUni Website / App ASQ #374) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

371. Which kind of mountain can erupt?

Answer: volcano / volcanos (APEUni Website / App ASQ #373) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

372. The instructions that tell you how to cook food?

Answer: recipe / recipes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #371) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

373. What is one half of 100% ?

Answer: fifty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #365) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

374. What is the opposite of positive?

Answer: negative (APEUni Website / App ASQ #362) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

375. What are the strings on shoes?

Answer: shoelace / shoelaces (APEUni Website / App ASQ #361) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

376. What is the name of the student who has not completed his course?

Answer: undergraduate student (APEUni Website / App ASQ #350) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

377. A dozen is a grouping of which number?

Answer: twelve (APEUni Website / App ASQ #349) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

378. What material is used for most of vehicles and craft?

Answer: metal / plastic / glass (APEUni Website / App ASQ #348) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

379. In the library, which books we are not allowed to bring them out with ourselves?

Answer: closed reserve book / closed reserve books (APEUni Website / App ASQ #347)
[\(Audio Available\)](#)

380. What kind of dictionary provides synonyms, antonyms and related words?

Answer: thesaurus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #344) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

381. What is the opposite to “predecessor”?

Answer: successor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #335) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

382. What is the thing you touch when you play the guitar?

Answer: strings / string (APEUni Website / App ASQ #329) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

383. Which one is past tense: has gone, went or going?

Answer: went (APEUni Website / App ASQ #327) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

384. What do we call the animals with white ivory and long trunk?

Answer: elephant / elephants (APEUni Website / App ASQ #325) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

385. Which kind of book can we find Africa maps?

Answer: atlas (APEUni Website / App ASQ #324) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

386. What does a sundial measure?

Answer: Time (APEUni Website / App ASQ #336) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

387. What is the ceremony called for marriage?

Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #318) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

388. What do we call the piece of paper that proves you have bought an item?

Answer: a receipt (APEUni Website / App ASQ #304) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

389. How many years are there in a decade?

Answer: ten years (APEUni Website / App ASQ #283) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

390. What kind of liquid do mammals feed their babies?

Answer: milk (APEUni Website / App ASQ #279) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

391. What is the economic sector that deals with farming?

Answer: agriculture (APEUni Website / App ASQ #273) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

392. Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week?

Answer: monday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #270) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

393. In a recession, does economic activity increase or slow down?

Answer: slow down (APEUni Website / App ASQ #265) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

394. In medical terms, are antibodies harmful or beneficial for patients?

Answer: beneficial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #264) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

395. What is the name of the field of study that studies the human mind and behavior?

Answer: psychology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #262) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

396. Where would you expect to find equipment like microscopes, a Bunsen burner, beaker and petri dish?

Answer: laboratory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #243) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

397. A manufacturing process releases poisonous gases. What is the most important safety measure for workers at this plant—ensuring good ventilation, or appropriate footwear?

Answer: Ensuring good ventilation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #233) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

398. What is the name of the instrument used to measure variations in temperature?

Answer: thermometer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #220) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

399. What is the joint called where your hand is connected to your arm?

Answer: wrist / wrists (APEUni Website / App ASQ #212) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

400. What is the most important document you would have to show if you would to hire a car?

Answer: driver's license / driving license (APEUni Website / App ASQ #205) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

401. What do you call a specialist who repairs leaking water pipes?

Answer: plumber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #204) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

402. What do we call a period of ten years?

Answer: decade (APEUni Website / App ASQ #203) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

403. What we call it when the moon completely blocks out the light from the sun?

Answer: a solar eclipse / an eclipse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #198) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

404. What do we call a period of 100 years?

Answer: century (APEUni Website / App ASQ #195) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

405. What is the study of stars and planet called?

Answer: astronomy / uranological / uranology / cosmology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #179) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

406. What is the job of someone that looks after your teeth and gums?

Answer: dentist / surgeon dentist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #171) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

407. What is a violent conflict between two or more countries?

Answer: war / warfare / battle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #164) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

408. What organ controls your speech, feelings, body movement and thoughts?

Answer: brain / cerebrum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #158) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

409. Who is a person that makes bread, cakes and pastries?

Answer: baker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #157) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

410. What is the red liquid that flows through a body?

Answer: blood (APEUni Website / App ASQ #153) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

411. What kind of book is written by a person about their own life?

Answer: autobiography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #152) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

412. What is someone that can not see called?

Answer: blind (APEUni Website / App ASQ #148) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

413. On what geographical location would someone be living if their country is surrounded by water on all sides?

Answer: Island (APEUni Website / App ASQ #191) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

414. What key mineral makes sea water different from fresh water?

Answer: Salt (APEUni Website / App ASQ #235) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

415. Which part at the end of book can be used for further reading?

Answer: Bibliography / index / reference (APEUni Website / App ASQ #354) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

416. What is the meeting point of sea and sky called?

Answer: Horizon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #286) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

417. Who would you consult to treat a fear of crowded places, a philosopher or a psychologist?

Answer: psychologist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #140) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

418. How many days are in a leap year?

Answer: three hundred and sixty six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #136) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

419. What special document do most people need to carry when they travel between countries?

Answer: passport (APEUni Website / App ASQ #130) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

420. A business doesn't want to make a loss – what does it want to make?

Answer: profit / profits (APEUni Website / App ASQ #107) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

421. What kind of equipment is used to protect motorbike riders' brains from injury?

Answer: helmet (APEUni Website / App ASQ #89) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

422. Which is the longest: a decade, a millennium or a century?

Answer: millennium (APEUni Website / App ASQ #77) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

423. What is the name of ceremony in which two people get married?

Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #61) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

424. Which item of cutlery has several prongs usually three?

Answer: fork (APEUni Website / App ASQ #60) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

425. Which one word is used for a brother or sister?

Answer: sibling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #55) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

426. If something such as fabric or medicine is artificially made, not natural, what do we say it is?

Answer: Synthetic / artificial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #28) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

427. What do you call a professional trained to treat illnesses?

Answer: doctor / mediciner (APEUni Website / App ASQ #27) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

428. What do you call the alphabetical list at the end of a textbook that tells you where to find specific information?

Answer: index / reference (APEUni Website / App ASQ #25) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

429. Which of these was last to be explored, the Himalayas, the moon, or Australia?

Answer: the moon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #10) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

430. What is the quickest way to travel from Hong Kong to Paris?

Answer: plane / by plane / airplane (APEUni Website / App ASQ #3) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

431. If a figure is hexagonal, how many sides does it have?

Answer: Six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #75) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

432. What are winter, spring, summer and autumn?

Answer: Seasons (APEUni Website / App ASQ #134) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

433. Would a family, a corporation or a sports team probably include the most people?

Answer: Corporation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #119) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

434. How many years does a millennium have?

Answer: One thousand (APEUni Website / App ASQ #122) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

435. If telescopes are used to locate distant objects, what instrument is employed to magnify minuscule objects?

Answer: Microscope / microscopes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #111) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

436. Would a supermarket, a cafe, or a book store probably have the widest range of products available?

Answer: A supermarket (APEUni Website / App ASQ #118) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

437. What do we call the organs in our chest that we use to breathe?

Answer: Lungs / lung (APEUni Website / App ASQ #41) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

438. What do people wear if they can't see very well?

Answer: Glasses / contact lenses / spectacles (APEUni Website / App ASQ #46) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

439. Where can people go to borrow books?

Answer: Library / bibliotheca (APEUni Website / App ASQ #52) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

440. Which sweet food is produced by bees?

Answer: Honey (APEUni Website / App ASQ #51) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

441. What is the word in geometry for a shape that has three sides?

Answer: Triangle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #53) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

B. Writing

Summarize Written Text

1. Difference in Intelligence

Original:

People differ greatly in all aspects of what is casually known as intelligence. The differences are apparent not only in school, from kindergarten to college, but also in the most ordinary circumstances: in the words people use and comprehend, in their differing abilities to read a map or follow directions, or in their capacities for remembering telephone numbers or figuring change. The variations in these specific skills are so common that they are often taken for granted. Yet what makes people so different? It would be reasonable to think that the environment is the source of differences in cognitive skills — that we are what we learn. It is clear, for example, that human beings are not born with a full vocabulary; they have to learn words. Hence, learning must be the mechanism by which differences in vocabulary arise among individuals. And differences in experience — say, in the extent to which parents model and encourage vocabulary skills or in the quality of language training provided by schools — must be responsible for individual differences in learning. Earlier in this century, psychology was in fact dominated by environmental explanations for variance in cognitive abilities. More recently, however, most psychologists have begun to embrace a more balanced view: one in which nature and nurture interact in cognitive development. During the past few decades, studies in genetics have pointed to a substantial role for heredity in molding the components of intellect, and researchers have even begun to track down the genes involved in cognitive function. These findings do not refute the notion that environmental factors shape the learning process. Instead they suggest that differences in people's genes affect how easily they learn.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #336)

2. Dandelion Seeds

Original:

The extraordinary flying ability of dandelion seeds is possible thanks to a form of flight that has not been seen before in nature, research has revealed. The discovery, which confirms the common plant among the natural world's best fliers, shows that movement of air around and within its parachute-shaped bundle of bristles enables seeds to travel great distances — often a kilometer or more, kept afloat entirely by wind power. Researchers from the University of Edinburgh carried out experiments to better understand why dandelion seeds fly so well, despite their parachute structure being largely made up of empty space. Their study revealed that a ring-shaped air bubble forms as air moves through the bristles, enhancing the drag that slows each seed's descent to the ground. This newly found form of air bubble — which the scientists have named the separated vortex ring — is physically detached from the bristles and is stabilized by air flowing through it. The amount of air flowing through, which is critical for keeping the bubble stable and directly above the seed in flight, is precisely controlled by the spacing of the bristles. This flight mechanism of the bristly parachute underpins the seeds' steady flight. It is four times more efficient than what is possible with conventional parachute design, according to the research. Researchers suggest that the dandelion's porous parachute might inspire the development of small-scale drones that require little or no power consumption. Such drones could be useful for remote sensing or air pollution monitoring.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #335)

3. Flow State (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #326)

4. Brain Wave

Original:

We can't see it, but brains hum with electrical activity. Brain waves created by the coordinated firing of huge collections of nerve cells pinball around the brain. The waves can ricochet from the front of the brain to the back, or from deep structures all the way to the scalp and then back again. Called neuronal oscillations, these signals are known to accompany certain mental states. Quiet alpha waves ripple soothingly across the brains of meditating monks. Beta waves rise and fall during intense conversational turns. Fast gamma waves accompany sharp insights. Sluggish delta rhythms lull deep sleepers, while dreamers shift into slightly quicker theta rhythms. Researchers have long argued over whether these waves have purposes, and what those purposes might be. Some scientists see waves as inevitable but useless by-products of the signals that really matter — messages sent by individual nerve cells. Waves are simply a consequence of collective neural behavior, and nothing more, that view holds. But a growing body of evidence suggests just the opposite: instead of by-products of important signals, brain waves are key to how the brain operates, routing information among far-flung brain regions that need to work together. MIT's Earl Miller is among the neuroscientists amassing evidence that waves are an essential part of how the brain operates. Brain oscillations deftly route information in a way that allows the brain to choose which signals in the world to pay attention to and which to ignore, his recent studies suggest. (APEUni Website / App SWT #324)

5. Shadow Reading (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #322)

6. Fiber

Original:

Currently, Americans only eat about 16 grams of fiber — the parts of plants that can't be digested — per day. That's way less than the 25 to 30 grams that's recommended. There are so many reasons why, from fast-food marketing to agriculture subsidies, but one contributing factor is the slow death of cooking, and the rise of the restaurant meal. Americans now spend more on food at restaurants than they do at grocery stores, but restaurant food tends to have even less fiber than the food we would otherwise eat at home. One problem seems to be that restaurant meals aren't typically loaded with two of the best sources of fiber, unprocessed fruits and vegetables. A revealing study from 2007, in which researchers interviewed 41 restaurant executives, showed that restaurants think fruits and vegetables are too expensive to feature prominently on the menu, and "61 percent said profits drive menu selections." They also opposed labeling certain menu items as healthier choices, saying that would be "the kiss of death." So people like to eat out, and when they do, they prefer mushy, fiber-free comfort foods. But that's a pretty dangerous road to go down.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #318)

7. Importance of Water

Original:

Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water resources, and the range of services they provide, underpin poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability. From food and energy security to human and environmental health, water contributes to improvements in social well-being and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions. In a sustainable world that is achievable

in the near future, water and related resources are managed in support of human well-being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy. Sufficient and safe water is made available to meet every person's basic needs, with healthy lifestyles and behaviors easily upheld through reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services, in turn supported by equitably extended and efficiently managed infrastructure. Water resources management, infrastructure and service delivery are sustainably financed. Water is duly valued in all its forms, with wastewater treated as a resource that avails energy, nutrients and freshwater for reuse. Human settlements develop in harmony with the natural water cycle and the ecosystems that support it, with measures in place that reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to water-related disasters. Integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use and to human rights are the norm. Water is governed in a participatory way that draws on the full potential of women and men as professionals and citizens, guided by a number of able and knowledgeable organizations, within a just and transparent institutional framework.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #317)

8. Fallacy (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #301)

9. Prior Knowledge

Original:

What is known as prior knowledge or pre-existing knowledge is the knowledge, skill or ability that a learner brings to a new learning encounter. This includes all knowledge that is available before the learning event, and which has been gathered or developed by any means, and in any situation, including both formal and, quite often, informal learning situations. Learners need enough previous knowledge and understanding to enable them to learn new things; they also need help making links with new and previous explicit knowledge. It is considered to be valuable to go through a process of what has been called activating prior knowledge. Teachers often go through this process at the beginning of a new topic. They also use introductory strategies at the beginning of lessons which are continuations from previous lessons. In terms of the practicalities of teaching, this is a process of making children think about the topic or remember what has been covered already. In terms of theory, it is to do with activating particular schemas.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #257)

10. Natural Language

Original:

When people start thinking about language, the first question which often occurs to them is this: is language natural to humans? – in the same way that grunting is natural to pigs, and barking comes naturally to dogs. Or is it just something we happen to have learned? – in the same way that dogs may learn to beg, or elephants may learn to waltz, or humans may learn to play the guitar. Clearly, in one sense, children 'learn' whatever language they are exposed to, be it Chinese, Nootka or English. So no one would deny that 'learning' is very important. But the crucial question is whether children are born with 'blank sheets' in their head as far as language is concerned – or whether humans are 'programmed' with an outline knowledge of the structure of languages in general. This question of whether language is partly due to nature or wholly due to learning or nurture is often referred to as the nature-nurture controversy, and has been discussed for centuries. For example, it was the topic of one of Plato's dialogues, the *Cratylus*. Controversies which have been going on for literally ages tend to behave in a characteristic fashion. They lie dormant for a while, then break out fiercely. This particular issue resurfaced in linguistics in 1959 when the linguist Noam Chomsky wrote a devastating and witty review

of Verbal Behavior, a book by the Harvard psychologist B.F. Skinner (Skinner 1957; Chomsky 1959). This book claimed to 'explain' language as a set of habits gradually built up over the years. According to Skinner, no complicated innate or mental mechanisms are needed. All that is necessary is the systematic observation of the events in the external world which prompt the speaker to utter sounds.

Answer:

This question of whether language is partly due to nature or wholly due to learning or nurture is often referred to as the nature–nurture controversy, because this issue resurfaced in linguistics when the linguist Noam Chomsky wrote a devastating and witty review of Verbal Behavior, while Skinner's book claimed to 'explain' language as a set of habits gradually built up over the years.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #230)

11. Lack of Sleep (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #226)

12. Environmental Technologies

Original:

Many technologies have promised these qualities, but few have been commercially viable. What's been lacking is the performance data needed to demonstrate that these technologies are durable, genuinely environmentally beneficial, and suitable to be insured. Over the past 13 years, our Department of Architecture & Civil Engineering has led on research into straw as a low–impact building material. This work, which has included developing a unique straw bale panel as well as scientific monitoring and testing, has now culminated in crucial industry certifications. The BM TRADA's Q–Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather–resilience and means that developers and homebuyers can now get insurance and mortgages for straw homes and buildings. The innovative straw walls in the new houses provide two times more insulation than required by current UK building regulations. Based on monitoring a residential straw–bale development in Leeds, fuel bill reductions up to 90% can be expected. The walls have been built using ModCell technology; prefabricated panels consisting of a wooden structural frame infilled with straw bales or hemp and rendered with either a breathable lime–based system or ventilated timber or brick cladding. This technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO² performance of any system of construction currently available. In fact, as an agricultural co–product, straw buildings can be carbon negative as straw absorbs CO² when it grows.

Answer:

Our Department has led research into straw as a low–impact building material and the BM TRADA's Q–Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather–resilience as the technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO² performance, which enables the innovative straw walls to provide insulation and reduce fuel bills.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #225)

13. Product Life Cycle

Original:

His product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products. Introduction Stage — This stage of the cycle could be the most expensive for a company launching a new product. The size of the market for the product is small, which means sales are low, although they will be increasing. On the other hand, the cost of things like research and development, consumer testing, and

the marketing needed to launch the product can be very high, especially if it's a competitive sector.

Growth Stage — The growth stage is typically characterized by strong growth in sales and profits, and because the company can start to benefit from economies of scale in production, the profit margins, as well as the overall amount of profit, will increase. This makes it possible for businesses to invest more money in promotional activity to maximize the potential of this growth stage.

Maturity Stage — During the maturity stage, the product is established and the aim for the manufacturer is now to maintain the market share they have built up. This is probably the most competitive time for most products and businesses need to invest wisely in any marketing they undertake. They also need to consider any product modifications or improvements to the production process which might give them a competitive advantage.

Decline Stage — Eventually, the market for a product will start to shrink, and this is what's known as the decline stage. This shrinkage could be due to the market becoming saturated (i.e. all the customers who will buy the product have already purchased it), or because the consumers are switching to a different type of product. While this decline may be inevitable, it may still be possible for companies to make some profit by switching to less-expensive production methods and cheaper markets.

Answer:

The product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, including the Introduction Stage, the Growth Stage, the Maturity Stage and the Decline Stage, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #222)

14. Urbanization (Incomplete)**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #211)

15. Summer Vacation (Incomplete)**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #206)

16. Bertrand Russell (Incomplete)**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #197)

17. Deep-sea Mineral Resources (Explanation)**Original:**

The National Oceanography Center (NOC) is engaged in research into the potential risks and benefits of exploiting deep-sea mineral resources, some of which are essential for low-carbon technology, as well as using ocean robots to estimate the environmental impact of these potential deep-sea mining activities. Late last year the NOC led an expedition on the RRS James Cook that found enough of the scarce element Tellurium present in the crust of a submerged volcano that, if it were all to be used in the production of solar PV panels, could provide two-thirds of the UK's annual electricity supply. Recently, the NOC also led an international study demonstrating deep-sea nodule mining will cause long-lasting damage to deep-sea life, lasting at least for decades. These nodules are potato-sized rocks containing high levels of metals, including copper, manganese and nickel. They grow very slowly on the sea-bed, over millions of years. Although no commercial operations exist to extract these resources, many are planned. Professor Edward Hill, Executive Director at the NOC commented, "By 2050 there will be nine billion people on earth and attention is increasingly turning to the ocean, particularly the deep ocean, for food, clean supplies of energy and strategic minerals. The NOC is undertaking research

related to many aspects and perspectives involved in exploiting ocean resources. This research is aimed at informing with sound scientific evidence the decisions that will need to be taken in the future, as people increasingly turn to the oceans to address some of society's greatest challenges."

Answer:

The National Oceanography Center (NOC) is engaged in research into the potential risks and benefits of exploiting deep-sea mineral resources, and NOC also led an international study demonstrating deep-sea nodule mining will cause long-lasting damage to deep-sea life, so it aimed at informing that decisions need to be taken as people increasingly turn to the oceans to address some of society's greatest challenges.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #190)

18. Bank Overdraft (Explanation)

Original:

Banks provide short-term finance to companies in the form of an overdraft on a current account. The advantage of an overdraft is its flexibility. When the cash needs of the company increase with seasonal factors, the company can continue to write cheques and watch the overdraft increase. When the goods and services are sold and cash begins to flow in, the company should be able to watch the overdraft decrease again. The most obvious example of a business which operates in this pattern is farming. The farmer uses the overdraft to finance the acquisition of seed for arable farming, or feed through the winter for stock farming and to cover the period when the crops or animals are growing and maturing. The overdraft is reduced when the crops or the animals are sold. The main disadvantage of an overdraft is that it is repayable on demand. The farmer whose crop fails because of bad weather knows the problem of being unable to repay the overdraft. Having overdraft financing increases the worries of those who manage the company. The other disadvantage is that the interest payable on overdrafts is variable. When interest rates increase, the cost of the overdraft increases. Furthermore, for small companies there are often complaints that the rate of interest charged is high compared with that available to larger companies. The banks answer that the rates charged reflect relative risk and it is their experience that small companies are more risky.

Answer:

Banks provide short-term finance to companies in the form of an overdraft, with the advantage of flexibility, and the most obvious example is farming, but the main disadvantages of an overdraft are that it is repayable on demand and the interest payable on overdrafts is variable because when interest rates increase, the cost of the overdraft increases.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #189)

19. New Women (Incomplete)

Points: About New Women in British and North America, which was a concept brought forward by a writer named Sarah, who wrote a book which triggered dispute between two kinds of commentators. The book mainly talks about women's position in the middle class, including a few aspects, such as finance, employment, marriage, etc.. The write advocated protecting women's position. Although the idea did not go well, it was still commemorated as women's movement.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #180)

20. The Women Institute (Incomplete)

Points: It has been more than 100 years since The Women Institute was established, but gender equality has not yet been achieved. Even with the equality law, the gender pay gap still exists and women are still earning much less than men are. Women need to improve themselves, in areas including..... So there is

still a lot more that we need to do, such as STEM. And governments should also take actions.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #179)

21. Complaints (Explanation)

Original:

Humans love to complain to each other. It helps us feel less alone. Think about what happens when a family member or friend is going through a tough time; they call up someone who will listen to their tale of woe. Unfortunately, negative bonding is the default for many groups. In some families, complaining is the only way to get attention. When one person says, I had a bad day; the other person has to top it, "You think you had a tough day. I had to do three TPS reports!" The same thing happens at work and social settings. "Your child didn't sleep through the night until 6 months? Mine was a full year old before she went over six hours." It's a race to the bottom, and the worst situation wins. In *Bitching is Bonding, A Guide To Mutual Complaint*, Irene S. Levine, Ph.D., a professor of psychiatry at the NYU Langone School of Medicine says, "The reason why these conversations feel good is because we feel understood." People raised in negative environments learn early on. Being positive gets you thrown out of the club. When family dinner is a complaint fest, you're not going to risk alienation saying, "Wow, I had an awesome day. Don't you just love life?" Translate this into a work setting: people, often unconsciously, believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club. When negativity provides bonding, humans are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

Answer:

With complaining to each other helping us feel less alone and understood and in some families being the only way to get attention, negative bonding is the default for many groups, because people believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club, while they are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #80)

22. Importance of Soil (Explanation)

Original:

It's very easy to forget about what's in the ground beneath our feet and why it's so important to protect it. One tablespoon of soil contains more organisms than there are people on Earth; billions of bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms combine with minerals, water, air and organic matter to create a living system that supports plants and, in turn, all life. Healthy soil can store as much as 3,750 tons of water per hectare, reducing the risk of flooding, and the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has said that 89% of all agricultural emissions could be mitigated if we improved the health of our soil. Good soil management also increases disease resistance in livestock and ultimately drives profits for farmers – yet soil and its impact on the health of our animals has, over recent decades, been one of the most neglected links in UK agriculture. Over the last 50 years' agriculture has become increasingly dependent on chemical fertilizers, with applications today around 10 times higher than in the 1950s. Farmers often think the chemical fertilizer NPK (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium) provides all the nutrition a plant requires, but it also has a detrimental effect on the long-term health of the land: research suggests there are fewer than 100 harvests left in many of the world's soils.

Answer:

Soil, containing so many organisms, combine with minerals, water, air and organic matter to create a living system for all life, which reduces the risk of flooding, mitigates agricultural emissions, increases disease resistance in livestock and ultimately drives profits for farmers, but soil and its impact on the health of our animals has been one of the most neglected links in UK agriculture because they use fertilizers, which has a detrimental effect on the land.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #153)

23. Solar Energy (Explanation)

Original:

The advantages and disadvantages of solar power compared to other forms of renewable energy have been greatly debated. While obviously superior to some forms of energy, solar power's high cost and efficiency dependent on geography have limited its appeal. However, a large number of advantages also merit further development and even possible adaptation for residences. Advantages of Solar Power Solar energy remains popular because it is both a renewable and clean source of energy. These advantages along with the hope that eventually nations can use solar power to decrease global warming ensure its popularity. Renewable Solar energy is a true renewable resource. All areas of the world have the ability to collect some amount of solar power and solar power is available for collection each day. Clean Solar energy is non-polluting. It does not create greenhouse gases, such as oil-based energy does, nor does it create waste that must be stored, such as nuclear energy. It is also far more quiet to create and harness, drastically reducing the noise pollution required to convert energy to a useful form. Residential size solar energy systems also have very little impact on the surrounding environment, in contrast with other renewable energy sources such as wind and hydroelectric power. Low Maintenance Solar panels have no moving parts and require very little maintenance beyond regular cleaning. Without moving parts to break and replace, after the initial costs of installing the panels, maintenance and repair costs are very reasonable.

Answer:

Despite great debate, solar energy, whose advantages merit further development and possible adaptation for residences, remains popular because it is a true renewable resource which is available for collection in all areas of the world each day and it is non-polluting, creating no greenhouse gases or waste, reducing noise pollution and having very little impact on the surrounding environment, without reasonable maintenance and repair costs.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #129)

24. Positive Mindset (Explanation)

Original:

Research shows that when people work with a positive mind-set, performance on nearly every level – productivity, creativity, engagement – improves. Yet happiness is perhaps the most misunderstood driver of performance. For one, most people believe that success precedes happiness. “Once I get a promotion, I’ll be happy,” they think. Or, “Once I hit my sales target, I’ll feel great.” But because success is a moving target – as soon as you hit your target, you raise it again, the happiness that results from success is fleeting. In fact, it works the other way around: People who cultivate a positive mind-set perform better in the face of challenge. I call this the “happiness advantage” – every business outcome shows improvement when the brain is positive. I’ve observed this effect in my role as a researcher and lecturer in 48 countries on the connection between employee happiness and success. And I’m not alone: In a meta-analysis of 225 academic studies, researchers Sonja Lyubomirsky, Laura King, and Ed Diener found strong evidence of directional causality between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes. Another common misconception is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are. To be sure, both factors have an impact. But one’s general sense of well-being is surprisingly malleable. The habits you cultivate, the way you interact with coworkers, how you think about stress – all these can be managed to increase your happiness and your chances of success.

Answer:

People who cultivate a positive mind–set perform better in the face of challenge, which is called “happiness advantage”, supported by strong evidence of directional causality between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes, and another common misconception is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are, despite the fact that one’s general sense of well–being is surprisingly malleable.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #110)

25. Ethics (Explanation)

Original:

Ethics is a set of moral obligations that define right and wrong in our practices and decisions. Many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices that help guide professionals in the field. For example, doctors commonly take the Hippocratic Oath, which, among other things, states that doctors “do no harm” to their patients. Engineers follow an ethical guide that states that they “hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public.” Within these professions, as well as within science, the principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic – it’s part of the way they practice. And a breach of ethics is considered very serious, punishable at least within the profession (by revocation of a license, for example) and sometimes by the law as well. Scientific ethics calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, from reporting results regardless to properly attributing collaborators. This system of ethics guides the practice of science, from data collection to publication and beyond. As in other professions, the scientific ethic is deeply integrated into the way scientists work, and they are aware that the reliability of their work and scientific knowledge in general depends upon adhering to that ethic. Many of the ethical principles in science relate to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge, which is critical when others try to build upon or extend research findings. The open publication of data, peer review, replication, and collaboration required by the scientific ethic all help to keep science moving forward by validating research findings and confirming or raising questions about results.

Answer:

Within the professions, where many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices, ethical principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic, a set of moral obligations defining right and wrong, and scientific ethics, deeply integrated into the way scientists work, calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, which guides the practice, with the ethical principles relating to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #109)

26. Independent Work (Explanation)

Original:

Working nine to five for a single employer bears little resemblance to the way a substantial share of the workforce makes a living today. Millions of people assemble various income streams and work independently, rather than in structured payroll jobs. This is hardly a new phenomenon, yet it has never been well measured in official statistics and the resulting data gaps prevent a clear view of a large share of labor–market activity. To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates the people who participate in it, the McKinsey Global Institute surveyed some 8,000 respondents across Europe and the United States. We asked about their income in the past 12 months–encompassing primary work, as well as any other income–generating activities, and about their professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future. The resulting report, *Independent work: Choice, necessity, and the gig economy*, finds that up to 162 million people in Europe and the United States–or 20 to 30 percent of the working–age population – engage in some form of independent work. While demographically diverse, independent

workers largely fit into four segments (exhibit): free agents, who actively choose independent work and derive their primary income from it; casual earners, who use independent work for supplemental income and do so by choice; reluctants, who make their primary living from independent work but would prefer traditional jobs; and the financially strapped, who do supplemental independent work out of necessity.

Answer:

To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates millions of people who assemble various income streams and work independently, researchers surveyed respondents across Europe and the United States, about their income, professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future, finding up to 162 million people there engage in some form of independent work, and they largely fit into four segments: free agents, casual earners, reluctants, and the financially strapped.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #108)

27. Tax on Meat (Explanation)**Original:**

"A day would come", Percy Shelley predicted in 1813, "when the monopolizing eater of animal flesh would no longer destroy his constitution by eating an acre at a meal." He explained: "The quantity of nutritious vegetable matter consumed in fattening the carcass of an ox would afford 10 times the sustenance if gathered immediately from the bosom of the earth." Two hundred years later, mainstream agronomists and dietitians have caught up with the poet. A growing scientific consensus agrees that feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food, that there is a limited amount of grazing land, that the world will be hard-pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion people with a diet as rich in meat as the industrialized world currently enjoys, and that it's not a very healthy diet anyway. On top of this, livestock contribute significantly towards global warming, generating 14.5% of all manmade greenhouse gas emissions, according to one much-quoted estimate from the United Nations. Now that the problem has been identified, the challenge is to persuade people in wealthy countries to eat less meat. That might seem a tall order, but governments have successfully persuaded people to quit smoking through a combination of public information, regulation and taxation.

Answer:

A scientific consensus agrees feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food as a very healthy diet, with a limited amount of grazing land, the world hard-pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion with a meat-rich diet, livestock contributing significantly towards global warming, and now the challenge is to persuade people to eat less meat, as governments have persuaded people to quit smoking through taxation.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #107)

28. Ecology and Climatology (Explanation)**Original:**

Ecology is the study of interactions of organisms among themselves and with their environment. It seeks to understand patterns in nature (e.g., the spatial and temporal distribution of organisms) and the processes governing those patterns. Climatology is the study of the physical state of the atmosphere — its instantaneous state or weather, its seasonal-to-interannual variability, its long-term average condition or climate, and how climate changes over time. These two fields of scientific study are distinctly different. Ecology is a discipline within the biological sciences and has as its core the principle of natural selection. Climatology is a discipline within the geophysical sciences based on applied physics and fluid dynamics. Both, however, share a common history. The origin of these sciences is attributed to Aristotle and Theophrastus and their books *Meteorological* and *Enquiry into Plants*, respectively, but their modern beginnings trace back to natural history and plant geography. Seventeenth, eighteenth, and

nineteenth century naturalists and geographers saw changes in vegetation as they explored new regions and laid the foundation for the development of ecology and climatology as they sought explanations for these geographic patterns. Alexander von Humboldt, in the early 1800s, observed that widely separated regions have structurally and functionally similar vegetation if their climates are similar. Alphonse de Candolle hypothesized that latitudinal zones of tropical, temperate, and arctic vegetation are caused by temperature and in 1874 proposed formal vegetation zones with associated temperature limits.

Answer:

The origin of ecology, the study of interactions of organisms among themselves and with their environment, and climatology, the study of the physical state of the atmosphere, is attributed to Aristotle and Theophrastus, but their modern beginnings trace back to natural history and plant geography, with naturalists and geographers saw changes in vegetation while exploring new regions and laying the foundation for ecology and climatology as they sought explanations for these geographic patterns. (APEUni Website / App SWT #99)

29. Language Teaching Approaches (Explanation)

Original:

Over the years, language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis. The alternation has been due to a fundamental disagreement concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by communicating in that language (such as in an immersion experience) or whether one learns to communicate in a second language by learning the lexicogrammar — the words and grammatical structures — of the target language. In other words, the argument has been about two different means of achieving the same end. As with any enduring controversy, the matter is not easily resolved. For one thing, there is evidence to support both points of view. It is not uncommon to find learners who, for whatever reason, find themselves in a new country or a new region of their own country, who need to learn a new language, and who do so without the benefit of formal instruction. If they are postpubescent, they may well retain an accent of some kind, but they can pick up enough language to satisfy their communicative needs. In fact, some are natural acquirers who become highly proficient in this manner. In contrast, there are learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar. Yet they too achieve a measure of communicative proficiency, and certain of these learners become highly proficient as well. What we can infer from this is that humans are amazingly versatile learners and that some people have a natural aptitude for acquiring languages and will succeed no matter what the circumstances.

Answer:

A fundamental disagreement, concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by an immersion experience or learning the lexicogrammar, is not easily resolved, as it is common to find learners in a new country who learn a new language without the benefit of formal instruction, as well as learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar, which means that humans are versatile learners.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #63)

30. Architecture (Explanation)

Original:

As an art, architecture is essentially abstract and nonrepresentational and involves the manipulation of the relationships of spaces, volumes, planes, masses, and voids. Time is also an important factor in architecture, since a building is usually comprehended in a succession of experiences rather than all at once. In most architecture there is no one vantage point from which the whole structure can be

understood. The use of light and shadow, as well as surface decoration, can greatly enhance a structure. The analysis of building types provides an insight into past cultures and eras. Behind each of the greater styles lies not a casual trend nor a vogue, but a period of serious and urgent experimentation directed toward answering the needs of a specific way of life. Climate, methods of labor, available materials, and economy of means all impose their dictates. Each of the greater styles has been aided by the discovery of new construction methods. Once developed, a method survives tenaciously, giving way only when social changes or new building techniques have reduced it. That evolutionary process is exemplified by the history of modern architecture, which developed from the first uses of structural iron and steel in the mid-19th cent.

Answer:

As an art, architecture is essentially abstract and nonrepresentational and involves the manipulation of the relationships of factors, since a building is usually comprehended in a succession of experiences rather than all at one; the analysis of building types provides an insight into past cultures and eras, and each of the greater styles has been aided by the discovery of new construction methods, which means evolutionary process is exemplified by the history of modern architecture.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #160)

31. Greenland Shark (Explanation)

Original:

An international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery. The shark is known to be the longest living vertebrate animal on the planet Earth. One of the members is Dr. Holy Shiels, a physiologist and senior lecturer in the Faculty of Life Sciences at the University of Manchester. She will be the only British scientist in the team to study Greenland shark, which is believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living. The shark is reported to have lived for more than 200 years, and possibly close to or more than 400 years. The shark is both hunter and a scavenger, that feed on seals and other animals including polar bears and whales. It is also known as one of the largest sharks, reaching to five and a half meters (18 feet), very close to the size of a great white. The research team is commissioned by the Greenland government and will conduct the research on board the multi-purpose research vessel Sanna, operated by the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources. A Greenland shark is estimated to be able to live for 400 years according to Science Magazine. Professor Shiels expects to gather sufficient data of Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic sea. She wanted to find a clue of how Greenland shark is able to survive in the deep sea of the Arctic sea, by examining how its heart and circulation work in its normal habitat, as she specializes in the cardiovascular function. "Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient," Shiels said. "This means that we don't know enough to put measures in place to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change."

Answer:

Greenland sharks, which are believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living and one of the largest sharks, are classified as data deficient, which means that people don't know enough to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change, so an international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #168)

32. School Bullying (Explanation)

Original:

Spurred by the sense that disorderly behaviour among students in South Euclid was increasing, the school resource officer (SRO) reviewed data regarding referrals to the principal's office. He found that

the high school reported thousands of referrals a year for bullying and that the junior high school had recently experienced a 30 percent increase in bullying referrals. Police data showed that juvenile complaints about disturbances, bullying, and assaults after school hours had increased 90 percent in the past 10 years. The SRO worked in close collaboration with a social worker and the university researcher. They coordinated a Response Planning Team comprising many stakeholders that was intended to respond to each of the areas identified in the initial analysis. Environmental changes included modifying the school schedule and increasing teacher supervision of hotspots. Counsellors and social workers conducted teacher training courses in conflict resolution and bullying prevention. Parent education included mailings with information about bullying, an explanation of the new school policy, and a discussion about what could be done at home to address the problems. Finally, student education included classroom discussions between homeroom teachers and students, as well as assemblies conducted by the SRO. The SRO also opened a substation next to a primary hotspot. The Ohio Department of Education contributed by opening a new training centre to provide a non-traditional setting for specialized help. The results from the various responses were dramatic. School suspensions decreased 40 percent. Bullying incidents dropped 60 percent in the hallways and 80 percent in the gym area. Follow-up surveys indicated that there were positive attitudinal changes among students about bullying and that more students felt confident that teachers would take action when a problem arose. Teachers indicated that training sessions were helpful and that they were more likely to talk about bullying as a serious issue. Parents responded positively, asking for more information about the problem in future mailings. The overall results suggest that the school environments were not only safer; but that early intervention was helping at-risk students succeed in school (South Euclid (Ohio) Police Department, 2001).

Answer:

The anti-bullying program of South Euclid, spurred by the sense of increasing disorderly behavior among students, was very successful because of the SRO worked closely with social worker and university researcher in four primary areas of concern, including the environmental design of the school, teacher knowledge of and response to the problem, parental attitudes and responses, and student perspectives behaviors, which were pointed out by conducted bullying crime incidents.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #111)

33. Reading (Explanation)**Original:**

It might seem a little eccentric, but reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas. This works best if you perform your reading in a theatrical way, pausing at the commas and ends of sentences. If you run out of breath during a sentence, it is probably too long. You ought to be able to convert your writing into a speech in this way if it sounds too stilted and convoluted, perhaps you could rework these parts until they sound fluid. It is unlikely that your reader will be fooled by the idea that long words make you sound clever. Cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words can prevent its meaning from being understood at all. A short word is always preferable to a long one. Why should anyone choose the word erroneous over the word wrong in an essay? Usually, writers who employ more obscure words are trying to sound impressive but can appear pretentious. Direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and are not necessarily babyish, but the most appropriate ones for the job. When you read your writing aloud, you will notice that the key stress comes at the end of your sentence. It is, therefore, most effective to end with a short and emphatic word to secure your point. Try to resist the impulse to waffle at the end of your sentence by trailing off into qualifying clauses. It might be worth relocating the clause to the beginning of the sentence or losing it altogether if you feel that it adds little to its meaning. Your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect in the

world, but still, cause your writing to sound wrong if you have misjudged its tone. A colloquial style, which uses slang and exclamations, is an inappropriately chatty tone for an essay. However, style can be equally jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious for its context. It is much more impressive to make complicated points using simple language and grammar.

Answer:

Reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas, including cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words, which can prevent its meaning from being understood because direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect while a colloquial style is an inappropriate tone for an essay and style can be jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #88)

34. Plug-in Vehicle (Explanation)**Original:**

Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in ten years and more from now. At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car – your plugin vehicle. Its big on board batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50–100 kilometers through city traffic. When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey. Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered worldwide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

Answer:

While people can charge their plug-in vehicles overnight before driving, they can plug vehicles into sockets allowing the power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid, and an engine driving a generator will supply alternative power, which means more people will drive plug-in vehicles in the future because the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is unsustainable.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #56)

35. Plants Research (Explanation)**Original:**

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they shape our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental degradation. All three are plant related. All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a source of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and

waterway pollution. What's more, none of these issues are independent of each other. Climate change places additional stresses on the food supply and on various habitats. So, plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future. For plant research to move significantly forward, Ehrhardt and Former say technological development is critical, both to test existing hypotheses and to gain new information and generate fresh hypotheses. If we are to make headway in understanding how these essential organisms function and build the foundation for a sustainable future, then we need to apply the most advanced technologies available to the study of plant life, they say.

Answer:

The three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, all of which is produced by plants as a source of energy production, energy, a source of whose production plants are, and environmental degradation, and they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, with none independent of each other, so plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future.】

(APEUni Website / App SWT #55)

36. Online Teaching & Learning (Explanation)

Original:

What makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet, especially the World Wide Web, as the primary means of communication. Thus, when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of paper or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high-tech, interactive classroom "smart" whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok, even if you are working for a college whose administrative office is located in Florida or Dubai. You can attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local café's wireless hotspot or your hotel room's high-speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students. Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books, read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and receive their final grades—all online.

Answer:

Because teaching online uses the internet as the primary means of communication, teachers don't have to be someplace to teach and they can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner; online learning offers more freedom for students as they can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #48)

37. Hookham (Explanation)

Original:

THE BOOKSELLERS OF HOOKHAM AND CARPENTER (hereafter referred to only as Hookham) were located on New Bond Street in London, and their records span the most politically turbulent decade of the eighteenth-century—the 1790's. Clients who frequented Hookham were primarily from the aristocratic or gentry classes. In fact, of Hookham's total buyers, 22% were aristocracy, and 35% of the aristocracy purchased novels. We can also confidently assume that untitled female customers were of gentry income

because their addresses were primarily in London's fashionable West End. Hookhams ledgers not only reveal a dramatic increase in the proportion of female purchasers of novels by comparison to earlier studies of provincial women, but they also reveal a remarkable increase in the proportion of female purchases of novels authored by females. Such a marked increase illustrates that Hookhams leisured female customers were able to buy more novels. Furthermore, the fact that these female aristocrats and gentry have accounts under their own name, not their husbands, demonstrates the greater degree of agency and independence that these urban, moneyed women had relative to provincial women. However, because our study does not include an examination of male customers, we are very limited in what claims we can make about whether or not these women behaved according to the cliché that women were the predominant consumers of novels in the eighteenth-century. Moreover, while more disposable income and leisure time certainly accounts for the significant increase in female purchases of novels authored by women in the 1790s, this increase also strongly suggests a desire on the part of women readers to engage in this politically charged decade. Thus, novel-reading provided women readers with the means through which they were able to participate in the male-dominated world of politics. The latter part of our paper will more fully explore this hypothesis in the context of certain recent literary scholars claims that both Gothic and sentimental novels are actively engaged in political debate and discussion.

Answer:

According to the Hookham's found, there is a dramatic increase in the proportion of female purchasers of novels and purchases of novels authored by females, and also, these female aristocrats and gentry have accounts under their own names, and more disposal income and leisure time certainly account for the significant increase, thus more female were able to participate in the male-dominated world of politics.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #34)

38. Geothermal Energy (Explanation)**Original:**

What is the solution for nations with increasing energy demands, hindered by frequent power cuts and an inability to compete in the international oil market? For East Africa at least, experts think geothermal energy is the answer. More promising still, the Kenyan government and international investors seem to be listening. This is just in time according to many, as claims of an acute energy crisis are afoot due to high oil prices, population spikes and droughts. Geothermal energy works by pumping water into bedrock, where it is heated and returns to the surface as steam which is used directly as a heat source or to drive electricity production. Source: Energy Information Administration, Geothermal Energy in the Western United States and Hawaii. Currently over 60% of Kenya's power comes from hydroelectric sources but these are proving increasingly unreliable as the issue of seasonal variation is intensified by erratic rain patterns. Alternative energy sources are needed; and the leading energy supplier in Kenya, Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen), hopes to expand its geothermal energy supply from 13% to 25 % of its total usage by 2020. The potential of geothermal energy in the region was first realised internationally by the United Nations Development Program, when geologists observed thermal anomalies below the East African Rift system. Locals have been utilising this resource for centuries; using steam vents to create the perfect humidity for greenhouses, or simply to enjoy a swim in the many natural hot lakes. Along the 6000 km of the rift from the Red Sea to Mozambique, geochemical, geophysical and heat flow measurements were made to identify areas suitable for geothermal wells. One area lies next to the extinct Olkaria volcano, within the Hell's Gate National Park, and sits over some of the thinnest continental crust on Earth. This is a result of the thinning of the crust by tectonic stretching, causing hotter material below the Earth's surface to rise, resulting in higher temperatures. This thin crust

was ideal for the drilling of geothermal wells, reaching depths of around 3000 m, where temperatures get up to 342°C, far higher than the usual temperature of 90°C at this depth. Water in the surrounding rocks is converted to steam by the heat. The steam can be used to drive turbines and produce electricity.

Answer:

With the increasing energy demands in East Africa and the current unreliable energy source, Kenya has already adopted a geothermal energy as an alternative source and hopes to increase its supply in the future, which is mainly generated from the thinnest continental crust on Earth where the water is converted into steam that can be either used as a direct heat source or drive electricity production. (APEUni Website / App SWT #30)

39. Ageing Australia (Explanation)

Original:

In 2005 Japan had the highest median age of all countries in the world, while Australia's population was only moderately aged. Some 50 years ago the demographic situation was quite different, with the median age of Australia's population being seven years older than Japan's. The ageing of the population is a major issue for Australian policy makers, particularly in regard to the long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services. As the population ages, growth in the number of people of working age will slow, while the proportion of people of retirement age will increase. Sustained population ageing also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalists and social scientists, economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services. How quickly this occurs depends on the dynamics of fertility, mortality and overseas migration. While a moderate pace of demographic change allows for gradual adjustment of the economy and policies to the changing population demographics, rapid changes are more difficult to manage. As a result, governments and society as a whole may need to take actions to address these issues. But how severe is the ageing of Australia's population, relative to other countries? One way of applying a degree of perspective to the ageing debate is to compare ageing in Australia with that of other countries. This article examines the population structures in Australia and Japan and the demographic forces that shape the respective populations, both historically and projections for the future.

Answer:

While Australia's population was moderately aged, the ageing of the population is still a major issue for Australian policy makers because it not only has long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions and aged care services, but also leads to slowing or negative population growth, so governments and society need to take actions to address these issues together.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #3)

40. 2014 Olympics (Explanation)

Original:

11 February 2009 — Major athletic events around the globe — from the 2014 Sochi Olympics to an annual powerboat race in Norwegian fjords — are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said today. The sporting events are the latest participants to join the network, and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment, said Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director. “Whether carried

out on track and field or on ice and snow, sporting events ignite the spirit of achievement in thousands of competitors and billions of spectators worldwide,” Mr. Steiner said. “It is, therefore, heartening that this passion for excellence increasingly encompasses environmental performance, with sporting organizations raising the bar ever higher at each and every tournament,” he added. Organizers of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games — to be held in a unique natural setting between the shores of the Black Sea and the soaring snow-capped Caucasus Mountains — say they will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy. That investment will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure, offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.

Answer:

While major athletic events are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, they are also the latest participants to join the network and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment; organizers will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy, which will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #1)

41. Paleolithic People (Explanation)

Original:

The ways of life Upper Paleolithic people are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, together with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making. The people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding. They hunted the bigger herbivores, while berries, leaves, roots, wild fruit and mushrooms probably played a major role in their diet. Their hunting was indiscriminate; perhaps because so many animals were about they did not need to spare pregnant females or the young. In the cave of Enlène, for example, many bones of reindeer and bison fetuses were found. Apparently, upper Paleolithic people hunted like other predators and killed the weakest prey first. They did, however, sometimes concentrate on salmon runs and migrating herds of reindeer. Contrary to popular beliefs about cave man, upper Paleolithic people did not live deep inside caves. They rather chose the foot of cliffs, especially when an overhang provided good shelter. On the plains and in the valleys, they used tents made from hides of the animals they killed. At times, on the great Russian plains, they built huts with huge bones and tusks collected from skeletons of mammals. Men hunted mostly with spears, the bow and arrow were probably not invented until the Magdalenian period that came at the end of the Upper Paleolithic.

Answer:

While Upper Paleolithic people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding, they did not live deep inside caves but rather close to the foot of cliffs and hunted with spears, the bow and arrow, which suggest their living ways are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #51)

Write Essay

1. Celebrity Imitation

Question:

Nowadays, many young people are imitating celebrities in sports and movies. What do you think about this?

(APEUni Website / App WE #311)

2. Zoo and Animal

Question:

Animal rights have been a subject of debate since the 1970s. Are zoos helping or hurting animals?

(APEUni Website / App WE #73)

3. Travel for Education

Question:

Some believe travel is overrated. People argue whether travel is or is not a component of a quality education. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #261)

4. Television (Explanation)

Question:

Television serves many useful functions. It helps people to relax. Besides, it can also be seen as a companion for lonely people. To what extent do you agree with this? Explain it with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #160)

5. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been evolving on a daily basis. Please describe a new invention, and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages.

(APEUni Website / App WE #159)

6. Dangerous Activities (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as skydiving, skiing and extreme motorcycling. Are you in favor of such activities or not? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #158)

7. Tourism's Pros and Cons (Explanation)

Question:

The disadvantages of tourism in less developed countries are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #156)

8. Law Effect (Explanation)

Question:

Some people think human behavior can be limited by laws, while others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #149)

9. Marketing in Companies (Explanation)

Question:

Should marketing in companies which produce consumer goods like food and clothing, place emphasis on reputation of the company or short-term strategies like discount and special offers? Why?
(APEUni Website / App WE #195)

10. Studying Climate Change (Explanation)

Question:

Imagine you have been assigned on the study of climate change. Which area of climate change will you choose and why? Use examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #155)

11. Studying Abroad (Explanation)

Question:

It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. To what extent do you agree with this?
(APEUni Website / App WE #124)

12. Pressing Problem (Explanation)

Question:

There are many global problems. What is the most pressing problem? What solutions would you suggest?
(APEUni Website / App WE #161)

13. Distraction (Explanation)

Question:

Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. It is impossible to combine learning with employment. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Give your opinion with examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #106)

14. Life Experience (Explanation)

Question:

Experience is the best teacher. Some people think life experiences teach people more efficiently than books or formal education can. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your reason or provide your personal experience.
(APEUni Website / App WE #102)

15. International Organizations

Question:

Global problems are related to governments and international organizations. What are the problems and what is your solution?
(APEUni Website / App WE #98)

16. Credit Cards (Explanation)

Question:

In a cashless society, people use more credit cards instead of cash. Cashless society seems to be a reality. How realistic do you think it might be? What are the benefits and problems of this phenomenon?
(APEUni Website / App WE #95)

17. Digital Materials (Explanation)

Question:

With the increase of digital information available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.

(APEUni Website / App WE #86)

18. Tourism (Explanation)

Question:

Tourism is good for some less developed countries, but also has some disadvantages. Discuss.

(APEUni Website / App WE #79)

19. Facing Issues (Explanation)

Question:

The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?

(APEUni Website / App WE #76)

20. Building Effects (Explanation)

Question:

Do you think the design of buildings affects positively or negatively where people live and work?

(APEUni Website / App WE #72)

21. Experiential Learning (Explanation)

Question:

Some people point that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?

(APEUni Website / App WE #56)

22. Senior Executives (Explanation)

Question:

Employers should get their employees involved in the decision making process. What are the pros and cons of such a policy about products and services?

(APEUni Website / App WE #46)

23. Personal Life (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, people spend too much time at work to the extent that they hardly have time for their personal life. How widespread do you think it is? Discuss the problems caused by the shortage of time.

(APEUni Website / App WE #40)

24. Television

Question:

Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some it acts as a companion. What is your opinion about this?

(APEUni Website / App WE #38)

25. Getting Married (Explanation)

Question:

It is argued that getting married before finishing your study or getting established in a good job is foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(APEUni Website / App WE #27)

26. Extreme Sports

Question:

In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?

(APEUni Website / App WE #23)

27. Formal Written Examination (Explanation)

Question:

Many education systems assess students using formal written examinations. Those kinds of exams are a valid method. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give examples with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #17)

28. Global Issue (Explanation)

Question:

Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?

(APEUni Website / App WE #9)

29. Transportation Networks (Explanation)

Question:

As cities expand, some people claim governments should try to create better networks of public transportation available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. What's your opinion? Give some examples or experience to support your opinion.

(APEUni Website / App WE #5)

30. Mass Media (Explanation)

Question:

Mass media, such as TV, radio and newspapers, has an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivotal role on shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. Do you agree with this? Please give examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #35)

31. Right Balance (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as leisure time with family members. How important do you think this balance is? What are the reasons that make some people think that this is hard to achieve?

(APEUni Website / App WE #39)

32. Shopping Malls (Explanation)

Question:

In many towns and cities, large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. Do you think this is a positive development? Use your own experiences.

(APEUni Website / App WE #30)

33. Marks Deduction (Explanation)

Question:

Some universities deduct marks from students' works if they are given in late. What is your opinion? Suggest some alternative actions.

(APEUni Website / App WE #63)

34. Legal Responsibility (Explanation)

Question:

Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children? Support your opinion with personal examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #43)

35. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. Which do you think is the most important one? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #22)

36. Personal Life (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, people devote too much time to their job. This leaves very little time for their personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?

(APEUni Website / App WE #75)

37. Studying Theater (Explanation)

Question:

There are both problems and benefits for high school students to study plays and works of theater that were written centuries ago. Use your own experience to discuss it.

(APEUni Website / App WE #77)

38. Reputation or Short Term Strategies (Explanation)

Question:

Should marketing for consumer goods companies like clothing and food emphasize reputation or short term strategies like discounts and special offers?

(APEUni Website / App WE #48)

39. Information Revolution (Explanation)

Question:

The information revolution brought about by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences to individuals and society. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Discuss with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #24)

40. Extending Life Expectancy (Explanation)

Question:

Medical technology will extend human's life expectancy. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?

(APEUni Website / App WE #71)



C. Reading

Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

1. Age Groups (Incomplete)

Points: 50 or 60 years of age group ... grown more (sharply/greatly/normally/commonly) than other aged groups. ...They can't get/find a job (because/if/ ... / ...) they don't have one.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #445)

2. Sound Speed

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound **both** decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature remains steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 — 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the **variation**, it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends **from** around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves **form on** the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic .

Options:

- 1) not, yet, none, both
- 2) variety, variation, ventilation, vibration
- 3) towards, from, beyond, above
- 4) diverge from, add to, prevent from, form on

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #444)

3. Piping Systems

New technologies are helping cities replace failing water infrastructure. Piping systems allow polymer-based materials to be inserted into old pipes to repair faults and **reduce** leaks without having to dig up and lay new pipes. When it comes to managing waste water, new systems are **emerging**, such as Advanced Immobilized Cell Reactor technology, which uses a system based on the immobilization of bacteria, reducing the power and land area needed for conventional waste water treatment systems. And companies have realized that much can be achieved by re-examining their products at the **development** stage. By designing items that can be more easily picked apart and that use fewer different materials in their construction, companies can increase the **recyclable** content of what they produce, cutting waste and generating cost-savings by being able to re-use parts and materials.

Options:

- 1) contain, stabilize, deposit, reduce
- 2) ongoing, adjourning, upbringing, emerging
- 3) envision, showcase, profile, development
- 4) dense, recyclable, crumpled, clumsy

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #443)

4. Evolution

A creature may have fine physical defenses such as hard armor or sharp spines. It may have powerful chemical defenses such as an **appalling** smell or a foul taste but non of these defenses is much used in the **struggle** for survival unless the animal also has the right behavior to go with it. Evolution shapes a

living creature's size and color, and it also shapes an animal's actions and behavioral patterns. The most **automatic** behaviors are instinctive or in-built. In other words, the creatures can perform the actions without having to learn what to do it by **trial** and error.

Options:

- 1) agreeable, enchanting, ordinary, appalling
 - 2) struggle, march, game, campaign
 - 3) dangerous, automatic, difficult, ascetic
 - 4) attempt, doing, trial, tasting
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #442)

5. Facial Appearance

Research demonstrates that facial appearance affects social perceptions. The current research investigates the **reverse** possibility: Can social perceptions influence facial appearance? We examine a social tag that is associated with us early in life — our given name. The hypothesis is that name stereotypes can be manifested in facial appearance, producing a face-name matching effect, **whereby** both a social perceiver and a computer are able to accurately match a person's name to his or her face. In 8 studies we demonstrate the **existence** of this effect, as participants examining an unfamiliar face accurately select the person's true name from a list of several names, significantly above chance level. We replicate the effect in 2 countries and find that it extends **beyond** the limits of socioeconomic cues. We also find the effect using a computer-based paradigm and 94,000 faces. In our exploration of the underlying mechanism, we show that existing name stereotypes produce the effect, as its occurrence is culture-dependent. A self-fulfilling **prophecy** seems to be at work, as initial evidence shows that facial appearance regions that are controlled by the individual (e.g., hairstyle) are sufficient to produce the effect, and socially using one's given name is necessary to generate the effect. Together, these studies suggest that facial appearance represents social expectations of how a person with a specific name should look. In this way a social tag may influence one's facial appearance.

Options:

- 1) negligible, reverse, positive, sheer
 - 2) notwithstanding, ever, whereby, despite
 - 3) indolence, evanescence, existence, transience
 - 4) into, beyond, within, by
 - 5) prophecy, observation, preference, stipulation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #158)

6. Right Questions

Used in a variety of courses in various disciplines, Asking the Right Questions helps students bridge the gap between simply memorizing or blindly accepting information, and the greater challenge of critical analysis and synthesis. **Specifically**, this concise text teaches students to think critically by exploring the components of arguments — issues, conclusions, reasons, evidence, assumptions, language — and on how to **spot** fallacies and manipulations and obstacles to critical thinking in both written and visual communication. It teaches them to **respond** to alternative points of view and develop a solid foundation for making personal choices about what to accept and what to reject.

Options:

- 1) Articulately, Specifically, Conversely, Proportionately
- 2) escalate, spot, resume, stow
- 3) respond, descend, add, score

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #441)

7. Powerless Creatures

Individual human beings are relatively powerless creatures, no match for lions or bears. It's what they can do as groups that has **enabled** them to take over the planet. These groupings — corporations, religions, states — are now part of a vast network of **interconnected** information flows. Finding points of resistance, where smaller units can **stand** up to the waves of information washing around the globe, is becoming harder all the time.

Options:

- 1) enabled, contented, embodied, conjured
- 2) interconnected, overlapping, fastened, exploited
- 3) stand, raise, hail, pump

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #440)

8. Panic-stricken Climate

First, the scientific community that studies climate change is quietly panic-stricken, because things are moving much faster than they expected. Greenhouse gas emissions are going up faster than **predicted** both from industrializing countries in Asia and from melting permafrost in Siberia and Canada. The Arctic Sea ice is melting so fast that the whole ocean may be ice-free in late summer in five years' time. Most climate scientists now see last year's report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, whose forecasts are used by most governments for planning purposes, as a **purely** historical document. Second, the biggest early impact of global warming will be on the food supply, both locally and globally. When the global average temperature hits one and a half degrees hotter — and it will, the carbon dioxide already in the atmosphere **commits** us to that much warming — some countries will no longer be able to feed their people. Others, further from the equator, will still have enough food for themselves, but none to **spare**.

Options:

- 1) credited, formed, predicted, ordered
- 2) purely, evenly, disproportionately, seemingly
- 3) commits, commit, committing, committed
- 4) spare, end, apply, span

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #438)

9. Smartphones

Thanks to their ability to **hijack** our most primal desires for connection, distraction and validation, smartphones have become some of the bestselling devices of all time. Apple have sold more than a billion iPhones since its launch in 2007. By one estimate, we spend an average of almost five hours a day **staring** at their little screens. The real figure is probably higher: a team of British psychologists found that people tend to underestimate the time spent on their phones by about half, whole hours just **evaporating** in the fog.

Options:

- 1) hijack, describe, sharpen, conserve
- 2) watching, waggling, snoring, staring
- 3) has evaporated, evaporates, evaporate, evaporating

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #435)

10. Iphone

All of this suggests that our relationship to our phones might not be sufficiently intellectualized, which is why Brian Merchant's book comes as a **relief**. Like the best historians, Merchant, an American journalist and editor of Vice Media's technology blog, Motherboard, **unpacks** the history of the iPhone in a way that makes it seem both inevitable in its outline and **surprising** in its details.

Options:

- 1) privilege, relief, demotion, flash
 - 2) enriches, unpacks, detours, contorts
 - 3) surprises, surprised, surprising, surprise
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #436)

11. Hand Art (Incomplete)

Points: South Asian thread ... handloom ... Malaysian ... The last line is something like: ... machines replaced hand art & young generations are not interested in the traditional craft.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #434)

12. SMT

Short-term memory (SMT) can hold information anywhere between 15–30 seconds. According to Miller's Magical Number Seven (1956), short-term memory has a limited capacity, **being able** to store 5 to 9 items simultaneously. **However**, if we hear concepts or ideas repeatedly in an audio form we can acoustically encode the information. It is a process referred to as "rehearsal", thereby **committing** it to our long-term memories.

Options:

- 1) being able, is able, unable, be able
 - 2) Somewhere, Moreover, However, So
 - 3) commit, committing, committed, commits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #433)

13. Digitalization

As digitalization and smart automation progress, many will see their jobs altered. Advances in automation technologies will mean that people will **increasingly** work side by side with robots, smart automation and artificial intelligence. Businesses will look for employees who are good at the tasks that smart automation **struggles** to do and that add value to the use of smart automation. In the past, technological progress has had a positive impact on our society, increasing labour productivity, wages and prosperity. Right now, a new technological wave of digitalization and smart automation — **combinations** of artificial intelligence, robotics and other technologies — is fundamentally transforming the way we work, at an unprecedented pace. **For example**, data analytics, the Internet of Things and drones are already used in many industries to make production processes better, faster, and cheaper. We already see shifts in the structure of employment: in industries, tasks, educational levels and skills.

Options:

- 1) increase, increasingly, increasing, increased
- 2) struggled, struggling, struggles, used to struggle
- 3) combinations, combines, combining, combine
- 4) Instead, Of course, No wonder, For example

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #432)

14. Early Childhood Disadvantage

Disadvantage in early childhood poses multiple risks to children's development. Factors such as low socioeconomic status, long-term unemployment of parents, and social isolation may have lasting **impacts** on a child's chance of reaching their full potential. Whilst not eliminating disadvantage, preschool education can help to **lessen** the effects of these risk factors and can provide children with a better start to school. However, some of these factors may also be **barriers** to preschool attendance for groups that would benefit most from preschool education. In Australia, the early years of children's education is the responsibility of many government and non-government agencies and it occurs in a range of settings. Preschool is aimed at children around four years of age to **prepare** them for compulsory schooling from the age of six years. In most states and territories, children can start full-time schooling at five years of age, when they enrol in a kindergarten or preparatory year. In 2001, just over half of five-year olds (57%) were at school with about a third (34%) attending preschool. While in some states and territories children can **commence** preschool before they turn four, participation rates for three-year olds are much lower than four-year olds (24% compared with 56% for four-year olds in 2001). The preschool participation rate of four-year olds in 2001 (56%) was similar to the rate in 1991 (58%).

Options:

- 1) impressions, impacts, affects, variations
 - 2) lessen, hold, hoist, enlarge
 - 3) barriers, roundabouts, accesses, assessments
 - 4) undo, fix, tie, prepare
 - 5) commence, alter, lead, raise
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #429)

15. Shakespeare Congress

Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co-hosts the 10th World Shakespeare Congress to explore and honor the Bard's life and work. Organized by the International Shakespeare Association, the World Congress **is** held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co-hosted in two locations that were integral to both the personal and working life of William Shakespeare. Delegates will arrive **in** London on Thursday following the start of the Congress on Sunday in Stratford-upon-Avon. **With** a main theme of 'Creating and Recreating Shakespeare', the Congress will look **at** the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops .

Options:

- 1) are, is, have, has
 - 2) in, at, on, to
 - 3) Above, With, To, Beyond
 - 4) in, at, over, to
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #428)

16. Superintelligence

A superintelligence is any intellect that vastly outperforms the best human brains in practically every field, including scientific creativity, general wisdom, and social skills. This definition leaves open how the superintelligence **is implemented** : it could be in a digital computer, an ensemble of networked computers, cultured cortical tissue, or something else. On this definition, Deep Blue is not a superintelligence, since it is only smart within one narrow domain (chess), and even there it is not vastly superior **to** the best humans. Entities such as corporations or the scientific community are not

superintelligences either. Although they can perform a number of intellectual feats of which no individual human is capable, they are not **sufficiently** integrated to count as intellects, and there are many fields in which they perform much worse than single humans. For example, you cannot have a real-time conversation with the scientific community.

Options:

- 1) has implemented, is implemented, implements, implementing
 - 2) against, to, for, by
 - 3) barely, sufficiently, vaguely, sparsely
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #427)

17. Working Heritage

In this role, due to their working heritage, Border Collies are very demanding, playful, and energetic. They thrive best in households that can provide them with plenty of play and exercise, either with humans or other dogs. Due to their demanding personalities and need for mental **stimulation** and exercise, many Border Collies develop problematic behaviors in households that are not able to provide for their needs. They are infamous for chewing holes in walls and furniture, and **destructive** scraping and hole digging, due to boredom. Border Collies may exhibit a strong desire to herd, a trait they may show with small children, cats, and other dogs. The breed's herding trait has been deliberately encouraged, as it was in the dogs from which the Border Collie was developed, by selective breeding for many generations. However, being **eminently** trainable, they can live amicably with other pets if given proper socialization training. The American Border Collie Association recommends that potential owners, before taking on the breed as a household pet, should be sure they can provide regular exercise **commensurate** with the collie's high energy and prodigious stamina. A working collie may run many miles a day, using its experience, personality and intelligence to control challenging livestock. These dogs will become **distressed** and frustrated if left in isolation, ignored or inactive. Like many working breeds, Border Collies can be motion-sensitive and may chase moving vehicles and bicycles, but this behavior can be modified by training. Some of the more difficult behaviors require patience, as they are developmental and may disappear as the dog matures.

Options:

- 1) establishment, estimation, stimulation, condition
 - 2) abrupt, mild, destructive, periodical
 - 3) whole, mostly, eminently, minor
 - 4) commensurate, collaborative, collective, evenly
 - 5) tossed, pinched, distressed, consistent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #425)

18. Prisoners

The primary goal for this year-long campaign, founded by the English lawyer Peter Benenson and a small group of writers, academics and lawyers including Quaker peace activist Eric Baker, was to identify individual prisoners of conscience around the world and then campaign for their release. In early 1962, the campaign had received enough public support to become a permanent organization and was **renamed** Amnesty International. Under British law, Amnesty International was classed as a political organization and therefore excluded from tax-free charity status. To work around this, the "Fund for the Persecuted" was established in 1962 to receive donations to support prisoners and their families. The name was later changed to the "Prisoners of Conscience Appeal Fund" and is now a separate and independent charity which provides relief and **rehabilitation** grants to prisoners of conscience in the UK and around the world. Amnesty International has, since its founding, pressured governments to release

those persons it considers to be prisoners of conscience. Governments, conversely, tend to deny that the specific prisoners identified by Amnesty International are, in fact, being held on the grounds Amnesty claims; they allege that these prisoners pose **genuine** threats to the security of their countries. The concept of "Prisoners of conscience" became a controversy around Nelson Mandela's **imprisonment** .

Options:

- 1) recharged, renamed, refunded, erased
 - 2) engagement, measurement, illusion, rehabilitation
 - 3) raw, genuine, radiated, trivial
 - 4) imprisonment, felon, redemption, redundancy
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #426)

19. Employee Mood

Research from the Terry College of Business reveals **becoming** a happy, helpful employee takes effort and, eventually, that effort **erodes** the energy needed to do one's job. It could lead to quiet quitting — the new term for just doing your job but not going above and beyond — or even actual quitting. The more people adjust their moods to be happy, the fewer emotional resources they have **at** the end of the day. That means they are less able to handle challenging tasks and interactions and have a harder time staying on task. Their tank is empty despite being in a good mood, Frank explained. For managers, this means it may make more sense to meet employees **where** they are emotional and not force upbeat attitudes in the office. For employees, it may mean letting bad days happen and leaving more mood-demanding work — such as sales calls or tough conversations — for better days.

Options:

- 1) becomes, becoming, become, become to
 - 2) concludes, erodes, expects, collects
 - 3) at, since, by, for
 - 4) where, which, as, that
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #424)

20. Drama

I do not think I am twisting the usual meaning of drama if I define it as a presentation before spectators by performers who take on roles and who interact with each other to further a story or a text intended for such presentations. This is intended as a **working** definition simple enough to be recalled easily. Indeed, it is so simple that I should point out that it makes one or two **distinctions** that are perhaps not immediately obvious. First, to say that performers "take on roles" leaves **open** the possibility that they are not within the roles to other performances as such alternative phrases as "performers in character" or "characters represented by actors" do not. To say that the performers "interact with each other" might seem **unnecessary** , but is in fact important, for in traditional societies there are many performances in which different characters appear successively and simultaneously but, **nevertheless** , do not interact. And I say "to further a story" because a progression of the story may not provide the structure of the performance.

Options:

- 1) hanging, working, using, applying
- 2) implementations, distributions, distinctions, comprehensions
- 3) go, covered, undoubted, open
- 4) uneven, unnecessary, unabated, uncaring
- 5) accordingly, timely, nevertheless, subsequently

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #146)

21. Technology Calendar

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life. Pearson has **pieced** together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a **unique** millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key **breakthroughs** and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an **extended** life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs **coming** into use between now and 2040.

Options:

- 1) pieced, finalized, pictured, filled
- 2) hovering, compromised, unique, loose
- 3) plateaus, procrastinations, breakthroughs, devastations
- 4) shared, lubricant, entitled, extended
- 5) changing, coming, delving, squeezing

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #422)

22. Tokyo Skytree

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. But **however** massive this form of digital art becomes — and it's a form **subject to** rampant inflation — Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something **in common** : something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses , **along with** the conventions of western art, were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world onto a flat surface . **But** Japanese traditions employed 'a different spatial logic', as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, that is 'uniquely Japanese'.

Options:

- 1) however, whatever, whenever, wherever
- 2) subject to, related with, apart from, based on
- 3) in fact, as whole, in common, of course
- 4) apart from, further afield, along with, out of
- 5) Thus, So, Therefore, But

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #421)

23. Ebb and Flow

Roman poet Ovid wrote that “there is nothing **constant** in the universe. All ebb and flow, and every shape that's born bears in its **womb** the seeds of change”. These words are remarkably **relevant** when one considers the way life has changed through time as revealed by fossil record.

Options:

- 1) orthodox, volatile, constant, cheap
- 2) heart, limb, womb, brain
- 3) prevalent, detached, relevant, dominant

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #420)

24. Dictionary Publishers

For the first time, dictionary publishers are **incorporating** real, spoken English into their data. It gives lexicographers (people who write dictionaries) **access** to a more vibrant, up-to-date **vernacular** language which has never really been studied before.

Options:

- 1) incorporating, enlarging, treating, excluding
 - 2) honor, access, prevision, privilege
 - 3) obscure, indifferent, vernacular, common
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #419)

25. Health Concept

The concept of health holds different meanings for different people and groups. These meanings of health have also **changed** over time. This difference is no more **evident** than in Western society today, when **notions** of health and health promotion are being challenged and **expanded** in new ways.

Options:

- 1) existed, changed, vanished, adopted
 - 2) identical, unique, evident, ironic
 - 3) contours, figures, notions, costs
 - 4) emitted, served, dictated, expanded
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #417)

26. Heart of Study

Turning now to the heart of the study, in two divisions an attempt **was made** to change the supervision so that the decision levels were **pushed down** and detailed supervision of the workers reduced. More general supervision of the clerks and their supervisors was introduced. In addition, the managers, assistant managers, supervisors and assistant supervisors of these two divisions were **trained** in group methods of leadership, which they **endeavored** to use as much as their skill would permit during the experimental year. For easy reference, the experimental changes in these two divisions **will be labelled** the 'participative program'!

Options:

- 1) was made, making, made, makes
 - 2) put off, turned over, set up, pushed down
 - 3) fired, overlapped, trained, deduced
 - 4) expanded, gathered, covered, endeavored
 - 5) will be labelled, being labelled, have labelled, labelled
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #416)

27. A National Crisis

In 1868, botanist Jules-émile Planchon **unmasked** the culprit behind a national crisis. For five years, a **blight** had been stealing across France's vineyards. Its cause was invisible, its spread **inexorable**. Always it followed the same pattern. First a single vine would **wither**, then a circle of plants. Entire vineyards were wiped out within years.

Options:

- 1) unmasked, created, imagined, packed
 - 2) current, cold, preference, blight
 - 3) meaningful, faint, countless, inexorable
 - 4) densify, wither, vaporize, thrive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #414)

28. Birds

Some birds of prey have learned to control fire, a **skill** previously thought to be unique to humans. The birds appear to deliberately spread wildfires in order to **flush** out prey. The finding suggests that birds may have **beaten** us to the use of fire.

Options:

- 1) question, profile, tale, skill
 - 2) prevent, limit, span, flush
 - 3) prophesied, beaten, transmitted, forced
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #413)

29. Nissan

Nissan will overhaul the inspection process for its Japan–destined vehicles for the first time in decades as the carmaker seeks to address a widening **inspection** scandal that has forced it to suspend production for the domestic market. The company said on Thursday that unauthorized workers had been **certifying** vehicles set for sale in the Japanese market, even after the company announced the recall of nearly 1.2m cars earlier this month over the same issue. With investors increasingly concerned about Japan Inc’s adherence to standards — concerns that were most recently **inflamed** by the Kobe Steel data falsification scandal — the news pushed Nissan shares down 1.6 per cent on Friday, and also weighed on the prices of its suppliers. Hiroto Saikawa, Nissan’s chief executive, pledged “drastic measures” to deal with the problem, namely the **suspension** of vehicle production for the home market at all six factories in Japan run by the company and its affiliate, Nissan Shatai.

Options:

- 1) section, inspection, financial, taxation
 - 2) certifying, exposing, piling, purchasing
 - 3) underestimated, cured, overlooked, inflamed
 - 4) suspension, expenditure, resume, delay
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #412)

30. Academic Writing (B)

Academic writing is an **expression** of logic that is the product of thinking. This **means** that the writing that you produce is a **reflection** of your intellectual abilities. It **puts** into words your knowledge and your conceptual understanding and shows **evidence** of your ability to think critically.

Options:

- 1) expectation, entitlement, expression, exchange
 - 2) means, questions, stipulates, answers
 - 3) redundancy, mission, credit, reflection
 - 4) enriches, shows, allows, puts
 - 5) hassle, excuse, capacity, evidence
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #407)

31. Recycling Materials (Incomplete)

Points: One factory took measures to improve the productivity. ... used (recycled / recyclable / repeatable / returned / returnable) materials to reduce waste recycle ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #411)

32. (Incomplete)

Points: One sentence in the first half of the text has two blanks: ... the (module / make-up / mockup / ...) ... generic (information / ...) disposition (decomposition?) ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #410)

33. Charles Dickens (Incomplete)

Points: About Charles Dickens. ... was (sent / took / brought / given) to a "blacking factory ... Someone whose name starts with 'O' (describes/ will describe/ was described/is describing, was describing) as started career (for / in / of / at) journalist ... An article was published in (editions / installments / resources / versions) of a magazine ... His childhood's impact on his writing style is also mentioned.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #409)

34. Computer Viruses

Computer viruses have been a **fact** of life at least since the 1980s, if not before. They can cause companies to lose hours of working time and they can also spread panic among computer users everywhere. There are, however, several **distinct** types of computer infection – all loosely referred to as viruses – and they each work in a slightly different way. A particularly nasty one is the worm, which is a program designed to sneak its way into an entire computer network, and reproduce itself over and over again. Then there is the Trojan, which strictly **speaking** isn't a virus, but a piece of software that appears to do one thing, but actually does something malicious instead. When the 'unsuspecting' operator introduces it into the computer, the alien program will take over the machine. With Trojans you have to be particularly careful because they can often be introduced by way of a message advertising an anti-virus product. So what motivates someone to **introduce** a virus into the computer systems of innocent victims? Perhaps it's simply the desire to prove that it can be done. Or because it gives the kind of pleasure you get from solving a difficult problem – nowadays people protect their computers with all sorts of security software, so it takes considerable **skill** to break through all the defences and introduce a virus.

Options:

- 1) link, verge, fact, virtue
 - 2) successive, distinct, discreet, opaque
 - 3) speaking, doing, done, figured
 - 4) deploy, deduce, introduce, imply
 - 5) consumption, regret, skill, degree
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #406)

35. Heart Functions

The heart functions as a pump at the centre of the circulatory system. In humans it is located in the chest cavity, between the lungs, **a bit** to the left. The heart consists of four chambers surrounded by a very strong muscular wall, the myocardium. The upper chambers, the right and left atria, **receive** blood entering the heart, and the lower chambers, the right and left ventricles pump the blood out of the heart, via the pulmonary and the systemic circulatory systems. The two systems work as **follows** . Blood from

the body enters the right atrium, **is** passed into the right ventricle and from there is propelled through the pulmonary artery to the lungs. In the lungs the blood releases carbon dioxide and absorbs oxygen and is then **transported** back to the heart into the left atrium. From here it passes into the left ventricle, which pumps the oxygenated blood around the body.

Options:

- 1) compared, rather than, a bit, less than
 - 2) lower, receive, repel, transfer
 - 3) well, followed, follows, follow
 - 4) being, is, has, had
 - 5) transporting, transported, transport, having transported
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #404)

36. Scientific Method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was **named** the method of difference. A simple example of what he **meant** by this is to take two glasses of water which are identical in every **respect**. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! **According** to Mill's method of difference it is safe to **assume** that the change in the color of the water is due to the **introduction** of a new factor — the independent variable — in this case, the ink.

Options:

- 1) pointed, claimed, demanded, named
 - 2) capped, charged, left, meant
 - 3) measure, thought, identity, respect
 - 4) Compared, According, Contrary, Sorted
 - 5) assume, discuss, prefer, acclaim
 - 6) introduction, magnitude, preparation, purification
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #403)

37. European Culture

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **concept** of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't **fit** into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **behavior**. In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **argue** that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

Options:

- 1) classification, concept, renovation, identity
 - 2) cut, dismiss, fit, solve
 - 3) blessing, curse, habit, behavior
 - 4) argue, doubt, pretend, deny
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #402)

38. HongKong APP (Incomplete)

Points: An organization, HKUST, created an APP to help people learn sign language interpretation because many people in HongKong have a hearing problem. ... (however / therefore / consequently / although) ... (as well) to educate public ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #401)

39. Sand Battery

Finnish researchers have installed the world's first fully working "sand battery", which can store green power for months at a time. The developers say this could solve the problem of year-round supply, a major issue for green energy. Using low-grade sand, the device **is charged up with** heat made from cheap electricity from solar or wind. The sand stores the heat at around 500C, **which** can then warm homes in winter when energy is more expensive. Because of climate change and now thanks to the rapidly rising price of fossil fuels, there's a surge of investment in new renewable energy production. But **while** new solar panels and wind turbines can be quickly added to national grids, these extra sources also present huge challenges. **Right now**, most batteries are made with lithium and are expensive with a large, physical footprint, and can only cope with a limited amount of excess power. One of the big challenges now is whether the technology can be scaled up to really make a difference — and will the developers be able to use it to get electricity out **as well as** heat? The efficiency falls dramatically when the sand is used to just return power to the electricity grid.

Options:

- 1) substitutes for, is caught up with, lives up to, is charged up with
 - 2) which, however, what, that
 - 3) except, therefore, while, then
 - 4) Of course, Besides, Apart from, Right now
 - 5) as well as, inside, despite, along
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #399)

40. Flowers and Bees

Most people assume, correctly, that flowers look the way they do to attract insects that pollinate them. But that's not the whole story. Scientists have now discovered that plants have another 'trick up their leaves' to make themselves **irresistible** to even the most choosy insect. Cambridge University's Beverly Glover and her **colleagues** colleagues recently set up some fake flowers filled with a sugar solution, which they kept at different temperatures. Unleashing a team of bumblebees on their floral **offerings**, they watched as the insects visited the flowers to drink the surrogate nectar. Very quickly, it became obvious that the bees were concentrating on the flowers with the warmest nectar. Just in case it was something to **do** with the color of the fake flowers, the scientists also tried a different color **combination** and got the same result.

Options:

- 1) irresistible, expensive, explicit, false
 - 2) friends, counterparts, researchers, colleagues
 - 3) contours, shapes, organisms, offerings
 - 4) make, do, have, go
 - 5) consequence, tone, combination, appearance
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #397)

41. Giant Exoplanets

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's

biggest **planet** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars .

Options:

- 1) borders, expressions, characteristics, shapes
 - 2) frame, subordinate, planet, comet
 - 3) members, astronomers, parties, makers
 - 4) denounce, detect, deflect, determine
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #395)

42. Food Wastage (Incomplete)

Points: It was 50 percent of food wasted before () because of () transport and marketing.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #394)

43. Selfies

To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts **on** Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies **fell into** the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make-up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories **combined** . **After** appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then **came** ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, **rather than** taken with a group. **Overall** , an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18–35–year–old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising **considering** the demographics of the social media platform. The under–18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies.

Options:

- 1) of, in, above, on
 - 2) summed up, broke down, fell into, focused on
 - 3) constrained, confined, combined, unconfined
 - 4) Regarding, Unless, After, Against
 - 5) let, were, came, come
 - 6) less than, other from, rather than, most of
 - 7) Along with, Although, Overall, Moreover
 - 8) claiming, supposing, considering, imagining
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #389)

44. Shrimp Farm

Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **converted** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only **factor** , conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These **comprised** damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was

the additional cost of restoring them afterwards: if you do so with mangroves themselves, add another \$9,318 per hectare. The overall lesson is that what looks **beneficial** only does so because the profits are retained by the private sector, while the problems are spread out across society at large, appearing on no specific balance sheet.

Options:

- 1) deserved, exchanged, conserved, converted
 - 2) index, element, choice, factor
 - 3) accounting, percentage, aggregation, division
 - 4) comprised, uneven, neglected, augmented
 - 5) productive, interactive, distinctive, collective
 - 6) beneficial, immediate, moderate, modest
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #388)

45. Green Spaces

Green spaces contribute significantly to a **reduction** in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden **context**, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants **differ** in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of **low** rainfall and minimal water inputs.

Options:

- 1) genesis, conclusion, purification, reduction
 - 2) extent, level, context, volume
 - 3) confer, differ, coincide, defer
 - 4) total, low, parallel, partial
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #387)

46. Product Selling

Once an organization has its product to sell, it must then **determine** the appropriate price to sell it at. The price is set by **balancing** many factors including supply–and–demand, cost, desired profit competition, perceived value, and market behavior. Ultimately, the final price is determined by what the market is willing to **exchange** for the product. Pricing theory can be quite complex because so many factors influence what the purchaser decides is a fair **value**. It also should be **noted** that, in addition to monetary exchange, price can be the exchange of goods or services as in a barter agreement, or an exchange of specific behavior, such as a vote in a political campaign.

Options:

- 1) tolerate, determine, fabricate, fancy
 - 2) comparing, begetting, balancing, offsetting
 - 3) consign, design, exchange, prepare
 - 4) addition, shape, content, value
 - 5) pointed, enlarged, overrated, noted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #386)

47. Facial Appearance (Incomplete)

Points: facial appearance is the (chance/opportunity/.../...) and it is (insufficient/relative/sufficient) to

...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #385)

48. Albert's Books (Incomplete)

Points: Albert and his colleagues believe that these books should use (genre) and they displayed these books for ... (showing/making)...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #378)

49. Edward (Incomplete)

Points: Edward and ... start (making/designing/building/...) up shops that used seats (for/with/which/that) and they had for their customers way (for/that/which/...) scientists to ... and they have space (too much/more/enough/...) for early men and they used digital tools ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #377)

50. IQ Tests (Incomplete)

Points: About average IQ of children who learn music. Mozart ... there is a lack of scientific evidence (test/tests/testing/tested) ... key (process/goal/...) ... child–six–year–old learned the lessons of music and displayed IQ point 3.2 and ... (exhibited/taught/learned/...) IQ point 7.1 ... People like heavy food that are ... (lighter) food and people have (illusion/sight) the ... of and light drinks such as wine expresses by scientists ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #371)

51. Plants and Animals

From the earliest civilisations, plants and animals have been portrayed as a means of understanding and recording the potential uses, such as their economic and healing properties. From the first illustrated **catalogue** of medicinal plants, De Materia Medica by Dioscorides, in the first century through to the late fourteenth century the illustration of plants and animals changed very little. Woodcuts in instructional manuals and herbals were often repeatedly copied over the centuries, resulting in a loss of definition and accuracy so that they became little more than stylized decoration. With the growing **popularity** of copperplate engravings, the traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals became more accurate. Then, with the **emergence** of artists such as Albrecht Durer and Leonardo Da Vinci, naturalists such as Otto Brunfels, Leonhard Fuchs in botany and Conrad Gesner and Ulisse Aldrovandi in zoology, nature began to be depicted in a more realistic style. Individual living plants or animals **were observed** directly and their likeness rendered onto paper or vellum

Options:

- 1) catalogue, calculation, formation, figuration
- 2) popularity, popular, singularity, resilience
- 3) emergence, descent, havoc, omniscience
- 4) observed, observe, had observed, were observed

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #363)

52. Philosophy (Incomplete)

Points: Philosophy is the study of (). The teacher showed the scenario through a video to students after silence of some time. Before, ... (splits/ is splitting/ has splitter) the class into groups. Student provoke discussion with (philosopher/philosophy) potential....

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #362)

53. Naming Storms

The practice of giving storms personal names appears to have **originated** with Clement Wragge, an

Australian meteorologist who in the 1890s entertained himself by naming storms after women, mythical **figures**, and politicians that he didn't like. The modern system of using personal names developed during World War II, when meteorologists began using women's names — often those of wives or girlfriends — instead of **cumbersome** designations based on latitude and longitude. Short and quickly understood, names were easier to **transmit** over the radio and easier to keep straight if there was more than one storm in a given area. The system was **formalized** in 1953 when the National Weather Service put together an alphabetical list of female names to be used for storms in the Atlantic basin. Male names were added to the list in 1979 when women's groups pointed out the sexism of using only female names.

Options:

- 1) originated, laminated, contaminated, vaccinated
 - 2) figures, figuration, figurative, configures
 - 3) worrisome, cumbersome, awesome, wholesome
 - 4) transmit, transform, transfuse, transect
 - 5) rationalized, decentralized, formalized, immortalized
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #358)

54. Cognitive Health

Neuropsychological testing is one way to **assess** cognitive health. However, this option can be costly and labor intensive. In many cases, basic screening will suffice for an understanding of a given individual's cognitive health status. There are a number of excellent tools available to **practitioners** for basic screening and tracking of cognitive health. Many of these tools are designed for use with older people, but some are meant for use with younger people as well. The Alzheimer's Association website offers a cognitive assessment toolkit that includes the Medicare Annual Wellness Visit algorithm for the assessment of cognition. This assessment uses patient history, observations by clinicians, and concerns **raised** by the patient, family, or caregivers. The toolkit further includes three measures **validated** for use by professionals to assess and track a patient's cognitive health. These measures include the General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition, Memory Impairment Screen, and the Mini-Cog brief psychometric test.

Options:

- 1) obsess, assess, possess, access
 - 2) stationers, practitioners, petitioners, questioners
 - 3) raised, rising, arising, praised
 - 4) validated, intimidated, dilapidated, antedated
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #341)

55. Gravity (Incomplete)

Points: About gravity. Every object pulls on every other object with an (invisible/unknown/unbelievable) force called gravity. and is ... (theory) ... proposed by Newton. Isaac Newton, over 300 years ago a scientist, (explained) this invisible force of gravity.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #303)

56. Meeting (Incomplete)

Points: ... an (engineer) ... an (executive) teacher ... (assembled) meeting ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #302)

57. Internet Use

People are spending twice as much time online compared to 10 years ago, fueled by increasing use of tablets and smartphones. The biggest increase has been **among** young adults, with time spent online almost tripling from 10 hours and 24 minutes each week in 2005 to 27 hours and 36 minutes in 2014. In total, the average adult spends more than 20 hours online a week, which includes time spent on the internet at work. **Meanwhile** the average person spends 2.5 hours every week 'online while on the move' – away from their home, work or place of study. This is a five-fold **increase** from 2005, when the figure was just 30 minutes. Overall, the proportion of adults using the internet has risen by half – from six in ten in 2005 to almost nine in ten today, **according to** Ofcom's Media Use and Attitudes 2015 report, which questioned 1,890 adults aged 16 and over about their internet consumption habits.

Options:

- 1) within, along, between, among
 - 2) However, Despite, Unless, Meanwhile
 - 3) increase, magnitude, grid, space
 - 4) according to, due to, thanks to, except for
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #300)

58. Civil War

A Civil War reenactment is in part a memorial service. It is partly, too, a leisure activity. Furthermore most reenactors assert an educational import to the performance, and to develop their roles many pursue archival research with a rare dedication. On the other hand Civil War reenactments are increasingly commercial **spectacles**, with as many as fifty thousand Americans routinely gathering at (or near) historical Civil War battlefields in order to stage performances that purport to recreate the conflict, while hundreds of thousands more spectate (Hadden 1996:5). I will show how theoretical issues of **authenticity** arise as practical problems in the Civil War reenactment community by presenting my own observations from the 2006 Gettysburg reenactment and by **relying** on a number of texts produced by participant-observers. In particular I will refer to Robert Lee Hodge, who was made famous by Tony Horwitz's 1996 book, *Confederates in the Attic*, and who served as a kind of Virgil to the author on his journey through a Confederate Valhalla. From these sources I will **argue** that 'Living History' performances require an interpretive apparatus that takes genuine history as its authority, while remaining external to both participants and tourists, who may well be unaware of how closely their own involvement approximates genuine historical events.

Options:

- 1) points, costs, spectacles, areas
 - 2) velocity, authenticity, ability, intensity
 - 3) exercising, researching, building, relying
 - 4) depose, deny, argue, suggest
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #299)

59. Kennedy (Incomplete)

Points: About Kennedy. He had a high academic degree, and was handsome with a Hollywood style appearance. He was the most popular politician because of ... war. A blank which is to be filled with a preposition. A beautiful wife. To prepare for the reelection in advance.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #298)

60. Desert Ants

There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore, but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long-legged and speedy

Cataglyphis fortis normally covers ground with a three-legged stride that moves two legs forwards on one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with **its** other three legs. But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward 'tripod' walking style is **abandoned**. Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. 'This is the first time we **have seen** this in any ants,' said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany. The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the **scorching** desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60 cm per second. The researchers, who publish the findings on ant locomotion and navigation in the Journal of Experimental Biology, believe that robotics will be one of the first technologies **to benefit** from the discovery.

Options:

- 1) its, own, that, their
 - 2) abandons, abandon, abandoning, abandoned
 - 3) saw, seen, having seen, have seen
 - 4) emotional, stuck, uncensored, scorching
 - 5) benefited, to benefit, benefit, benefits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #296)

61. Underground Houses

Underground houses have many advantages over conventional housing. Unlike conventional homes, they can be built on **steep** surfaces and can maximize space in small areas by going below the surface. In addition, the materials excavated in construction can be used in the building process. Underground houses have less surface area so fewer building materials are used, and **maintenance** costs are lower. They are also wind, fire, and earthquake resistant, providing a secure and safe environment in extreme weather. One of the greatest benefits of underground living is energy **efficiency**. The earth's subsurface temperature remains stable, so underground dwellings benefit from geothermal mass and heat exchange, staying cool in the summer and warm in the winter. This saves around 80% in energy costs. By **incorporating** solar design this energy bill **can be reduced** to zero, providing hot water and heat to the home all year round.

Options:

- 1) geometric, flat, overhead, steep
 - 2) heating, buoyancy, maintenance, facility
 - 3) ratio, consistency, efficiency, renewal
 - 4) intriguing, initiating, incorporating, inventing
 - 5) has reduced, can be reduced, can reduce, has been reduced
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #50)

62. Intelligence Comparison

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that **does** not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing **across** species is not as simple as generally expected. An elephant will have a larger brain than a human has simply because it is a large beast. **Instead**, we use the Cephalization index, which compares the size of an animal's brain with the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, **followed** by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general **rule**, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always

smarter and have larger EQ's than solitary animals.

Options:

- 1) can, do, did, does
 - 2) across, to, through, with
 - 3) Then, Instead, Because, Otherwise
 - 4) followed, follows, follow, following
 - 5) theory, principal, rule, principle
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #3)

63. Power Mix

Imagine a time in the not too distant future when your power comes from a seamless mix of renewable energy and traditional sources. It is delivered by a grid that manages thousands of windmills and hundreds of thousands of customers. Computer **controlled** , the grid is able to manage instant variations in supply and demand and provides a real time power balance. Far more complex than anything **in** existence today, it is called a smart grid. This technology is a new frontier in power supply and seen as a green solution to current outdated management systems. When introduced smart grids will result in energy savings and will allow consumers a choice in their electricity charges and to be able to select the cheapest time **slots** . The difficulty for the energy industry is that smart grids **do not exist** in reality and the power companies cannot experiment with existing supplies. Without an actual grid to conduct research on Professor Wu has had to design a simulated laboratory including input from theoretical wind generators and solar panels to feed into a constantly operating system. For an authentic approach researchers built various types of equipment failures **into** the grid to test the system. And it works.

Options:

- 1) controlled, has controlled, controls, controlling
 - 2) with, without, of, in
 - 3) cuts, pins, points, slots
 - 4) does not exist, do not exist, are not existing, not exist
 - 5) into, of, onto, above
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #290)

64. Academic Writing

Academic writing addresses complex issues that require high-order thinking skills to comprehend (e.g., critical reflective logical and creative thinking). Think of your writing **this** way: one of the most important attributes of a good teacher is the ability to explain complex ideas in a way that is understandable and relatable to the topic being **presented** . This is also one of the main functions of academic writing – describing and explaining the significance of complex ideas as clearly as possible. Often **referred** to as higher-order thinking skills, these include cognitive processes that are used to comprehend solve problems and express concepts or that describe abstract ideas that cannot be easily acted out pointed to or shown with images. As a writer you must take **in** the role of a good teacher by summarizing a lot of complex information into a well-organized synthesis of ideas concepts and recommendations that **contribute** to a better understanding of the research problem.

Options:

- 1) no, this, either, a
 - 2) presented, surpassed, refunded, forgiven
 - 3) referred, prior, due, added
 - 4) out, off, down, in
 - 5) attribute, distribute, expose, contribute
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #287)

65. Economists' Views

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro-economic **toolkit** . That involves things like thinking at the margin, rationality, opportunity cost, trade-offs. Economists like any other **discipline** , or dogma has its own jargon and its own rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to apply micro-economic **concepts** like that to explain the way humans behave and to make **predictions** about the future.

Options:

- 1) toolkit, concern, rate, power
 - 2) degree, title, tuition, discipline
 - 3) funds, concepts, tariffs, scales
 - 4) preferences, predictions, reviews, regrets
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #286)

66. Learning from History

The prospect of learning something from history is what makes sociologists tick. It is through **developing** a systematic understanding of the forces which shape our lives that we **can** exercise control over them. The founding thinkers of sociology, who **came** to prominence during the development of what we are pleased to call modernity, thought so. It is the intimate relationship between the development of sociology and the development of modernity that the course begins with. This relationship is an intimate one, because it is **only** with the social change instituted in the development of the modern world that a discipline such as sociology and social science in general could either exist or have anything to study.

Options:

- 1) developing, delivering, covering, deterring
 - 2) can, wish, deny, doubt
 - 3) referred, came, supposed, conferred
 - 4) only, roughly, randomly, never
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #284)

67. Roman and Water

Clean water was very important to the Romans. Cities, towns and forts were built near springs. However, as Roman cities and towns grew, they needed to bring in water from **further afield** . As the population grew, **so** did the need for clean water. Trying to shift **large volumes** of water underground in pipes was not possible as lead pipes would be too weak and bronze pipes would be too expensive. The Romans could not make cast iron pipes as the **techniques** for doing this were not known to them. If water could not be brought via pipes, the Romans decided to bring it overland in what were conduits. When the water got to the city, it was fed off into smaller bronze or ceramic pipes. To get the water to flow at an even (and slow) pace, conduits were built on a slight slope. Valleys were crossed by using aqueducts. One of the most famous of these is the Pont du Gard aqueduct at Nimes in southern France. Where possible,

the Romans did take water through tunnels but the hills needed to be relatively small for this to be successful.

Options:

- 1) different parts, these origins, further afield, specific sources
 - 2) as well, so, how, thus
 - 3) loads, improper intakes, relative levels, large volumes
 - 4) spans, proportions, scales, techniques
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #283)

68. Competent Skills

The skills you will develop on this course will help you become more confident and competent in managing written and social aspects in your current career. It will **prepare** you for further study in your area of interest. We plan to provide you with the opportunity to hear about the work of professors who have been involved in the past. We have had confirmation that they will give talks on their subjects **especially** to your group, and help you to clarify potential future directions you might take in your study and career. There are also dedicated careers services available at the University, **which** you will be entitled to use. The assessments for the first part of the program are designed to develop key study skills and to provide you with the opportunity to brush up on skills you haven't used for a long time, or feel you do not have. This will include some written work essays, as well as group work (short presentations) and you will be taught how to do these. **Details** of the assessment for each module will be explained in your first session.

Options:

- 1) send, fund, prepare, protect
 - 2) especially, excessively, generally, exclusively
 - 3) that, which, as, what
 - 4) Dots, Fields, Details, Portraits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #282)

69. Visual Perception

A team in the University of London found that people who went with their initial response on a test of visual perception (questions included picking out an anomaly in a pattern of symbols) did better than those who were given more time to ponder. **Whereas** the subconscious brain recognized a rotated version of the same symbol as different, the conscious brain reasoned that 'an apple is still an apple whether rotated or not', the researchers on the project **concluded**. When the subjects had time to engage their higher-level functions **instead** of relying on their intuitive responses, they were more **likely** to be wrong.

Options:

- 1) Even, Whereas, Whether, Therefore
 - 2) claimed, concluded, speculated, asked
 - 3) instead, because, in spite, together
 - 4) likely, involved, agreeable, susceptible
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #281)

70. Learning by Doing

An analysis of more than 500 graduates found no significant difference between business schools that offered traditional courses and those that emphasise a 'learning-by-doing' approach to entrepreneurship

education. The research challenges the ongoing trend across higher education institutes (HEIs) of **focusing** on experiential learning, and suggests that universities need to reconsider their approach if they **are to** increase entrepreneurship among their students. Ms Inna Kozlinska, research associate at Aston Business School and author of the study, said: 'Entrepreneurship education **is seen** as a major force capable of generating long-term socio-economic changes through developing entrepreneurial, creative, flexible and wise individuals. There is an ongoing shift towards experiential learning in business schools, **yet** there is little empirical evidence to suggest this approach has better impact than traditional learning.'

Options:

- 1) acclaiming, turning, spreading, focusing
 - 2) are, are to, going to, to
 - 3) is seen, has seen, sees, is seeing
 - 4) yet, unless, besides, so
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #279)

71. Virus Mutation

All viruses mutate constantly, and scientists can identify the different **strains**. Coronavirus has mutated into a number of notable strains since the first case was detected in December 2019, with the latest found in Australia believed to originate in Russia. " **Whilst** this is not considered a variant of concern, little is known about the strain," a letter sent to passengers said. Scientists believe it could be up to 70 per cent more **transmissible** than others and slightly more deadly. However, more studies will be needed to verify this claim. Last month, Germany's Health Minister said the virus **variant** first detected in Britain last year now accounts for more than a fifth of all positive tests in the country. The B.1.351 strain was first identified in South Africa, where it has become the dominant type infecting local residents. Cases and deaths in South Africa have started to fall recently after a second **surge** of the virus. However, the nation is still battling one of Africa's most severe **outbreaks**, with more than 46,000 people dead. The P.1 strain was first detected in Brazil, and is suspected of **fuelling** a COVID-19 resurgence in the nation. Brazilian authorities said 260,000 people have already died.

Options:

- 1) organisms, elements, strains, shapes
 - 2) Because, However, If, Whilst
 - 3) miserable, countable, transmissible, approachable
 - 4) concord, likeness, variant, origin
 - 5) boon, surge, virtue, cluster
 - 6) outbreaks, restrictions, barriers, recoveries
 - 7) doubling, fuelling, reporting, copying
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #276)

72. Research Ship

The modern research ship takes its origins from the early exploration voyages such as HMS Endeavour and HMS Challenger, both of which were converted vessels, fitted with a range of research facilities to sample and measure across a range of disciplines in extreme environments. Early research vessels were fairly basic and simplistic compared to the state-of-the-art ships we see being developed today. Gradually, the trend of converting other vessels into research ships **was challenged** by the challenging demands of investigating increasingly complex areas of oceanographic research, such as physical, biological and chemical oceanography; marine geology and geophysics; ocean engineering and atmospheric science in one expedition. In order to carry **out** multi-disciplinary research in extreme

environments, specially designed research vessels became a requirement. Research ships are the primary source of oceanographic observations and **will remain** so for the foreseeable future. As time **goes on**, science is likely to be conducted in increasingly remote and environmentally challenging areas, including the polar seas, so the ability to operate with minimal interruptions from the natural elements remains unchanged from the days of the Challenger Expedition.

Options:

- 1) was challenged, was a challenge, were challenged, will have been challenged
 - 2) over, out, of, through
 - 3) will have remained, remaining, remains, will remain
 - 4) flies away, goes on, disappears, moves
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #274)

73. The Speech of Alchemy

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no science: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart, no list of elements. To the alchemists the **universe** was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead it was made of substances, and one substance—say, walnut oil—could be just as **pure** as another—say, silver—even though modern **scientists** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures, how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

Options:

- 1) universe, horizon, heaven, spirit
 - 2) all, completed, pure, wholesome
 - 3) affidavits, laws, scientists, medicines
 - 4) proper, necessary, capable, possible
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #115)

74. Number and Form

Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from **the** beats of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing **geniuses** from Alcibiades to Gauss, this **inspiring** book makes the mysteries of maths accessible and its rich **patterns** brilliantly clear.

Options:

- 1) this, these, the, that
 - 2) widgets, geniuses, mediocrities, labourers
 - 3) inspired, inspiring, inspires, inspire
 - 4) orders, grids, areas, patterns
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #266)

75. Favorable Traits

New favorable traits evolve when genetic mutations arise that offer a survival edge. As the survivors of each generation pass on those beneficial mutations, the mutations and **their** adaptive traits become more common in the general population. Though it may take millions of years for complex traits **to evolve**, say allowing humans to walk on two legs, evolution itself happens with each generation as adaptive mutations become more frequent in the population. The genomic revolution has allowed biologists to see the natural selection process **in action** by making the genetic blueprint of hundreds of

thousands of people available for comparison. By tracking the relative rise and fall of specific mutations **across** generations of people, researchers can infer which traits are spreading or dwindling.

Options:

- 1) them, those, their, they
- 2) to evolve, having evolved, evolving, evolved
- 3) despite itself, in action, in act, in detail
- 4) except, across, above, upon

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #264)

76. English Language

With about one and a half billion non–native speakers, English has become the world’s own language. Such **dominance** has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps **twice** that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in **part** to the rise of über–languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** of about one a fortnight. Want to learn Busuu, anyone? Then you’d better head to Cameroon fast, before one of the language’s last eight speakers kicks the bucket (as the Busuu–nese presumably doesn’t say).

Options:

- 1) facet, dominance, deficit, paradox
- 2) many, twice, few, as
- 3) respect, addition, part, connection
- 4) hardness, rate, cost, coverage

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #260)

77. Genius

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity – doing something truly creative, we’re inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, “Citizen Kane,” at twenty–five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** his late twenties, culminating, at the **age** of thirty–two, with “Moby–Dick.” Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E–Flat–Major at the age of twenty–one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock” (“I grow old ... I grow old”)? Twenty–three. “Poets peak young,” the creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihály Csíkszentmihályi, the author of “Flow,” agrees: “The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young.” According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading **authority** on creativity, “Lyric poetry is a domain where **talent** is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age.”

Options:

- 1) at, without, through, over
- 2) proportion, rate, age, cost
- 3) junction, inferiority, importance, structure
- 4) syntax, supremacy, authority, atheist
- 5) chief, clerk, offender, talent

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #259)

78. Basic Organisms

Some of the most basic organisms are smarter than we thought. Rather than moving about randomly, amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated **strategies** to look for food and might travel in a way that

optimizes their foraging. Biophysicists have **long** tried to explain how creatures of all sizes search for food. However, single-celled organisms such as bacteria seem to move in no particular direction in their search. To investigate, Liang Li and Edward Cox at Princeton University studied the movements of amoebas (*Dictyostelium*) in a Petri dish, recording the paths travelled by 12 amoebas, including every turn and movement straight ahead, for 8 to 10 hours per amoeba. Immediately after an amoeba turned right, it was twice as **likely** to turn left as right again, and vice versa, they told a meeting of the American Physical Society meeting in Denver, Colorado, last week. This suggests that the cells have a **rudimentary** memory being able to remember the last direction they had just turned in, says Robert Austin, a biophysicist at Princeton who was not involved in the study.

Options:

- 1) strategies, positions, structures, budgets
 - 2) along, long, seldom, never
 - 3) expected, mentioned, likely, forbidden
 - 4) rudimentary, narrow, laborious, spacious
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #252)

79. Drinking Water

Water involves in almost all the **processes** in our body such as digestion, elimination, assimilation, respiration, maintaining body temperature, etc.. It is required to **remove** the thirst of our body. We can live for days without food, however, cannot imagine living without water more than a day. The level of useful drinking water on the earth is very less and other water is salty and not useful to the living beings. Water is **required** by everything like plants, animals, microorganisms, human being, etc., to fulfill the body requirements. Do we imagine what will **happen** if the drinking water gets **finished** a day or gets polluted? Yes, it is the main question which has opened the eyes of everyone and starts saving water at every place we belong like home, surrounding area, office, school, college, etc..

Options:

- 1) processes, procedure, developments, methods
 - 2) confiscated, eliminated, add, remove
 - 3) required, compulsory, essential, obligatory
 - 4) occurs, happen, made, come
 - 5) refined, over, end, finished
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #247)

80. Cell

Cells are now **accepted** as a unifying concept. A cell is the smallest **unit** of structure and function. Thus, cells are the basic building blocks of all organisms. Cells vary in size. With few exceptions, individual cells are **so** small they cannot be seen unaided. In 1665, a British scientist named Robert Hooke observed cells for the **first** time using a microscope. A microscope is an instrument that magnifies an object. Most images of cells are taken with a microscope and are called micrographs.

Options:

- 1) determined, revised, claimed, accepted
 - 2) unification, uniting, unity, unit
 - 3) much, ever, so, very
 - 4) earliest, first, last, latest
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #243)

81. Refunded Money (Incomplete)

Points: About refund money if student visa is not granted. The University reserves the right to verify details with high commission. They refund money but without giving extra cost. They don't refund if student have lack of information.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #240)

82. Ancient Superhighway

Even after thousands of years exploring Earth, we're still uncovering new things like an ancient 'superhighway' in the Guatemalan rain forest. Hidden beneath a thick layer of vegetation, the **network** of roads stretches over 150 miles and was most likely built by the Mayan empire some 2,000 years ago. The newly mapped roads are connected to the ruins of El Mirador (sometimes called the Kan Kingdom) in northern Guatemala. Archaeologists believe El Mirador **was founded** around the 6th century BCE, and was at its most powerful around the early first century CE. At that time, it had a population of as many as a quarter of a million, a quarter the size of Rome itself at the time. It also has some of the largest pyramids in the world. It was the **heart** of the Mayan civilization, and naturally needed some major roadways. The roads of El Mirador have been known about since 1967, but scientists had no idea how extensive they were until now. The thick jungle obscured the remnants of the road, **making** it difficult to see from the air.

Options:

- 1) network, surface, length, width
- 2) has founded, founded, was founded, was founding
- 3) volume, heart, column, facet
- 4) makes, making, make, made

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #235)

83. Teaching of Languages

The teaching of languages could be revolutionised following ground-breaking research by Victoria University, New Zealand, PhD graduate Paul Sulzberger. Dr Sulzberger has found that the best way to learn a language is through frequent exposure to its sound patterns—even if you haven't a **clue** what it all means. "However crazy it might sound, just listening to the language, **even though** you don't understand it, is critical. A lot of language teachers may not accept that," he says. "Our ability to learn new words is directly related to how often we have been exposed to the particular combinations of the sounds which make **up** the words. If you want to learn Spanish, for example, frequently listening to a Spanish language radio station on the internet will dramatically **boost** your ability to pick up the language and learn new words." Dr Sulzberger's research challenges existing language learning theory. His main hypothesis is that simply listening to a new language sets up the structures in the brain **required** to learn the words.

Options:

- 1) dew, claw, clue, due
- 2) but also, all together, even though, if so
- 3) down, up, off, on
- 4) evaluate, exaggerate, describe, boost
- 5) requiring, required, directed, to require

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #234)

84. Families

Families provide emotional, physical and financial care and support to their members and are often the

basis on which government assistance is determined and administered. Australians have **traditionally** experienced three main living arrangements over a lifecycle: living with parents, living with a partner (for some of this period with children) and living alone in old age if that partner died. Now and into the future, living arrangements **throughout** a lifecycle may also include living alone or in a group household before perhaps forming a long-term partnership, or living as a **lone** parent or alone after divorce or separation. These changes in living arrangements and family **characteristics** are the outcome of various demographic and social trends, such as declining fertility, increased rates of divorce and longer life **expectancy** .

Options:

- 1) traditionally, faithfully, apologetically, unexpectedly
 - 2) among, throughout, with, between
 - 3) few, lone, lesser, double
 - 4) devotions, commitments, characters, characteristics
 - 5) quality, expectancy, donation, expiration
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #231)

85. Economic Depression

An economic depression is a period of sustained, long-term **downturn** in economic activity in one or more economies. It is more severe than a recession, which is a slowdown in economic activity over **the course** of a normal business cycle. Economic depressions are characterized by their length, and by abnormally large increases in unemployment **rate** .

Options:

- 1) variation, promotion, downturn, reduction
 - 2) an era, the course, a phase, the year
 - 3) calculation, bias, ratio, rate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #226)

86. PIE

No matter whether you speak English or Urdu, Waloon or Waziri, Portuguese or Persian, the roots of your language are the same. Proto-Indo-European (PIE) is the mother tongue _ shared by several hundred contemporary languages, as well as many now extinct, and spoken by people **who** lived from about 6,000 to 3,500 BC on the steppes to the north of the Caspian Sea. They left no written texts and **although** historical linguists have, since the 19th century, painstakingly reconstructed the language from daughter languages, the question of how it actually sounded was assumed to be permanently out of reach. Now, researchers at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have developed a sound-based method to move back through the family tree of languages that stem from PIE. They can simulate how certain words **would have sounded** when they were spoken 8,000 years ago. Remarkably, at the **heart** of the technology is the statistics of shape. 'Sounds have shape,' explains Professor John Aston, from Cambridge's Statistical Laboratory. 'As a word is uttered it vibrates air, and the shape of this soundwave can be measured and turned into a series of numbers. Once we have these stats, and the stats of another spoken word, we can start asking how similar they are and what it would take to shift from one to another.'

Options:

- 1) that, which, what, who
- 2) despite, until, however, although
- 3) would have sounded, would sound, have sounded, sound
- 4) cost, heart, end, moment

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #218)

87. Gunpowder and Fireworks

Gunpowder and fireworks might have been invented independently in Europe, but they probably reached Europe via the Mongols, who spread west from China as far as central Europe by the mid-13th century. In 1267, the English monk Roger Bacon **recorded seeing** what were very likely firecrackers, which he compared with the flash of lightning and growl of thunder. In 1377 fireworks accompanied a religious mystery play by the bishop's palace in Vicenza, and were soon used to add sparks to figures of doves, representing the Holy Spirit, or angels, made to ascend and descend from the heavens on ropes. By the 15th century, rockets were being used in Europe for military and peaceful purposes. Italian and Spanish cities in particular **began to use** fireworks for outdoor celebrations. The Italian metallurgist Vannoccio Biringuccio described festivities in Florence and Siena for feast days. These included 'girandoles' or whirling decorated wheels packed with fireworks which **were suspended from** a rope hung across a street or square. Fireworks were also used in the German lands. An elaborate colour-painted book **commemorates** the Schembart carnival of Nuremberg, which saw men dressed in brightly-coloured costumes parading through the town. Often these included some kind of pyrotechnics. One image shows a man wearing a hat in the form of a castle with fireworks and smoke shooting up from the towers, and interestingly, what looks like a smoking artichoke.

Options:

- 1) recorded seeing, recorded seen, recording seeing, took sight of
- 2) initially using, began use, began to use, beginning to using
- 3) were suspending by, was suspended within, were suspended from, suspending from
- 4) souvenirs, commemorates, calculates, communicates

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #216)

88. Marshmallow Test

Mischel is the creator of the marshmallow test, one of the most famous experiments in the history of psychology, which is often cited as evidence of the importance of self-control. In the original test, which was administered at the Bing Nursery School, at Stanford, in the nineteen-sixties, Mischel's team would present a child with a treat (marshmallows were just one option) and tell her that she could either eat the one treat **immediately** or wait alone in the room for several minutes until the researcher returned, at which point she could have two treats. The promised treats were always visible and the child knew that all she had to do to stop the agonizing **wait** was ring a bell to call the experimenter back—although in that **case**, she wouldn't get the second treat. The longer a child delayed gratification, Mischel found—that is, the longer she was able to wait—the better she would fare later in life at numerous measures of what we now call executive function. She would **perform** better academically, earn more money, and be healthier and happier. She would also be more likely to avoid a number of negative outcomes, including jail time, obesity, and drug use.

Options:

- 1) ironically, impressively, immediately, imaginatively
 - 2) sleep, wait, walk, time
 - 3) quantity, case, span, consumption
 - 4) slump, heave, slumber, perform
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #215)

89. Drones (Incomplete)

Points: About drones sensors, arctic climate change observation.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #213)

90. Accountants (Incomplete)

Points: About accountants. Accountants are in short supply in the labour market and employers have to find candidates in graduates to fill the vacancies. Accountants are in (much/less/few) exposure to the economic peak than sales (or marketing?) people, etc.. Accountants have many alternatives, and (even if) they don't work as accountants any more, they can do well in other fields.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #206)

91. Novel Device

A novel invention for helping farmers to dry out hay more quickly has won a University of Glasgow graduate a prestigious design award. Gavin Armstrong, 23, from Kippen, Stirlingshire **scooped** the Glasgow 1999 Design Medal for his design for a swath inverter—a **device** for flipping over a hay crop to help dry out the damp underside. Dry hay is an essential farmyard food source for sheep and cows. Gavin came up with the design as part of his Product Design Engineering degree course, run in **conjunction** with Glasgow School of Art. He built a working prototype of the device which is powered and towed by a tractor and uses a pair of parallel belts to invert the swath. The rollers are driven from one hydraulic motor and are geared so as to spin at the same speed and in opposite directions **ensuring** that the touching inner two faces of the belt that perform the inversion move rearwards at the same speed.

Options:

- 1) forged, consigned, renewed, scooped
 - 2) suggestion, prediction, situation, device
 - 3) comparison, accordance, conjunction, contrast
 - 4) denying, supposing, imposing, ensuring
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #194)

92. Studying Law

It is important to emphasize the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials.

Options:

- 1) expenditure, exhaustion, explanation, exclusion
 - 2) gratification, excitement, temptation, obsession
 - 3) simple, complex, effortless, laborious
 - 4) prefer, Enjoy, interest, like
 - 5) knowledge, idea, motivation, taste
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #189)

93. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travellers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:

- 1) volunteers, watchdogs, employees, tourists
 - 2) waters, connection, atmosphere, volume
 - 3) enacted, registered, honed, wasted
 - 4) fell, enacted, followed, attacked
 - 5) credits, insurances, lives, contributions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #187)

94. Colonial Era

At the end of the colonial era, as many new nations gained independence, relative levels of economic development became an important criterion by which to distinguish between countries. The former colonial powers and **wealthier** parts of the world generally became known as advanced industrial, or developed countries, **while** former colonies and poorer nations became known as less developed, or more positively, developing countries. Critics of the **uneven** distribution of wealth across the globe highlighted the role which wealth creation in some places had played in impoverishing poorer nations and, rather, described them as actively underdeveloped. The question as to **whether** economic change is developing or underdeveloping countries remains a vital issue, as the debate over sweatshops highlights.

Options:

- 1) wealthier, older, healthier, bigger
 - 2) while, although, so, because
 - 3) odd, uneven, ubiquitous, sporadic
 - 4) whether, which, what, when
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #172)

95. Colour Preference

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, peoples in most parts of the world have similar color preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. Overlaying this basic order of color preference, **however**, are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **widely** and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have

strong preferences for some colors and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside factors may be influential in determining both color preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender–stereotyping and peer–group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colors other than those of favorite football teams, because color awareness may be regarded by their peer–group as feminine.

Options:

- 1) however, thus, therefore, nevertheless
 - 2) widely, slightly, badly, strongly
 - 3) preferences, similarities, divergences, comparisons
 - 4) pressures, factors, appearances, reasons
 - 5) instead of, rather than, together with, other than
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #171)

96. Ice Storm (Incomplete)

Points: Ice storm is a type of (weather, condition, climate) cold rainfall down into the cold air.... From water into ice... When rain drops cool down they will turn into ice, on flat surface, creating an ice storm. It can be so heavy, and shut down the entire city (or a previous ice storm has shut down an entire city). The ice is formed by icy/cold rain. What is the surface of cold? Then, for example, there is a very serious ice storm. More than ... residents have no electricity after/during the storm hail, because the hail has broken the cable.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #169)

97. Fossil Fuels

But look beyond fossil fuels for the most intriguing trends. One is that the energy intensity of the world economy – the amount of energy it takes to produce one dollar’s worth of income – keeps falling, at a rate of about 2 percent. What this means is that even without any change in the relative shares of fossil–based and fossil–free sources in the world’s energy mix, we could have 2 percent annual economic growth without increasing carbon emissions from energy use. Of course that is not enough to address climate change and we need more economic growth than that. It is nonetheless a stunning number, which refutes the claim by some environmentalists that permanent economic growth is fundamentally incompatible with finite physical resources.

Options:

- 1) plenty, money, value, worth
 - 2) relevant, related, communal, relative
 - 3) outline, address, point, highlight
 - 4) thus, thereby, also, nonetheless
 - 5) over, with, within, by
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #168)

98. Marshmallow

They call it the “marshmallow test.” A four– to–six–year–old–child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate. The child is told: “If you don’t eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both it and a second one.” Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. The longer a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life. Now a study shows that ability to resist temptation isn’t strictly innate -- it’s also highly influenced by environment.

Options:

- 1) fun, joy, recipe, treat
 - 2) longest, longer, long, longing
 - 3) artificial, innate, intimate, disguised
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #167)

99. Abstract

It is an original work, not an excerpted passage. An abstract must be fully self-contained and **make** sense by itself, without further reference to outside sources or to the actual paper. It highlights key **content** areas, your research purpose, the relevance or importance of your work, and the main outcomes. It is a well-developed single paragraph of approximately 250 words **in** length, which is indented and single spaced. The function of the abstract is to outline briefly all parts of the paper. Although **it is placed** at the beginning of your paper, immediately following the title page, the abstract should be the last thing that you write, **once** you are sure of the conclusions you will reach.

Options:

- 1) get, give, take, make
 - 2) contemplate, content, account, comment
 - 3) from, within, to, in
 - 4) it is placed, it places, it has placed, it is placing
 - 5) once, then, before, and
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #156)

100. Iphone

The iPhone is a line of touchscreen-based smartphones designed and marketed by Apple Inc. that use Apple's iOS mobile operating system. The first-generation iPhone was **announced** by Apple co-founder Steve Jobs on January 9, 2007. Since then Apple has periodically released new iPhone models and iOS updates. of November 1, 2018, more than 2.2 billion iPhones had been sold. The iPhone's user interface is built around a multi-touch screen with a **virtual** keyboard. The iPhone connects to cellular networks or Wi-Fi. An iPhone can make calls, browse the web, take pictures, play music and send and receive emails and text messages. Since the iPhone's launch further features have been added, including larger screen sizes, shooting video, waterproofing and the ability to install third-party mobile apps through an app store, **as well as** accessibility support. Up to 2017, iPhones used a layout with a single button on the front panel that returns the user to the home screen. Since 2017, more expensive iPhone models have switched to a nearly bezel-less front screen design with app switching activated by gesture **recognition** .

Options:

- 1) announced, seen, got, taken
 - 2) solid, visible, virtual, broad
 - 3) more than, in spite of, as well as, except
 - 4) estimation, establishment, production, recognition
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #147)

101. Noisy Studying

Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study. Others study best in a crowded, noisy room because the noise actually **helps** them concentrate. Some students like quiet music playing; others **do** not. The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying. However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than

music or other background noise, so **leave** the TV off when you are reading or studying. **Also** , don't let yourself become distracted by computer games, email, or Internet surfing.

Options:

- 1) helps, stops, aids, gives
- 2) have, doing, do, are
- 3) make, put, leave, cut
- 4) Thus, However, Yet, Also

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #145)

102. Footprints

The discovery of a set of what look like ancient hominin footprints on the island of Crete could throw our understanding of human evolution into disarray. Received wisdom is that after **splitting** from the chimp lineage, our hominin ancestors were confined to Africa until around 1.5 million years ago. The prints found in Crete, however, **belonged** to a creature that appears to have lived 5.7 million years ago — suggesting a more complex story. More research is needed to confirm what kind of animal made them. However, the prints seem to have been **made** by a creature that walked upright, on the soles of clawless feet (rather than on its toes), with a big toe positioned like our own, rather than sticking out sideways like an ape's. It may yet turn out to have been a **previously** unknown non-hominin that had evolved with a human-like foot; but the explanatory paper, in the Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, is not the first to suggest that hominins could have originated in Europe. A few months ago, a team put forward evidence, gleaned from fossils found in Greece and Bulgaria that a 7.2 million-year old ape known as *Graecopithecus* was in fact a hominin.

Options:

- 1) degrading, splitting, converging, escaping
- 2) stuck, flanked, clung, belonged
- 3) faked, made, filled, taken
- 4) previously, respectively, surprisingly, relatively

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #141)

103. Coastal Fish Farms

Coastal fish farms seem to do less harm to nearby plants and animals than **previously** believed, a new study **reveals** . And marine ecosystems can **recover** from this damage **surprisingly** fast. But the analysis of a single trout farm internationally renowned in a Faroe Islands fjord over nearly a year also shows that these facilities need to be **placed** carefully, and that there's a limit to how many can operate in a particular area before its biodiversity suffers lasting harm. In coastal farms, fish live in large cages hanging from pontoons on the surface. Fish feces and uneaten food sink to the seabed, affecting its ecosystem. **Badly** managed farms can also have serious effects on the surrounding water column.

Options:

- 1) collectively, individually, previously, pretentiously
- 2) introduces, deceives, reveals, conceives
- 3) derive, segregate, recover, prevent
- 4) visually, commonly, surprisingly, spiritually
- 5) dislocated, estimated, placed, dismounted
- 6) Well, Badly, Expectedly, Attentively

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #132)

104. Cultural Studies

Cultural studies is a new way of engaging in the study of culture. In the past, many academic subjects including anthropology, history, literary studies, human geography and sociology have brought their own disciplinary concerns to the study of culture. **However**, in recent decades there has been a **renewed** interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary **boundaries**.

The **resulting** activities and cultural studies have emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry which has already shed important new life on the character of human cultures and which **promises** to continue to do so. While there is a little doubt that cultural studies are coming to **be widely recognized** as an important and distinctive field of study, it does seem to encompass a potentially enormous area. This is because the term 'culture' has a complex history and range of usages, which have provided a legitimate **focus** of inquiry for several academic disciplines.

Options:

- 1) However, Then, Subsequently, Consistently
- 2) renewed, refunded, renowned, irresistible
- 3) discriminations, similarities, boundaries, differentiations
- 4) simultaneous, spontaneous, resulting, derivative
- 5) have promised, promising, promises, would have promised
- 6) phase out, pull together, be widely recognized, be narrowly reduced
- 7) dispersion, focus, heart, center

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #125)

105. Bones

Bones are extremely strong. One of their **main** functions is to protect organs. For example, the skull protects the brain; ribs protect **the** heart and lungs. There are **three** types of joints, including fixed joints, slightly moveable joints, and freely moving joints.

Options:

- 1) main, individual, auxiliary, nominal
- 2) a, the, these, their
- 3) countless, few, any, three

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #124)

106. Society and Culture

For too long we have held preconceived notions of 'the' market and 'the' state that were seemingly independent of local societies and cultures. The debate about civil society ultimately is about how culture, market and state **relate to** each other. Concern about civil society, however, is not only relevant to central and eastern Europe and the developing world. It is very much **of interest** to the European Union as well. The Civil Dialogue Initiated by the Commission in the 1990s was a first attempt by the EU to give the institutions of society – and not only governments and businesses—a voice at the policy-making tables in Brussels. The EU, like other international institutions, has a long way to go in trying to **accommodate** the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. There is increasing **recognition** that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions.

Options:

- 1) conform to, diverge from, relate to, assimilate into
 - 2) for distribution, of interest, within belief, of honor
 - 3) duplicate, accommodate, exclude, defy
 - 4) conception, oscillation, discretion, recognition
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #120)

107. Musical Experiences

The general perception is that children are **surrounded** by a variety of musical experiences. There are often fewer and fewer opportunities for children to actively engage in music making themselves. They are inundated with music emitting from a wide **array** of electronic devices, toys, and computers offering a **limitless** number of musical selections. However, much of the music in children's lives is 'unchosen', in other words they are **passive** recipients in much of the music in their lives, and not actively engaged in its selection. They experience background music in computer games, cartoons, TV shows, films, on iPads, radios, and ringtones. They listen to music choices of their parents or siblings, and even the schools they attend often play music before the school day begins or in classrooms while students are working. Studies are being **conducted** on the effects of the ubiquitous pre-recorded music they encounter and whether or not it **is intruding** on their desire to make their own music or interact with each other on the playground.

Options:

- 1) surrounded, deterred, deferred, characterized
 - 2) array, appointment, access, arrangement
 - 3) limitless, plunging, excessive, spacious
 - 4) dormant, bilateral, active, passive
 - 5) abandoned, culminated, confided, conducted
 - 6) can have intruded, would have intruded, could have intruded, is intruding
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #118)

108. Radioactivity

Radioactivity was discovered in 1896 by the French physicist, Antoine Henri Becquerel. He left an unexposed photographic plate in the dark near a sample of a uranium salt. When the plate was **developed** it was found to be **fogged**, just as if it had been exposed to light, which was caused by a form of radiation from the uranium. The term radioactivity was **coined** by Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie. They worked together and showed that radioactivity was an atomic property not a chemical change. The **discovery** of radioactivity won the Curies and Ekcquerel the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Options:

- 1) developed, unraveled, overlapped, transmitted
 - 2) transparent, corrugated, fogged, clarified
 - 3) concocted, coined, created, designed
 - 4) fabrication, invention, discharge, discovery
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #93)

109. Kiwi

A Massey ecologist has teamed up with a leading wildlife photographer to produce the definitive book on New Zealand's national bird, the kiwi. Kiwi: A Natural History was written by Dr Isabel Castro and **features** photographs by Rod Morris. Dr Castro has been working with kiwi **since** 1999, with a focus

on their behaviour. 'I've specifically been looking at the sense of smell that kiwi uses when foraging, but **also** in their interactions with their environment and other kiwi,' she says. The book covers all aspects of kiwi, from their evolution, prehistory and closest relatives to their feeding and breeding behaviour and current conservation issues, **making** this the perfect introduction for anyone with an interest in these fascinating birds. The book is the second title in a new **series** on New Zealand's wildlife, targeted at a family readership.

Options:

- 1) featuring, featured, features, feature
 - 2) within, through, since, until
 - 3) also, yet, either, never
 - 4) assuming, making, defying, meaning
 - 5) revision, derivation, series, means
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #77)

110. Electrons

The electrons that orbit closest to the nucleus are **strongly** attracted. They are called bound electrons. The electrons that are farther away from the pull of nucleus can be forced out of their orbits. These are called free electrons. Free electrons can move from one atom to another. This movement is known as electron flow. Electricity is the movement or flow of electrons from one atom to another. A **condition** of imbalance is necessary to have a movement of electrons. In a **normal** atom, the positively charged nucleus balances the negatively charged electrons. This holds them in orbit. If an atom loses electrons, it becomes positive in charge. It attracts more electrons in order to get its balance. A conductor is any **material** that allows a good electron flow and conducts electricity. A good conductor must be made of atoms that give off free electrons easily. Also, the atoms must be close enough to each other so that the free electron orbits **overlap**. Ignition systems use copper and aluminium wires to conduct electricity. They allow good electron flow.

Options:

- 1) least, strongly, weakly, unexpectedly
 - 2) superstition, judgement, condition, presumption
 - 3) varied, normal, strange, singular
 - 4) metal, molecule, chemical, material
 - 5) collapse, diverge, appear, overlap
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #71)

111. Amount of Sleep

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **factors**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep. As you get older, your sleeping **patterns** change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older adults need less sleep than younger adults. Getting enough sleep is **important** to your health because it boosts your **immune** system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance. So how many hours of sleep are enough for You? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day – even during boring activities – you are not getting

enough sleep. Also, quality of sleep is just as important as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep. If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to **identify** the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

Options:

- 1) reasons, possibilities, fractions, factors
 - 2) durations, structures, distributions, patterns
 - 3) benevolent, important, additional, luxurious
 - 4) ecological, immune, medical, psychological
 - 5) discharge, identify, dismiss, tout
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #69)

112. Most Respected Companies

Look at the recent "Most Respected Companies" survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the **current** time? Rather predictably, they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates, and Microsoft. **Neither** has achieved their world-class status through playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business **through** , and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions. Microsoft has had one of the **highest** profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times – and Gates has been able to **achieve** the financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

Options:

- 1) past, before, last, current
 - 2) Also, Both, Neither, All
 - 3) through, out, by, along
 - 4) largest, highest, biggest, most
 - 5) archive, acquaint, receive, achieve
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #53)

113. Crop Losses

As demand for food and competition for land rises, it is vital that crop losses are limited. Chemical protection has **provided** effective control of crop losses in recent years. Alongside chemical fertilizers and improved crop genetics, it has helped to increase crop yields dramatically over the last six decades. **However** , there is now a need to develop complementary alternatives, and researchers from the Rural Economy and Land Use Program have been exploring the potential of -- and barriers to -- alternative pest management approaches. 'Alternatives to chemical pesticides are **needed** because overuse of them leads to pesticide resistance and affects biodiversity and water quality,' says Dr Alastair Bailey. 'Heightened EU regulations are also leading to the withdrawal of many pesticide products. **Hence** , complementary approaches are required to reduce use and preserve the efficacy of those valuable pesticides that are still available to sustain food production systems.'

Options:

- 1) harnessed, utilized, provided, offset
 - 2) Hopefully, However, Strangely, Therefore
 - 3) overshoot, expired, needed, engaged
 - 4) Though, Yet, Hence, But
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #49)

114. Decision Making

Decision making is central to the management of an enterprise. The manager of a profit making business has to decide on the manner of implementation of the objectives of the business, at least one of which may **well** relate to allocating resources so as to maximize profit. A non-profit-making enterprise (such as a department of central or local government) will be making decisions on resource allocation so as to be economical, efficient and effective **in its use of** finance. All organizations, whether in the private sector or the public sector, **take** decisions which have financial implications. Decisions will be about resources, which may be people, products, services or long-term and short-term investment. Decisions will also be about activities, including whether and how to undertake them. Most decisions will at some stage involve consideration of financial matters, **particularly** cost.

Options:

- 1) well, definitely, also, thereby
 - 2) in its use of, to an extent of, in the accordance with, on the level of
 - 3) beget, uplift, adapt, take
 - 4) eventually, consequently, particularly, spontaneously
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #48)

115. Drugs

When that happens, staff will help the person– **strung** out and now a little stressed – fish their drugs out of the rubbish. On their way out, they might have a blood test, their first **dental** check-up in years, or just a hot cup of Milo. 'We enable people to inject in the centre because that's what they do,' the medical director, Nico Clark, tells Guardian Australia during a recent visit to the North Richmond Community Health Centre. 'The majority are dependent on their **substances** . The purpose is not to be a place that **facilitates** injection per se, the **purpose** is to keep people alive.' The center is a response to a coroner's report that noted the heroin-relate deaths in the area in 2016.

Options:

- 1) stunned, strung, strong, stung
 - 2) academic, dental, relative, indirect
 - 3) incomes, concerns, substances, minds
 - 4) patronizes, disallows, funds, facilitates
 - 5) reciprocity, risk, effect, purpose
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #38)

116. Mothers' Employment

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies **have found** that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty **has been shown** to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax.

Options:

- 1) have been found, found, have yet to find, have found
 - 2) have shown, has been shown, was showing, showed
 - 3) enact, enacting, enter, entering
 - 4) through, within, by, throughout
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #35)

117. Looking Trustworthy

It would be reassuring to think that the electorate choose who to vote for based on the candidates' track records and future policy promises. **In truth** , many of us are swayed simply by the way that politicians look. Consider a 2009 study that asked Swiss students to look at multiple pairs of unfamiliar French political candidates and in each case to select the one who looked most competent. Most of the time, the candidate selected by students **as** looking the most competent was also the one who'd had real life electoral success, the implication **being** that voters too had been swayed by the candidates' appearance (there's little evidence that appearance and competence actually **correlate**). Unsurprisingly, being attractive also helps win votes, especially in war time (in peace time, looking trustworthy is more of an advantage). Other research has shown that we're more likely to vote for male and female candidates with deeper voices.

Options:

- 1) For example, In truth, In addition, In return
 - 2) through, at, by, as
 - 3) being, is, was, having
 - 4) correlate, overlap, cooperate, diverge
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #27)

118. Financial Institutions

The economic **dimension** of globalization involves international financial institutions i.e. the IMF & WB. Stabilization and adjustment are sponsored by the two respectively and are rooted in the ideology of the free market. At the other end of the spectrum, protesters see globalization in a very different light than the treasury secretary of the United States, or the finance or trade ministers of most of the advanced industrial countries. The difference in **views** is so great that one wonders, are the protesters and the policy makers talking about the same **phenomenon** ? Are they looking at the same data? Are the visions of those in **power** so clouded by special and particular **interests** ?

Options:

- 1) demonstration, definition, dimension, depression
 - 2) views, exception, expectation, conclusion
 - 3) substance, phenomenon, philosophy, explanation
 - 4) tandem, powder, conjugation, power
 - 5) interests, efforts, achievements, detestation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #24)

119. Sydney

Sydney is becoming effective in making the best of its limited available unconstrained land. Sydney is suitable for integrating suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport **patronage** and encourage walking and cycling. Also this city can reduce the **consumption** of land for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe. For the proposed mixed business, mixed use and business park areas, there was no employment data

available for **comparable** areas. It is also concluded that lack of housing supply will affect **affordability** in Sydney.

Options:

- 1) patron, patronizing, patronize, patrons, patronage
- 2) consumption, consumed, consume, consuming, consumable
- 3) comparison, compared, compare, comparing, comparable
- 4) affording, afford, affordable, afforded, affordability

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #22)

120. Wholeness of Thought

The writer, or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader, or listener, must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Options:

- 1) recover, respect, reconstruct, reduce
- 2) little, much, more, few
- 3) lean, cut, intrude, get
- 4) conveying, combining, collecting, converging
- 5) tune, thumb, tone, tile

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #18)

121. Papal Reform

Since the last papal reform, several **proposals** have been **offered** to make the Western calendar more useful or **regular**. Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance**, but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

Options:

- 1) arguments, essays, assumptions, proposals
- 2) expected, accomplished, overthrown, offered
- 3) portable, strict, regular, abnormal
- 4) accepted, accept, acceptance, accepting

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #14)

122. Petrified Forest

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as erosion **exposes** new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, **filled with** towering trees and extraordinary creatures we can only imagine. **While** more than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists, species of reptiles, such as Desmatosuchus, similar to the armadillo, have also been discovered. Archaeologists have found **much** evidence to indicate that ancient native people inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago. Petroglyph drawings on rock surfaces, gives a glimpse of the past and you can see the marks of a solar calendar at Puerco Pueblo near the time of the summer solstice.

Options:

- 1) exposes, makes, distributes, forges
 - 2) connected to, filled with, restored with, treated by
 - 3) While, Thus, However, Once
 - 4) full, entire, much, somewhat
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #114)

123. Two Types of Genes

Recently, research into embryonic development has given us an even better insight into how major structural changes might occur in a given population of organisms. We now understand that there are two major types of genes: developmental and 'housekeeping' genes. Developmental genes are those that are expressed during embryonic development, and their proteins **control** the symmetry, skeletal development, organ placement, and overall form of the developing animal. **In contrast**, 'housekeeping' genes are expressed during the animal's daily life to generate proteins which keep the cells, tissues, and organs in the body functioning properly. **As** you might suspect, mutations in developmental genes can have radical consequences for body form and function, whereas mutations in 'housekeeping' genes tend to **affect** the health and reproductive success of the post-embryonic animal.

Options:

- 1) push, control, hold, elevate
 - 2) Correspondingly, Inclusively, Conversely, In contrast
 - 3) For, As, With, Within
 - 4) affect, effect, interrupt, defect
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #102)

124. UWS

UWS graduates Racha Abboud and Anna Ford, whose story first appeared in GradLife in December 2009, have **successfully** risen through the ranks to be **appointed** Associates at leading western Sydney law firm, Coleman Greig Lawyers. The promotion marks the **culmination** of many years of hard work for these legal **eagles** who are the first to rise to this **level** from the firm's Cadet Lawyer program with UWS.

Options:

- 1) absolutely, successfully, uncertainly, apparently
 - 2) pointed, appointed, assigned, done
 - 3) accumulation, culmination, trough, consolation
 - 4) hawks, pigeons, murrees, eagles
 - 5) item, level, time, year
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #96)

125. Great Engineers

Great engineers have a passion to improve life; a burning conviction that they can make life better for everyone. Engineers need to have a talent for invention and innovation, but what **drives** them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things; a cheaper and more efficient solution to the problems of human existence on this planet of **limited** resources that we call Earth. Many of us **spend** a lot of time complaining about the difficulties and problems of life. It is easy to find fault with things that make daily life arduous. For an engineer, these difficulties can be opportunities. How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient? How can **components** be made more cheaply, more accurately and more fit-for-purpose? Great engineers are convinced that everything can be **improved**. Instead of complaining, they think of ways to make things better.

Options:

- 1) drives, makes, motivate, activate
 - 2) limited, unlimited, numerous, mysterious
 - 3) take, spend, cost, save
 - 4) parts, elements, units, components
 - 5) improved, created, performed, changed
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #90)

126. Native Species in North America

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

Options:

- 1) local, national, native, residential
 - 2) suppose, champion, breed, fight
 - 3) spend, consume, provide, deplete
 - 4) species, pests, objects, animals
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #78)

127. Cause of Unemployment

One cause of unemployment may be downswings in the trade cycle, i.e. periods of recession. Another explanation of wide-scale unemployment refers to **structural** employment. Structural unemployment arises from longer-term changes in the economy, affecting **specific** industries, regions and occupations. Structural unemployment often explains regional unemployment. Some regions of the UK such as Central Scotland, and the North-West have higher rates of unemployment because the **traditional** heavy industries which **located** there have gone into decline as they are **replaced** by cheaper imports from abroad. The new high-tech industries based on new technologies tend to be based in the South-East and along particular growth corridors.

Options:

- 1) structural, regional, perpetual, temporary
 - 2) concrete, special, specific, infinite
 - 3) provisional, traditional, rational, exceptional
 - 4) lied, settled, located, built
 - 5) substituted, replaced, used, affected
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #63)

128. DNA Sequence

The recipe for making any creature is written in its DNA. So last November when geneticists published the near-complete DNA sequence of the long-extinct woolly mammoth, there was much **speculation** about whether we could bring this behemoth back to life. Creating a living, breathing creature from a genome sequence that exists only in a computer's memory is not possible right now. But someone someday is sure to try it, **predicts** Stephan Schuster, a **molecular** biologist at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, and a **driving** force behind the mammoth genome project.

Options:

- 1) speculation, profit, ratio, worship
 - 2) predicts, forecast, provides, censures
 - 3) human, molecular, animal, organ
 - 4) driving, army, moving, carrying
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #95)

129. Fluid Mechanics

Fluid Mechanics with Historical Perspective is part of a series of modules covering the broader subject of thermodynamics at the University of Bath. At the start of each hour-long lecture, the tutor gives a 15-minute input on the aspect of discoveries and developments **related** to flight. This historical background usually consists of a five-minute PowerPoint presentation, **followed** by a short video clip proving the context for the formulae and calculations that are **to be explained** in the lecture. For example, at the start of a lecture on compressible flow of gases, the presentation is on the story of the first supersonic flight. The tutor **developed** 24' mini-history lectures' to accompany the lecture series which he hopes will make this largely theoretical-based subject more interesting for his students. The lectures are supported by a set of notes **given** out at the beginning of each topic. The notes include visual images, as well as a brief note on the historical **perspective** shown and the theoretical concepts explored. The notes are not, however, complete and students are expected to bring them to the lecture each week to fill in the blanks.

Options:

- 1) related, accessed, attached, referred
 - 2) following, followed, follow, been followed
 - 3) to explain, to be explained, explaining, to have explained
 - 4) concocted, developed, fabricated, adapted
 - 5) given, taken, ruled, played
 - 6) prospective, respective, perspective, retrospective
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #400)

130. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

Options:

- 1) colossal, various, tremendous, overwhelming
 - 2) admired, influenced, awed, appreciated
 - 3) specialities, species, spices, materials
 - 4) value, profit, price, power
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #740)

131. Fresh Water

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water, people, animals and plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay **fit** and healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles, or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic

miles of it that we **can** use. That's about 4,300,000 cubic kilometers of fresh water to share out between most of the plants, animals and people on the planet.

Options:

- 1) Without, Despite, As, With
- 2) excited, here, up, fit
- 3) wide, hard, deep, common
- 4) can, won't, don't, cannot

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #738)

132. Amazon Basin

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major source** of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the **idea** that Amazonian diversity is the **result** of evolution only within the tropical forest itself. "Basically, the Amazon basin is 'melting pot' for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of **origin**, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

Options:

- 1) division, diversity, diversification, diversify
- 2) important, major, essential, special
- 3) gap, source, stem, dump
- 4) pool, reservoirs, tank, territories
- 5) along, counter, through, thoroughly
- 6) myth, idea, situation, condition
- 7) link, result, trigger, usher
- 8) living, result, origin, species

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #736)

133. Customer Service Promotion

Promoting good customer service must start at the top. If management doesn't realize how important this **aspect** of their business is, they will be at an instant **disadvantage** in their industry. Good customer response equates to loyal customers, which are the cornerstone of any successful business. No matter how much money you invest in your **marketing**, if you don't much have the fundamental elements of your business right, it's **wasted** money.

Options:

- 1) slides, aspect, sides, way
- 2) advantage, consequence, benefit, disadvantage
- 3) experience, marketing, service, mind
- 4) rendered, earned, wasted, settled

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #727)

134. Sigmund Freud

That Sigmund Freud became a major intellectual presence in twentieth-century culture is not in doubt. **Nor** is there any doubt that at all times there was both fervent enthusiasm over and bitter hostility

to his ideas and influence. But the exact means **by which** Freud became, despite this hostility, a master of intellectual life, on a par, already in the 1920s, with Karl Marx, Albert Einstein, Marie Curie and Bertrand Russell, has not been sufficiently explored. Strikingly, Freud emerged as a twentieth-century icon without the endorsement and support **of** an institution or a profession (in contrast to Einstein, Curie and Russell). Where are we to look for the details of this story of an emergent – and new – figure of immense cultural authority? One of the principal aims of this book is to show how this happened in one local, parochial yet privileged, site – Cambridge, then as now a university town stranded in the English Fens with a relatively small **fluctuating** population.

Options:

- 1) Otherwise, Nor, Yet, Nevertheless
 - 2) by which, to which, to whom, by whom
 - 3) of, against, with, towards
 - 4) fluctuating, fluctuate, fluctuated, fluctuation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #725)

135. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life **rather** than its quality, and provides a useful summary of the general health of the population. While an indicator describing how long Australians live that simultaneously takes into account quality of life would be a desirable summary measure of **progress** in the area, currently no such measure exists, and this is why life expectancy at birth is used as the Main Progress Indicator here. During the decade 1999 to 2009, life expectancy at birth improved for both sexes. A girl born in 2009 could expect to reach 83.9 years of age, **while** a boy could expect to live to 79.3 years. Over the decade, boys' life expectancy increased **slightly** more than girls' (3.1 compared with 2.1 years) . This saw the gap between the sexes' life expectancy decrease by one year to 4.6 years. In the longer term, increases **in** life expectancy also occurred over **most** of the 20th century. Unfortunately, life expectancy isn't shared across the whole population though, being lower in Tasmania and the Northern Territory, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Options:

- 1) rather, more, none, better
 - 2) density, volume, progress, surface
 - 3) that, as, while, which
 - 4) lightly, slightly, slowly, dramatically
 - 5) at, in, for, above
 - 6) the most, most, a majority, a few
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #721)

136. Debt, Poverty and Development

Books and articles highlighting intractable debt, poverty and development abound in both the academic and popular literature. This addition to the debate is both timely and interesting **as** it subsumes the economic debate to the broader social, political, environmental and institutional context of debt in developing countries. Debt-for-Development Exchanges: History and New Applications is **intended** for a wide audience including: academics from a range of disciplines (including accounting and finance); non-Government organisations (NGOs); civil society groups; and, both debtor and creditor governments and public sector organization. Professor Ross Buckley, author and editor, **has developed** an international profile in the area of debt relief and this book is the outcome of an Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery grant to explore debt-for development mechanisms that relieve debt, improve development

outcomes **from** aid, are practically and politically attractive to creditors and **contribute** to regional security.

Options:

- 1) due to, as, so, for
 - 2) planned, accepted, determined, intended
 - 3) develop, has developed, have developed, developed
 - 4) into, in, from, at
 - 5) cause, lead, attribute, contribute
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #720)

137. Learning Process

Learning is a process by which behavior or knowledge changes as a result of experience. Learning from experience plays a major role **in** enabling us to do many things that we clearly were not born to do, from the simplest tasks, such as flipping a light switch, to the more **complex**, such as playing a musical instrument. To many people, the term 'learning' signifies the **activities** that students do reading, listening, and taking tests in order to acquire new information. This process, which is known as cognitive learning, is just **one** type of learning, however. Another way that we learn is by associative learning, which is the focus of this module. You probably associate **certain** holidays with specific sights, sounds, and smells, or foods with specific flavors and textures. We are not the only **species** with this skill even the simplest animals such as the earthworm can learn by association.

Options:

- 1) for, above, in, despite
 - 2) composite, compound, complex, manifold
 - 3) activities, matters, actions, routines
 - 4) one, the, any, each
 - 5) certain, few, uncountable, dependent
 - 6) species, class, types, categories
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #717)

138. DNA Barcoding

DNA barcoding was invented by Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada, in 2003. His idea was to **generate** a unique identification tag for each species based on a short **stretch** of DNA. Separating species would then be a simple task of sequencing this tiny bit of DNA. Dr Hebert proposed part of a gene called cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) as suitable to the task. All animals have it. It seems to vary enough, but not too much, to act as a reliable marker. And it is easily **extracted**, because it is one of a handful of genes found outside the cell nucleus, in structures called mitochondria. Barcoding has taken off rapidly since Dr Hebert invented it. When the idea was proposed, it was expected to be a **boon** to taxonomists trying to name the world's millions of species. It has, however, proved to have a far wider range of uses than the merely academic—most promisingly in the **realm** of public health. One health-related project is the Mosquito Barcoding Initiative being run by Yvonne-Marie Linton of the Natural History Museum in London. This aims to barcode 80% of the world's mosquitoes within the next two years, to help control mosquito-borne diseases. Mosquitoes are **responsible** for half a billion malarial infections and 1m deaths every year. They also **transmit** devastating diseases such as yellow fever, West Nile fever and dengue. However, efforts to control them are consistently **undermined** by the difficulty and expense of identifying mosquitoes—of which there are at least 3,500 species, many of them hard to tell apart.

Options:

- 1) generate, create, get, make
 - 2) stretch, line, period, cut
 - 3) bought, made, get, extracted
 - 4) gift, present, curse, boon
 - 5) period, world, range, realm
 - 6) volunteer, reasonable, made, responsible
 - 7) transmit, cure, have, visualize
 - 8) coursed, build, undermined, treated
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #704)

139. Funerary Violin

In the 250 years of its active evolution, funerary violin moved from the formal to the personal. It is clear from the earliest **accounts** of the form that its role during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was largely heraldic, to **exemplify** the continuity of the social **structure**. The few works that have survived from this period are often **surprisingly** unemotional and at times overtly grandiose.

Options:

- 1) memory, recall, accounts, count
 - 2) exemplify, simplify, modify, specify
 - 3) infrastructure, discrimination, structure, frustration
 - 4) surprisingly, regularly, expectedly, normally
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #702)

140. Arbitration

Arbitration is a method of conflict resolution which, with more or less formalized mechanisms, occurs in many political and legal spheres. There are two main **characteristics** to arbitration. The first is that it is a voluntary process under which two parties in conflict agree between themselves to be **bound** by the judgment of a third party which has no other authority over them; the judgment, however, is not legally binding. The second is that there is usually no clear body of **laws** or set of rules that must apply; the arbitrator is free, **subject** to any prior agreement with the conflicting parties, to decide on whatever basis of justice is deemed **suitable**.

Options:

- 1) problems, benefits, characters, characteristics
 - 2) punished, rewarded, organized, bound
 - 3) governments, laws, lawyers, fines
 - 4) object, subject, submarine, lead
 - 5) capable, predictable, remarkable, suitable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #701)

141. Politics Disciplines

This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations and commerce. Students will learn about the **workings** of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security, border control and commerce ensure that students receive a **broad** and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations and commerce. In **addition** to acquiring specialist **knowledge** and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students

will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem solving and strong capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and socially **responsible** attitudes and behaviors.

Options:

- 1) workings, understanding, handing, segmentations
 - 2) whole, confined, narrow, broad
 - 3) order, according, addition, term
 - 4) information, experience, knowledge, intelligence
 - 5) responsible, accountability, responsibility, liable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #642)

142. Nightjar

The nightjar's soft plumage and variegated coloring help it **blend** in with its surrounds, but it is the bird's own judgement in choosing the most sympathetic background that **makes** it a camouflage champion. Each bird chooses where to nest **based** on its specific patterns and colors, says camouflage researcher Martin Stevens, of the Centre for Ecology and Conservation at the University of Exeter in Cornwall. "Each individual bird looks a little bit different," he says. "This is not a species-level choice. Individual birds consistently sit in places that enhance their own unique markings, **both** within a habitat and at a fine scale with regards to specific background sites."

Options:

- 1) blench, blend, blank, blink
 - 2) pleads, makes, turns, covers
 - 3) based, basing, basis, basic
 - 4) together, both, overall, combining
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #693)

143. Business

One distinguishing feature of business is its economic character. In the world of business, we interact with each other not as family members, friends, or neighbors, but as buyers and **sellers**, employers and employees, and the like. Trading, for example, is often **accompanied** by hard bargaining, in which both sides conceal their full hand and perhaps **engage** in some bluffing. And a skilled salesperson is well-**versed** in the art of arousing a customer's attention (sometimes by a bit of puffery) to **clinch** the sale. Still, there is an "ethics of trading" that prohibits the use of false or deceptive claims and tricks such as "bait-and-switch" advertising.

Options:

- 1) sellers, solicitors, tellers, traders
 - 2) accompanied, customized, complimented, accomplished
 - 3) engage, thrive, flourish, conduct
 - 4) informed, staffed, equipped, versed
 - 5) hitch, solve, bust, clinch
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #692)

144. Crime

Crime is an integral part of everyday life. It is a prominent **feature** in the news and is a popular subject for fictional portrayal. Most students commencing legal studies will have some experience of crime, whether directly, as a victim of crime or indirectly through exposure to media coverage. This means that

most offenses **covered** on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar terms. This tends to give students the impression that they know more about criminal law than they do about other subjects on the syllabus. This can be a real disadvantage **in terms of** the academic study of criminal law because it tends to lead students to rely on preconceived notion of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely **essential** to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law derived from statutes and cases. **By** doing this, you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality.

Options:

- 1) feature, point, aspect, fuss
 - 2) covering, covered, are covered, has covered
 - 3) in spite of, in front of, in terms of, by comparison with
 - 4) inevitable, responsible, essential, important
 - 5) For, Despite, By, Without
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #689)

145. Parasitic Plants (Incomplete)

Points: About the relation between parasitic plants and host plants. ... Flowers are pollinated well and their seeds are (dispersed) ... they are (co-evolved) to ... the results will be (upsetting) for both species.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #684)

146. Leadership

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many **sources**, including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these **factors** build confidence. Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave **unethically**, they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction, or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose **connection** with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to them to **abide** by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

Options:

- 1) foundations, derivatives, outcomes, sources
 - 2) origins, functions, elements, factors
 - 3) falsely, outrageously, eternally, unethically
 - 4) contempt, confirmation, connection, convection
 - 5) abide, coincide, stand, conform
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #678)

147. New Zealand

Twelve hundred miles east of Australia **lie** the islands of New Zealand. Long before they were **discovered** by Europeans, a Polynesian race of warriors, the Maoris, had sailed across the Pacific from the northeast and established a civilization **notable** for the brilliance of its art and the strength of its military **system**. When Captain Cook visited these islands towards the end of the 18th century, he **estimated** that the population numbered about a hundred thousand.

Options:

- 1) lie, place, stand, locate
 - 2) invented, viewed, designed, discovered
 - 3) noticeable, respectable, notable, visible
 - 4) determination, constitution, system, group
 - 5) planned, estimated, charted, counted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #673)

148. Museum

The best way to experience the museum is from the top floor down. One emerges from the elevators into a spacious hallway. At some hours, museum staff members are giving small hands—on **demonstrations** of techniques such as quillwork. These activities take place near wall cases filled with objects. These small surveys of the museum’s vast holdings are called “Windows on the Collection.” Appearing on every floor in the halls that **overlook** the rotunda, these display cases serve as a kind of visible storage, presenting a panoply of objects and materials. Their arrangements are artistic, and their contents perhaps **intentionally** designed to jar the visitor. For example, the largest case on the fourth floor displays animal imagery of all sorts. Older **sculptures** of birds, mammals and sea creatures **appear** alongside witty contemporary works such as Larry Beck’s version of a Yup’ik mask made of rubber tire treads and metal tools, and Jim Schoppert’s “Walrus Loves Baby Clams” mask. Recently—made ivory carvings challenge the common distinction between so-called “authentic fine art” and commodity(a distinction which may be passé in the academic world, but which still **holds** strong among much of the general public).

Options:

- 1) articles, patterns, specimens, demonstrations
 - 2) override, overwhelm, overturn, overlook
 - 3) intentionally, inevitably, inadvertently, favourably
 - 4) statutes, totems, images, sculptures
 - 5) present, flourish, appear, scatter
 - 6) insists, notes, holds, heaves
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #671)

149. Dictatorship

Dictatorship is not a modern concept. Two thousand years ago, during the period of the Roman Republic, exceptional powers were sometimes given by the Senate to **individual** dictators such as Sulla and Julius Caesar. The **intention** was that the dictatorship would be temporary and that it would make it **possible** to take swift and effective action to deal with an emergency. There is some **disagreement** as how the term should be applied today. Should it be used in its original form to describe the temporary exercise of emergency powers? Or can it now be **applied** in a much broader sense as common usage suggests?

Options:

- 1) exclusive, individual, inclusive, special
 - 2) significance, intention, effort, meaning
 - 3) patient, urgent, immediate, possible
 - 4) agreement, treatment, treaty, disagreement
 - 5) applied, corresponded, avoided, responded
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #669)

150. Fingerprint (Incomplete)

Points: Fingerprints, referred to as “fingermarks” in forensics, are formed when residue from the ridged skin of the fingers or palms is [transferred] onto a surface, leaving behind an impression. Fingermarks are often made of sweat and colorless [contaminating] materials such as soap, moisturizer and grease. These fingermarks are described as “latent as they are generally invisible to the naked eye, which means that [locating] them at a crime scene can be challenging.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #653)

151. Romans

Over many centuries and across many territories the Romans were able to win an astonishing number of military victories and their success was due to several important factors. Italy was a peninsula not easily attacked. **There was** a huge pool of fighting men to draw upon, a disciplined and innovative army, a centralized command and line of supply, expert engineers, effective diplomacy **through** a network of allies, and an inclusive approach to conquered people, **which** allowed for strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases. **Further**, her allies not only supplied, equipped and paid for additional men but they also supplied vital materials such as grain and ships. **On top of all** this, Rome was more or less in a continuous state of war or readiness for it and believed absolutely in the necessity of defending and imposing on others what she firmly believed was her cultural superiority.

Options:

- 1) But with, There was, There is, Here has
- 2) through, by, about, and
- 3) which, who, whom, that
- 4) Further, Recent, Because, So
- 5) Despite of, Instead of, On top of all, At the thought of

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #648)

152. Cardona Salt Mountain

Formed two million years ago when low-density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savory hill, the salt pile **would have** a near translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior.

The **significance** of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian **economy**. With the invention of industrial mining techniques, a mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water-soluble) salt from the innards of the hill. In **addition** to the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

Options:

- 1) would have, have had, has, is having
- 2) performance, significance, vibration, maintenance
- 3) correspondence, economy, accordance, economist
- 4) ratio, addition, interest, adaption

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #647)

153. Seatbelt

I am a cyclist and a motorist. I fasten my seatbelt when I drive and wear a helmet on my bike to reduce the risk of injury. I am convinced that these are prudent safety measures. I have persuaded many friends

to wear helmets on the grounds that transplant surgeons call those without helmets, "donors on wheels". But a book on 'Risk' by my colleague John Adams has made me re-examine my deeply held **convictions**. Adams has completely **undermined** my confidence in these apparently sensible precautions. What he has persuasively argued, particularly in relation to seat belts, is that the evidence that they do what they are supposed to do is very suspect. This is in **spite of** numerous claims that seat belts save many thousands of lives every year. There is remarkable data on the years 1970 and 1978 in which countries where seat belts are **compulsory** have had on average about 5 per cent more road accident deaths following the introduction of the law. In the UK, road deaths have decreased steadily from about 7,000 a year in 1972 to just over 4,000 in 1989. There is no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law that was introduced in 1983. Moreover, there is evidence that the number of cyclists and pedestrians killed actually increased by about 10 per cent.

Options:

- 1) decisions, convictions, minds, obsessions
- 2) supported, revoked, damaged, undermined
- 3) front of, spite of, contrast with, accordance with
- 4) introduced, approved, accepted, compulsory

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #634)

154. Private Schools

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools **already** come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents **unwilling** or unable to afford the fee – top boarding schools **edging** towards £30,000 (\$49,759) a year – and a cultural **shift** away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now **account** for about £500m of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

Options:

- 1) never, already, yet, often
- 2) incapable, eager, unwilling, afraid
- 3) slumping, caring, edging, plateauing
- 4) switch, transfer, shift, change
- 5) count, allocate, account, portion

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #633)

155. Legal Deposit

Legal deposit has existed in English law since 1662. It helps to ensure that the nation's published output (and thereby its **intellectual** record and future published heritage) is collected systematically, to **preserve** the material for the use of future generations and to make it available for **readers** within the designated legal deposit libraries. The legal deposit system also has **benefits** for authors and publishers: Deposited publications are made available to users of the deposit libraries on their premises, are preserved for the benefit of future generations, and become part of the nation's heritage. Publications are **recorded** in the online catalogues, and become an essential **research** resource for generations to come.

Options:

- 1) considerate, historical, intellectual, understandable
 - 2) preserve, remain, protect, maintain
 - 3) readers, judges, people, lawyers
 - 4) meanings, usages, advantages, benefits
 - 5) spoken, written, presented, recorded
 - 6) statutory, research, academic, data
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #624)

156. Canadian Arctic

This summer, 41 UBC alumni and friends participated in expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and the legendary Northwest Passage. Presentations, conversations and learning accompanied their exploration of the great **outdoors** aboard the Russian-flagged Akademik Ioffe, designed and built in Finland as a scientific research vessel in 1989. Her bridge was open to passengers virtually 24 hours a day. Experts on **board** presented on topics including climate change, wildlife, Inuit culture and history, and early European explorers. UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a **growing** cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, and natural resources **become** accessible. Recommended pre-trip reading was late UBC alumnus Pierre Bertons book, The Arctic Grail.

Options:

- 1) outdoors, view, outside, scene
 - 2) board, boat, ship, aboard
 - 3) slight, growing, disappearing, growth
 - 4) were become, turn, become, became
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #611)

157. Shakespeare

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

Options:

- 1) curious, serious, ridiculous, mysterious
 - 2) types, resources, sources, forms
 - 3) college, university, private, church
 - 4) grabs, achievements, gaps, merits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #604)

158. Australia Higher Education Funding

Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic **change** since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it **assumed** full responsibility for funding higher education — abolishing tuition fees with the intention of making university education affordable to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education. Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled university to remain **accessible** to students by delaying their payments until

they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students – the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources – Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

Options:

- 1) change, appeal, exhaustion, plateau
 - 2) assumed, clarified, paid, represented
 - 3) without, automatically, with, particularly
 - 4) access, inaccessible, accessibility, accessible
 - 5) produced, carried, remembered, introduced
 - 6) expenses, expenditure, profit, revenue
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #580)

159. Essay

Essays are used as an assessment tool to **evaluate** your ability to research a topic and construct an **argument**, as well as your understanding of subject content. This does not mean that essays are a 'regurgitation' of everything your lecturer has said **throughout** the course. Essays are your opportunity to explore in greater **depth** of the course – theories, issues, texts, etc. and in some cases relate these aspects to a **particular** context. It is your opportunity to articulate your ideas, but in a **certain** way: using formal academic style.

Options:

- 1) equal, escalate, estimate, evaluate
 - 2) assignment, essay, argument, idea
 - 3) throughout, all, whole, through
 - 4) deep, depth, length, strength
 - 5) assigned, special, interesting, particular
 - 6) same, good, usually, certain
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #593)

160. Gender Equality (Incomplete)

Points: With the development of gender equality campaign and cultural change ... The (traditional / original / regular / normal) role that men must be the (earner / master / worker / authority), and women should stay at home, is (challenged / protested / protected / appreciated) today.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #631)

161. Questions

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. **Leave** space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time** to spare later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

Options:

- 1) marked, needed, taken, available
 - 2) scoring, marking, answering, ignoring
 - 3) Attend, Acquire, Leave, Focus
 - 4) life, space, time, mind
 - 5) available, valuable, useful, beneficial
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #628)

162. Video Conference

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment. The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel. Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five **separate** locations anywhere in the world – with **unrivaled** transmission quality.

Options:

- 1) create, conduct, produce, generate
 - 2) gases, strain, affect, steam
 - 3) pressure, limit, stress, press
 - 4) separate, each, single, respectively
 - 5) unreasonable, unrealistic, unreliable, unrivaled
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #574)

163. Aleutian Islands

Alaska's Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to shipwrecks. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling ship ran **aground** near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic **archipelago** in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's infestation **scurried** ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 shipwrecks in the islands.

Options:

- 1) aside, around, aground, along
 - 2) islet, archeology, archipelago, island
 - 3) scurried, buried, ferried, hurried
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #566)

164. Job Hunting

When it comes to job-hunting, first impressions are critical. Remember, you are marketing a product – yourself – to a potential employer. The first thing the employer sees when greeting you is your **attire**; thus, you must make every effort to have the proper dress for the type of job you are seeking. Will dressing properly get you the job? Of course not, but it will give you a competitive edge and a **positive** first impression. Should you be judged by what you wear? Perhaps not, but the reality is, of course, that you are judged. Throughout the entire job-seeking process employers use short-cuts — heuristics or rules of thumb — to save time. With cover letters, it's the opening paragraph and a quick scan of your qualifications. With resumes, it is a quick scan of your accomplishments. With the job

interview, it's how you're dressed that sets the **tone** of the interview. How should you dress? Dressing conservatively is always the safest route, but you should also try and do a little investigating of your **prospective** employer so that what you wear to the interview makes you look as though you **fit** in with the organization. If you overdress (which is rare but can happen) or under dress (the more likely scenario), the potential employer may feel that you don't care enough about the job.

Options:

- 1) attire, make-up, suit, appearance
- 2) grudging, gratuitous, positive, punctilious
- 3) tongue, tone, key, taste
- 4) prospective, prosper, proactive, projective
- 5) fit, keep, jump, suit

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #562)

165. UN

Founded after World War II by 51 "peace-loving states" combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, **including** its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006. United Nations Day has been **observed** on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. The UN **engages** in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its **influence** has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a **tremendous** role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world." Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping **operations** ; 16 are currently underway.

Options:

- 1) consists, includes, consisting, including
- 2) selected, selecting, observed, observing
- 3) engages, picks, observes, maintains
- 4) influence, immediacy, affect, emergence
- 5) tremendous, suspicious, rancorous, despicable
- 6) operations, manipulations, abstinences, forbearances

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #560)

166. Definition of Country

What is a country, and how is a country defined? When people ask how many countries there are in the world, they expect a simple answer. After all, we've explored the **whole** planet, we have international travel, satellite navigation and plenty of global organizations like the United Nations, **so** we should really know how many countries there are! However, the answer to the question varies according to whom you ask. Most people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them. So why isn't there a straightforward answer? The problem arises because there isn't a universally agreed definition of 'country' and because, for political reasons, some countries find it convenient to recognize or not recognize **other** countries.

Options:

- 1) very, whole, only, total
- 2) for, while, but, so
- 3) those, their, other, all

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #559)

167. Indian Onion

The most **vital** ingredient in Indian cooking, the **basic** element with which all dishes begin and, normally, the cheapest vegetable available, the pink onion is an essential item in the shopping basket of families of all classes. A popular saying holds that you will never starve because you can always afford a roti (a piece of simple, flat bread) and an onion. But in recent weeks, the onion has started to seem an unaffordable **luxury** for India's poor. Over the past few days, another sharp **surge** in prices has begun to unsettle the influential urban middle classes. The sudden spike in prices has been caused by large exports to neighboring countries and a shortage of **supply**. With its capacity for bringing down governments and scarring political careers, the onion plays an explosive role in Indian politics. This week reports of rising onion prices have made front-page news and absorbed the attention of the governing elite.

Options:

- 1) vital, ordinary, impressive, affordable
- 2) simple, basic, great, only
- 3) element, luxury, ingredients, material
- 4) surge, plummet, fluctuation, decrease
- 5) supply, demand, need, price

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #550)

168. Jean Piaget

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and poring **over** reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put it most succinctly, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical **utterances** were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a **discovery** "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it." Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific** research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **fashioned** a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform **movements**. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

Options:

- 1) over, towards, like, above
- 2) suspect, dictate, understand, assume
- 3) language, utterances, speaking, communications
- 4) misunderstanding, discovery, invention, distress
- 5) written, reviewed, prolific, proved
- 6) guided, designed, opened, fashioned
- 7) movements, application, transformation, revolution

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #558)

169. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack **open** the egg as it passes through the throat.

Options:

- 1) food, meal, snack, diet
 - 2) slow, entire, whole, all
 - 3) thinking, treatment, food, supplement
 - 4) about, on, by, out
 - 5) down, up, close, open
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #570)

170. Southern Cone

In the southern cone especially, from Venezuela to Argentina, the region is rising to overthrow the legacy of external domination of the past centuries and the cruel and destructive social forms that they have helped to establish. The **mechanisms** of imperial control— violence and economic warfare, hardly a distant memory in Latin America— are losing their effectiveness, a sign of the shift toward independence. Washington is now compelled to tolerate governments that in the past would have drawn intervention or reprisal. Throughout the region a vibrant **array** of popular movements provides the basis for a meaningful democracy. The indigenous populations, as if in a rediscovery of their pre-Columbian legacy, are much more active and influential, particularly in Bolivia and Ecuador. These developments are in part the result of a phenomenon that has been observed for some years in Latin America: As the elected governments become more formally democratic, citizens **express** an increasing disillusionment with democratic institutions. They have sought to construct democratic systems based on popular participation rather than elite and foreign **domination**.

Options:

- 1) merchants, metabolism, mechanisms, machinery
 - 2) sequence, flow, array, direction
 - 3) extent, export, express, expose
 - 4) detection, domination, illustration, determination
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #7)

171. Ants

Ants are known for working together, operating as a unit for the good of the colony. But not so fast, say researchers from the Universities of Leeds and Copenhagen. It turns out that ants can scheme like a stage mom. **Scientists** say that some ants hide out to ensure that their offspring become child-bearing queens instead of barren workers. The **accepted** hypothesis had been that random ants were fed certain foods that would allow them to develop into queens. But DNA tests on five **colonies** of leaf-cutting ants **revealed** that certain males have a better genetic chance of producing royal progeny. Scientists believe these rare males stay anonymous, and thus avoid any problems with other ants that might otherwise lose their "one-for-all, all-for-one" attitude. In fact, the number of males **carrying** royal genes to those who aren't may have settled at a low ratio through **evolution**—which cobbled together the best way for the ant gene pool to expand, while at the same time keeping the lucky males hidden from their possibly jealous rivals.

Options:

- 1) Elephantiasis, Contrivances, Retroviruses, Scientists
 - 2) preexisted, chairlift, accepted, intermarriage
 - 3) anthologies, colonies, velocities, aristocracies
 - 4) critiqued, teed, kneeled, revealed
 - 5) carrying, birdying, disembodiment, lobbying
 - 6) ablution, occlusion, prosecution, evolution
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #239)

172. Doctors' Messages

The messages doctors give can **influence** some treatments' effectiveness. For example, it seems that information from a doctor affects outcomes for migraine **sufferers** — whether they got a real drug or a placebo. Researchers studied 66 people with recurring migraines over the course of seven attacks. During the first **headache**, the **patients** received no treatment. For the next six, they were given either a placebo or a drug. Each time, regardless of which they got, some were told it was the drug, some were told it was the placebo, and the rest were informed that it could be either the drug or the placebo. Overall, the drug did work better than the placebo. But the placebo worked, too—both when the patients were told it was a placebo, and even better when the doctors told them that they were getting the drug. That is, when the docs set their expectations high. Meanwhile, the actual drug was least effective when the patients thought it was a placebo. The study is in the journal Science Translational Medicine. The physician's input thus plays a role in how migraine patients fare. Tell them they're getting a good treatment, and they're **apparently** more likely to respond.

Options:

- 1) continuous, influence, discontinuance, substituents
 - 2) devotees, lovers, sufferers, believers
 - 3) headache, sheldrake, fishcake, intake
 - 4) refutations, complaisance, fixations, patients
 - 5) deputy, dreadfully, apparently, affinity
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #123)

173. Cloth-making

About 10,000 years ago, people learned how to make cloth. Wool, cotton, flax, or hemp was first spun into a thin thread using a spindle. The thread was then woven into a fabric. The earliest weaving machines **probably** consisted of little more than a pair of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the warp, while the cross-thread, called the weft, was inserted. Later machines called looms had rods that separated the threads to allow the weft to be inserted more **easily**. A piece of wood, called the shuttle, holding a spool of thread, was passed between the separated threads. The basic **principles** of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day, though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century many ways were found of **automating** the processes. With new machines such as the spinning mule, many threads could be spun at the same time, and, with the help of devices like the flying shuttle, broad pieces of cloth could be woven at great speed.

Options:

- 1) doubtless, probably, possible, possibility
 - 2) precise, accuracy, easily, accurate
 - 3) role, principles, foundation, criteria
 - 4) automating, slower, faster, existing
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #9)

174. Architectural Museum

The Edo–Tokyo Tatemono En is an open–air architectural museum, but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from **all** around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, all of which would have been present on a typical middle–class street from Edoera to Showa–era Tokyo. The west section is **residential**, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji–era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Westernstyle after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Cafe occupies the **ground** floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and 30s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free **to wander** through a kitchenware shop, a florist’s, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor’s, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop .

Options:

- 1) across, almost, fully, all
 - 2) residential, residing, resident, residence
 - 3) base, dusty, ground, earthly
 - 4) wandering, to wander, wandered, wander
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #13)

175. Honorary Degree

Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch **received** the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy. Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has **played** a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution. In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground–based and spaced–based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, **which** are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. **In addition to** his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

Options:

- 1) was receiving, received, had received, is received
 - 2) led, played, done, found
 - 3) who, they, those, which
 - 4) As a result of, Instead of, In addition to, Regarding
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #1)

Multiple Choice (Multiple)

1. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)

Points: The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi-island archipelago at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory' of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1-6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language, and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts. At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the Islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single-grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability' classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighboring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Island. This is in contrast to studies conducted in other developing country contexts. Question 1: In the last paragraph, what information can you have? Options: Multigrade and monograde have similar teaching resource; In this area multigrade is better than that in other countries. Question 2: According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands? Options: Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools; Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #105)

2. Children Care (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于child care 。选项: government child care 更有效; (答案) 带mother的选项。(答案)

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #91)

3. Optional Courses (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于美国的教育制度, 提到secondary school和high school。本来提供很多课程是为了学生可以向自己喜欢的方向发展, 结果学生只是和关系好的人选同一门或选容易的课程, 使得课程设置原本的目的没有达到。选项: 结果不如intended那样; (答案) 学生可以自主选择课程。(答案)

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #90)

4. Jails (Incomplete)

Points: About prison with a lot of numbers, including the percentage of prisoners, what crimes they have been imprisoned for and how long they will be kept in.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #88)

5. (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于新能源公交车electronic buses, 提到两个公司, 公司1占有市场份额的60%。government 购买这种bus to be environmentally friendly。选项: A: 政府为了环保购买这种bus ; (答案) B: 公司1的

market share大于公司2 ; (答案)
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #87)

6. Pink Tube (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of a wild duke with the caption 'pink tube'. The duke has a pink tube circling on its ankle. One of the reasons why ducks are decreasing is that they enter fishing areas mistakenly and are caught by fishing nets. Question: Which of the following statements are true? Option: Pink tubes protect ducks from being caught by fishing nets.
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #85)

7. Power Resources (Incomplete)

Points: The distribution of power resources in the contemporary information age varies greatly on different issues. We are told that the United States is the only superpower in a unipolar world. But the situation is far more complex than first meets the eye. The agenda of world politics has become like a three-dimensional chess game in which one can win only by playing vertically as well as horizontally. On the top board of classic interstate military issues, the United States is indeed the only superpower with global military reach, and it makes sense to speak in traditional terms of unipolarity or hegemony. However, on the middle board of interstate economic issues, the distribution of power is multipolar. The United States cannot obtain the outcomes it wants on trade, antitrust, or financial regulation issues without the agreement of the European Union, Japan, China and others. It makes little sense to call this American hegemony, and on the bottom board of transnational issues like terrorism, international crime, climate change, and the spread of infectious diseases, power is widely distributed and chaotically organized among state and non-state actors. It makes no sense to call this a unipolar world or an American empire. Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. You will need to select more than one response. What can you conclude from the passage about the author's opinions? He does not agree that the United States has world domination, except in military matters. He worries that important transnational issues won't be resolved because the U.S. isn't given the lead. He thinks that discussions of how power is distributed in the world are frequently oversimplified. He feels that the United States, as the richest country, should always get its way in economic matters. He does not believe that crucial issues in world politics should be compared to a game like chess.
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #82)

8. Instant Noodles (Incomplete)

Points: In 1958 instant noodles went on the market, yellowish wormy bricks in cellophane bags, and were laughed at by fresh-noodle makers all over Japan. They were just a high-tech craze, costing six times as much as the fresh stuff; they would never catch on. By the end of the first year, Momofuku Ando had sold 13m bags and had attracted a dozen competitors. He never looked back. The Japanese voted instant noodles their most important 20th-century invention, Sony Walkmans notwithstanding. Mr. Ando's firm, Nissin, became a \$3 billion global enterprise. Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. You will need to select more than one response. According to the article, which of the following are true about this instant noodle business? Mr. Ando's products are not well-known outside of Japan. When instant noodles came on the market they cost much less than the fresh ones. Mr. Ando's business venture was successful with the public. Mr. Ando purchased the firm Nissin for \$3 billion. Mr. Ando was initially concerned about having so many competitors. People in the noodle business initially ridiculed Mr. Ando's idea.
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #81)

9. Totalism (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：很短的文章，讲totalism集权主义。问：集权和民主的相似点是什么？
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #78)

10. ANZAC (Incomplete)

Points: ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) in the battle field of World War One in Gallipoli, Turkey. Options: ANZAC has profound impacts on modern Australians' values; (True) Soldiers threw grenades against those on the other side; (True, according to 'back and forth' in the first paragraph, because ANZAC was close enough to the target) Many people were used in the construction of defense works; 13,000 Turks died; (False) Those dead soldiers had come from other campaigns; (False) ANZAC invaded Turkey.(False)
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #74)

11. History of Sleep

Original:

September 2, 1752, was a great day in the history of sleep. That Wednesday evening, millions of British subjects in England and the colonies went peacefully to sleep and did not wake up until twelve days later. Behind this feat of narcoleptic prowess was not some revolutionary hypnotic technique or miraculous pharmaceutical discovered in the West Indies. It was, rather, the British Calendar Act of 1751, which declared the day after Wednesday 2nd to be Thursday 14th. Prior to that cataleptic September evening, the official British calendar differed from that of continental Europe by eleven days—that is, September 2 in London was September 13 in Paris, Lisbon, and Berlin. The discrepancy had sprung from Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar, which had also been the official calendar of Europe from its invention by Julius Caesar (after whom it was named) in 45 B.C. until the decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. Caesar's calendar, which consisted of eleven months of 30 or 31 days and a 28-day February (extended to 29 days every fourth year), was actually quite accurate: it erred from the real solar calendar by only 11.5 minutes a year. After centuries, though, even a small inaccuracy like this adds up. By the sixteenth century, it had put the Julian calendar behind the solar one by 10 days. In Europe, in 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered the advancement of the Julian calendar by 10 days and introduced a new corrective device to curb further error: century years such as 1700 or 1800 would no longer be counted as leap years, unless they were (like 1600 or 2000) divisible by 400.

Question:

What factors were involved in the disparity between the calendars of Britain and Europe in the 17th century?

Options:

- A) the provisions of the British Calendar Act of 1751
- B) Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar
- C) the accrual of very minor differences between the calendar used in Britain and real solar events
- D) the failure to include years divisible by four as leap years
- E) the decree of Pope Gregory XIII
- F) revolutionary ideas which had emerged from the West Indies
- G) Britain's use of a calendar consisting of twelve months rather than eleven

Answer:

B, C, E
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #52)

12. Decision

Original:

By the laws of probability, most decisions made under pressure should be flawed ones, yet psychologists have found that people routinely make correct judgments most of the time, even with limited information. One of Gladwell's surprising points is that we can actually learn how to make better snap judgments, in the same way that we can learn logical, deliberative thinking. But first we have to accept the idea that thinking long and hard about something does not always deliver us better results, and that the brain actually evolved to make us think on our feet.

Question:

Which of the following does the passage tell us about decision making?

Options:

- A) The brain is designed to enable quick decision making.
- B) Quick decision making can be improved.
- C) Quick decision making routinely leads to error.
- D) To make correct decisions we require all relevant information.
- E) Thinking things through thoroughly will lead to greater success.

Answer:

A, B

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #50)



Re-order Paragraphs

1. Answering Question

Correct Order:

- 1) You must take account of how many marks are available for each part when you answer it.
 - 2) Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes answering a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have time to spare later.
 - 3) And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part.
 - 4) Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your valuable time (and the examiner's).
- (APEUni Website / App RO #407)

2. US Manufacturing (Incomplete)

Points: Five sentences. ... increased job opportunities ... manufacturing in US ... automation improves efficiency ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #393)

3. Antarctic Ice

Correct Order:

- 1) Scientists have known for over a decade that the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has been losing mass and contributing to sea level rise.
- 2) Its eastern neighbor is, however, ten times larger and has the potential to raise the global sea level by some 50 meters.
- 3) Despite its huge size and importance, conflicting results have been published on the recent behavior of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.
- 4) A study led by a group of NASA scientists, that was published in 2015, suggested that this part of Antarctica was gaining so much mass that it compensated for the losses in the west.

(APEUni Website / App RO #392)

4. Poincaré

Correct Order:

- 1) Poincaré had an especially interesting view of scientific induction.
- 2) Laws, he said, are not direct generalizations of experience; they aren't mere summaries of the points on the graph.
- 3) Rather, the scientist declares the law to be some interpolated curve that is more or less smooth and so will miss some of those points.
- 4) Thus a scientific theory is not directly falsifiable by the data of experience; instead, the falsification process is more indirect.

(APEUni Website / App RO #377)

5. Sun Light (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1. The sun ... light Sentence 2. It provides for plants ... Sentence 3. Trees use this sunlight chemical energy ... Sentence 4. This energy ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #391)

6. Sun and Plants (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1. The sun ... light ... Sentence 2. It provides ... for plants ... Sentence 3. Trees use this sunlight ... chemical energy ... Sentence 4. This energy ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #390)

7. Huawei Program (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1. Huawei offers college students a certification program. Sentence 2. The program includes various training. Sentence 3. The program exempts students from exam fees. Sentence 4. The fee for the program used to be 200 or 500 dollars each student.

(APEUni Website / App RO #389)

8. School as Industry (Incomplete)

Points: Schools are of an industry. Even poor families will work hard for the education of the children. No other industries have customers with such a high level of loyalty.

(APEUni Website / App RO #388)

9. Women Force (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: During wars, women have to go to work. Sentence 2: Women earn less a half of what men earn. Sentence 3: Women do not have the same physical strength as men have. Sentence 4: But men stress on their own contribution when men will come back after wars.

(APEUni Website / App RO #386)

10. Oral Literature (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: Oral literature is ... (definition of oral literature) ... written language. Sentence 2. Stories, poetry have been passing messages from generation to generation. Sentence 3. Music is conveyed orally only, until the 11th century when physical instruments were invented to perform music. Sentence 4. It was hard to teach music. Sentence 5. But now it's easy.

(APEUni Website / App RO #385)

11. Playwrights

Correct Order:

- 1) Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.
- 2) They create recognizable worlds with troubling relevance to human behavior and social themes.
- 3) Others dismiss the "illusion of the real" to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.
- 4) Thornton Wilder and Tennessee Williams, on the one hand, and Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, on the other, are playwrights with very different approaches to empathy and aesthetic distance.
- 5) However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression — the play.

(APEUni Website / App RO #384)

12. English Agricultural Revolution

Correct Order:

- 1) Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.
- 2) English (and Dutch) farmers were the most productive farmers of the century and were continually adopting new methods of farming and experimenting with new types of vegetables and grains.
- 3) They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.
- 4) In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.

(APEUni Website / App RO #379)

13. Big Five

Correct Order:

- 1) Some psychologists believe that independent, peer-reviewed research in the decades since the MBTI was devised has provided something better than Myers-Briggs.
 - 2) They champion the notion of the “Big Five” personality traits — openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.
 - 3) Of these, only one trait is closely shared with the MBTI — extroversion.
 - 4) Myers-Briggs does not focus on “neuroticism” or, indeed, any similarly negative trait, which may point to one of the reasons why the criticisms lobbed at the test by modern science have yet to undermine its popularity.
 - 5) As Adam Grant says, ‘Going around telling people that they’re neurotic and disagreeable will not win you any friends.’
- (APEUni Website / App RO #378)

14. First Publication**Correct Order:**

- 1) To celebrate his first publication, Frost had a book of six poems privately printed; two copies of *Twilight* were made—one for himself and one for his fiancée.
 - 2) Over the next eight years, however, he succeeded in having only 13 more poems published.
 - 3) During this time, Frost sporadically attended Dartmouth and Harvard and earned a living teaching school and, later, working a farm in Derry, New Hampshire.
 - 4) But in 1912, discouraged by American magazines’ constant rejection of his work, he took his family to England, where he found more professional success.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #376)

15. Photogrammetry**Correct Order:**

- 1) Photogrammetry involves taking hundreds of photos of an object at slightly different angles and ‘stitching’ them together to create an interactive digital 3D model.
 - 2) The process is already being used by the University of Aberdeen’s anatomy department to create digital models of organs and other body parts to aid teaching and learning for young doctors.
 - 3) Now the same technology is being used to create virtual replicas of artifacts within the University’s museum’s collections, including an ancient Egyptian mummified cat, prehistoric skulls and ancient Greek pottery.
 - 4) These artifacts are rarely handled as they are so fragile.
 - 5) Photogrammetry lets the public and students get to see them close-up and in very high detail.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #374)

16. Hottest Earth**Correct Order:**

- 1) The Earth just had the hottest month in recorded history, and it’s even worse than normal.
 - 2) The record comes in a run of unprecedentedly hot months.
 - 3) Not only does it break through the all-time record set a year before, it also continues a now 10-month long streak of months that are the hottest ever according to Nasa data.
 - 4) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculates temperatures slightly differently.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #372)

17. Arctic Environment**Correct Order:**

- 1) With the Arctic the fastest-warming region on the planet, climate change is already altering key components of the Arctic environment.
 - 2) Some of the clearest signs of change are the thinning and retreat of sea ice and the migration of species into the Arctic that normally live at lower latitudes.
 - 3) The response of the Arctic to climate change will have an unprecedented impact on how the Arctic ecosystem operates.
 - 4) This is likely to affect the UK's climate and economy, with anticipated impacts on industries like tourism and fisheries.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #371)

18. History

Correct Order:

- 1) The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.
 - 2) That is not possible when historical events or topics are isolated and extracted from the web of historic time to serve some other curricular purpose.
 - 3) The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.
 - 4) It is only through a chronological survey that students can begin to understand the process of social and cultural change, which is one of the principal purposes of history.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #370)

19. Panda (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: Pandas in zoo are expensive even more than elephants. Sentence 2: Pandas eat bamboo. Sentence 3: Bamboo is not a nutritional food (or, Food alone is a logical (logistic?) headache). Sentence 4: ... just only focus on diet ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #364)

20. Research Report

Correct Order:

- 1) So now that you've completed the research project, what do you do?
 - 2) I know you won't want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.
 - 3) In fact, this final stage — writing up your research — may be one of the most difficult.
 - 4) Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.
 - 5) And, in many research projects you will need to write multiple reports that present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #361)

21. Farmland (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1. Grasses come out and grow. Sentence 2. They grow up and become saplings, which shade the lawn down below. Sentence 3. The saplings become big trees and then forests. Sentence 4. If abandoned, it will start over. Sentence 5. Farmlands always come from forests.

(APEUni Website / App RO #349)

22. LiDARs

Correct Order:

- 1) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.
- 2) But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, a drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.

3) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.

4) The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.

(APEUni Website / App RO #309)

23. Echolocation

Correct Order:

1) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.

2) One narrow range of radiation — light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation — provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.

3) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?

4) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.

5) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.

(APEUni Website / App RO #308)

24. Noise and Study

Correct Order:

1) Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.

2) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.

3) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.

4) However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off when you are reading or studying. Also, don't let yourself distracted by computer games, email, or internet surfing.

(APEUni Website / App RO #307)

25. An Important Measuring (一个重要的方法)

Correct Order:

1) A review is a survey of what you have covered.

2) It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.

3) Rereading is an important part of the review process.

4) Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.

(APEUni Website / App RO #297)

26. Melting Ice (Incomplete)

Points: Melting Iceberg's impact on the west environment, huge impact and conflicts. The impact on the east place as well.

(APEUni Website / App RO #291)

27. Far From Content (远离无用内容)

Correct Order:

1) Your first draft is complete, but your paper is far from finished.

2) The next step is to revise your paper: strengthen the content.

3) Start this at least a week before your paper is due.

4) In fact, you don't need to wait until you have a complete first draft to start revising.

5) You can revise individual paragraphs as you finish them as well.

(APEUni Website / App RO #278)

28. Drivers licenses (驾照)

Correct Order:

- 1) According to the research, more car accidents occur in the morning.
 - 2) Particularly, most of those accidents happen between 1 am and 5 am, for example in Port Macquarie.
 - 3) Especially, this happens very often among teenage drivers.
 - 4) This should draw the public attention, and people should put more concerns on teenagers.
 - 5) As a new method, it is advised to have more qualifications for teenagers to get licenses.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #267)

29. Pronunciation (Incomplete)

Points: Grammar is very important... Vocabulary also provides... However, pronunciation is also important... but it isn't taught. Pronunciation is ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #266)

30. English Teaching (Incomplete)

Points: Five sentences in total, about English teaching. Firstly, pronounce... Then, grammar... And English teaching... Finally, new teaching method.

(APEUni Website / App RO #262)

31. Essential Skill (必要技能)

Correct Order:

- 1) Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet.
- 2) So is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers?
- 3) After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows.
- 4) Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill.

(APEUni Website / App RO #255)

32. Financial Literacy

Correct Order:

- 1) It is easy to assume that a programme of financial literacy can be set up quite quickly but there are numerous potential pitfalls which hold back a clear start time.
- 2) This is because when working with a variety of partners the potential for delays increase enormously.
- 3) There can be problems contacting organisers. difficulties in negotiating dates and times, problem finding suitable accommodation and general procrastination on the pan of people who may have conflicting priorities.
- 4) In addition, there may be a need to provide group members with childcare facilities, which can add to the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation, equipment and staffing.

(APEUni Website / App RO #243)

33. Turkey (土耳其)

Correct Order:

- 1) If you want to visit Mars, visit Turkey.
- 2) That's where you'll find lakes so salty that the only bugs able to live there are species that could probably survive on Mars as well.
- 3) For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes.
- 4) They're hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that

could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.
(APEUni Website / App RO #222)

34. Nightingale

Correct Order:

- 1) The data to be reported here come from a longitudinal study of the untutored acquisition of English as a second language by a five-year-old Japanese girl whom we shall call Uguisu, nightingale in Japanese.
 - 2) Her family came to the United States for a period of two years while her father was a visiting scholar at Harvard, and they took residence in North Cambridge, a working-class neighborhood.
 - 3) The children in that neighborhood were her primary source of language input.
 - 4) Uguisu also attended public kindergarten for two hours every day, and later elementary school, but with no tutoring in English syntax.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #219)

35. Pidgin

Correct Order:

- 1) In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.
 - 2) For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.
 - 3) This language is now used by over a million people, but it began many years earlier as a kind of 'contact' language called a pidgin.
 - 4) A pidgin is a variety of a language (e.g. English) that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading, among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know each other's languages.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #216)

36. Note-taking

Correct Order:

- 1) Your main job in taking lecture notes is to be a good listener.
 - 2) To be a good listener, you must learn to focus and concentrate on the main points of the lecture.
 - 3) Get them down, and then later reorganize them in your own words.
 - 4) Once you have done this, you have set the stage for successful reviewing and revising.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #204)

37. German Books (德国书)

Correct Order:

- 1) This site contains a comprehensive listing of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist.
 - 2) The site lists not only his published books and articles but also manuscripts and oral communications, in a variety of media and including reprints and translations.
 - 3) The material has been catalogued, cross-referenced and organized by date.
 - 4) There is, however, no search facility.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #203)

38. Boring Job (无聊的工作)

Correct Order:

- 1) Numbers of staff who wish to turn up and do a simple job and go home is relatively happy if they believe their work is secure.
- 2) However, any employee who wants to acquire more varied and responsible duties will not feel

satisfied for long staying with the same and boring job.

3) People want to keep working hard only if there are opportunities for promotion to a more challenging job.

4) If this opportunity does not exist, they are most likely to be demotivated.

(APEUni Website / App RO #201)

39. Predators (捕食者)

Correct Order:

1) Australia's native plants and animals adapted to life on an isolated continent over millions of years.

2) Since European settlement they have had to compete with a range of introduced animals for habitat, food and shelter.

3) Some have also had to face new predators.

4) These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals.

(APEUni Website / App RO #199)

40. Worship

Correct Order:

1) My study of the history of religion has revealed that human beings are spiritual animals. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that Homo sapiens is also Homo religious.

2) Men and women started to worship gods as soon as they became recognizably human; they created religions at the same time as they created works of art.

3) This was not simply because they wanted to propitiate powerful forces.

4) These early faiths expressed the wonder and mystery that seems always to have been an essential component of the human experience of this beautiful world.

(APEUni Website / App RO #194)

41. Children's Verbal Skills

Correct Order:

1) Many young children are inexperienced in dealing with emotional upheaval.

2) As a result, they lack the coping strategies that many adults have.

3) In particular, they lack the verbal skills to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support.

4) The frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviors.

5) Moreover, such behaviours may risk developing behavioural, social and emotional problems.

(APEUni Website / App RO #193)

42. Unprecedented

Correct Order:

1) We live in an age of unprecedented opportunity: with ambition, drive, and talent, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession regardless of where you started out.

2) But with opportunity comes responsibility!

3) Companies today aren't managing their knowledge of workers' careers.

4) Instead, you must be your own chief executive officer.

5) That means it's up to you to carve out your place in the world and know when to change course.

(APEUni Website / App RO #192)

43. World Feeding

Correct Order:

- 1) We' ll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century --more than nine billion people.
 - 2) But sheer population growth isn't the only reason we' ll need more food.
 - 3) The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in China and India, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens.
 - 4) If these trends continue, the double whammy of population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #189)

44. Two-and-a-half (2.5升空气)

Correct Order:

- 1) To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
 - 2) Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.
 - 3) In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.
 - 4) The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.
 - 5) The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #188)

45. Glow Worm

Correct Order:

- 1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.
 - 2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.
 - 3) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.
 - 4) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the *Arachnocampa richardsae*, a type of fungus gnat.
 - 5) Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #174)

46. Hip Pop

Correct Order:

- 1) Hip hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
 - 2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
 - 3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.
 - 4) Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #157)

47. Ancestors' Fire (Incomplete)

Points: Many years ago, humans had been eating raw meat only. (to be confirmed) Then they learned how to light a fire. Since then humans started eating cooked meat. And they also learned to cook many

other food.

(APEUni Website / App RO #169)

48. Wagonways

Correct Order:

- 1) Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
- 2) These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse–drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
- 3) By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
- 4) In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
- 5) The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.

(APEUni Website / App RO #162)

49. The 1960s and 1970s (60、70年代)

Correct Order:

- 1) The environmental revolution has been almost three decades in the making, and it has changed forever how companies do business.
- 2) In the 1960s and 1970s, corporations were in a state of denial regarding their impact on the environment.
- 3) Then a series of highly visible ecological problems created a groundswell of support for strict government regulation.
- 4) In the United States, Lake Erie was dead. In Europe, the Rhine was on fire. In Japan, people were dying of mercury poisoning.
- 5) Today many companies have accepted their responsibility to do no harm to the environment.

(APEUni Website / App RO #160)

50. Birds (鸟类是好是坏)

Correct Order:

- 1) According to experts, feeding birds is probably the most common way in which people interact with wild animals today.
- 2) More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale.
- 3) Is what we're doing good or bad for birds?
- 4) Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology sought to answer this question, analyzing nearly three decades' worth of data from a winter–long survey called Project Feeder Watch.
- 5) Preliminary results suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one–third of the continent's birds need urgent conservation.

(APEUni Website / App RO #214)

51. Amino Acid (Incomplete)

Points: Amino acid, which is also known as Leucine, is a fundamental element in the muscle's formation... Animals' protein has a x% of the Leucine, which is higher than those in plants' protein. Plants' protein.... But, there are also some exceptions exist.

(APEUni Website / App RO #183)

52. Financial Crisis (Incomplete)

Points: Many people face serious financial crisis when they are only 20–30 years old. This is because

they do not really pay attention to their daily spending, and has poured their spending on buying. This will lead to them paying piling credit card loan and monthly payments. Although they can have student loan, people should...(giving suggestion)

(APEUni Website / App RO #181)

53. Four Rock Planets (四颗星球)

Correct Order:

1) For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the "giant impact hypothesis".

2) The precursors to the current four rock planets — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — appear to have been dozens of smaller bodies known as "planetary embryos".

3) According to the giant impact hypothesis, our moon formed as the result of the last of a series of "giant impact" mergers between planetary embryos that eventually formed the Earth.

4) In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth-sized and the other approximately Mars-sized.

(APEUni Website / App RO #176)

54. Color TV (Incomplete)

Points: There are many color such as red, yellow and blue in the color system behind the camera. Use the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image. And then there comes the color TV/And that's how color TV was invented. (Further development of color TV) Key words: cathode or some tube.

(APEUni Website / App RO #172)

55. Palaus

Correct Order:

1) Palaus and his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains.

2) They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and or behavior.

3) The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure.

4) For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention.

(APEUni Website / App RO #156)

56. Mayor

Correct Order:

1) Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts, but they are starting to utter warnings.

2) Last summer the editors of the Harvard educational review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.

3) And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.

4) All this must be weighed up by the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for renewal—or scrapping.

(APEUni Website / App RO #154)

57. Easier Said than Done

Correct Order:

- 1) In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.
- 2) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.
- 3) These include Commitment devices, where we make it very unattractive to not follow through on an intention.
- 4) Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle
(APEUni Website / App RO #147)

58. Country's Most Elite (最精英的国家)

Correct Order:

- 1) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.
- 2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.
- 3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.
- 4) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities "do not hold water", Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes.
(APEUni Website / App RO #143)

59. 50 cm – 1 m

Correct Order:

- 1) Sea level raise led to 36 thousand people died every year.
- 2) This number can be raised if sea level ceaseless goes up, scientists notified.
- 3) According to the research, if sea level raises 50 centimeters, 86 million people will die.
- 4) If sea level raises 1 meter, 168 million people will die all around the world.
(APEUni Website / App RO #140)

60. The Light Bulb (电灯泡)

Correct Order:

- 1) In 1997 Lisa McKeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, came across a pair of historic photographs depicting the glaciers she studies.
- 2) Over the years, countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park's official archive, spanning over a century.
- 3) It was a light bulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year?
- 4) The Repeat Photography Project was born.
(APEUni Website / App RO #138)

61. Manage Health

Correct Order:

- 1) Many of us know what we should be doing to live healthily, yet many of us struggle to actually actively manage our health.
- 2) In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.

- 3) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.
 - 4) Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #137)

62. Piano

Correct Order:

- 1) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.
 - 2) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
 - 3) Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory, but since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.
 - 4) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #73)

63. Strong Belief (强大信念)

Correct Order:

- 1) A common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
 - 2) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.
 - 3) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.
 - 4) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
 - 5) The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #70)

64. Foreign Aid

Correct Order:

- 1) By the beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.
 - 2) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
 - 3) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
 - 4) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #68)

65. Australia Role Models (澳洲榜样)

Correct Order:

- 1) A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.
- 2) Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-1 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
- 3) "There's no program like this in Australia," Ms Bocking said, who devised the project as the final component of her community education degree at the University.
- 4) Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, she saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on – with the help of more male role models.

(APEUni Website / App RO #55)

66. Restaurant

Correct Order:

- 1) The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure.
- 2) Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location.
- 3) All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.
- 4) Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.

(APEUni Website / App RO #38)

67. 60,000 Charity (6万个慈善机构)

Correct Order:

- 1) A recent research has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
- 2) The BCGI (Botanical Gardens Conservation International), a charity that compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 members organizations.
- 3) The researchers claim to have collected information over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI's network.
- 4) The data will be kept updated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of some, said the researchers.
- 5) All the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.

(APEUni Website / App RO #37)

68. Game

Correct Order:

- 1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- 2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- 3) They also hold out the tantalising possibility of fame and fortune should the program ever clobber a human champion.
- 4) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- 5) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

(APEUni Website / App RO #31)

69. Sojourner

Correct Order:

- 1) More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.
- 2) Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twelve times its expected lifetime.
- 3) Similarly the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site (dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.
- 4) The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader).

(APEUni Website / App RO #29)

70. Mechanical Engineering (机械工程)

Correct Order:

- 1) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.
 - 2) Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
 - 3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
 - 4) Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #28)

71. Keep Quiet (保持安静)

Correct Order:

- 1) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.
 - 2) Why is that?
 - 3) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
 - 4) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.
 - 5) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #27)

72. 300 Elephants Running Bees (300只大象追蜜蜂)

Correct Order:

- 1) Earlier this year, researchers from Duke University went to Gabon to monitor that country's dwindling elephant population. They took along three drones, which they planned to use to count the elephants, follow their herds, and map their migrations.
 - 2) Only things didn't exactly go as planned.
 - 3) The elephants noticed the drones, which hovered anywhere from 25 feet to 300 feet above them. And it wasn't just that the elephants noticed them; in many cases, the elephants were clearly agitated. Some of them took off running. In at least one case, an elephant used her trunk to hurl mud in the drone's direction.
 - 4) The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. And elephants do not like bees. At all.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #14)

73. Share Interest (分享兴趣爱好)

Correct Order:

- 1) Citizens commonly identify with their nation in the context of major sporting events: imagining the nation is easier when there is a national team playing another nation (Hobsbawm, 1990).
 - 2) Rugby in Wales is a particularly strong example of this phenomenon, being perhaps the main thing that unites people in Wales.
 - 3) In many ways rugby in Wales defines what Wales is and what people in Wales share.
 - 4) From outside Wales, too, it is the rugby that commonly defines the nation – with the sport providing both widespread interest and one of the few positive associations of outsiders' perceptions of Wales.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #11)

74. Airbnb

Correct Order:

- 1) Back in 2008 a small company in San Francisco called Airbnb had a dream.
 - 2) People with spare bedrooms would welcome strangers into their homes and share restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee.
 - 3) Fast forward to 2016 and the big, successful Airbnb is considered a mainstay of what we now call "the sharing economy".
 - 4) It is also the business that defines the mentality of the millennial.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #10)

75. Some Type Soda (某些类型的苏打)

Correct Order:

- 1) A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.
 - 2) For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.
 - 3) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
 - 4) Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water.
 - 5) This process is endothermic—taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #1)

76. Hand-axe

Correct Order:

- 1) Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing.
 - 2) He (or very possibly she) took one stone and carefully used it to shape another.
 - 3) The result was a simple teardrop-shaped hand-axe, but it was the world's first piece of advanced technology.
 - 4) It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor's lead and making hand-axes of their own.
 - 5) Eventually whole societies existed that seemed to do little else.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #32)

77. Sleep

Correct Order:

- 1) A Technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals awakens a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep.
 - 2) Studies using miniature sleep recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several long-held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.
 - 3) Three toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.
 - 4) And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time.
 - 5) Now John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tamar wallabies in Australia.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #3)

78. Social Sites (Incomplete)

Points: About social sites... Facebook When a person create a profile on a facebook, then add

information on the profile like personal details, images etc., then 3 features Five sentences in total.
(APEUni Website / App RO #380)



Fill in the Blanks (Reading)

1. Politics

In many large urban areas with highly diverse and often **transient** populations, identification and engagement with the local communication can be low, often confounded by a more general community with formal politics. Younger people in **contrast** are voting less and turning more to single issue politics and more direct and **immediate** understanding of political expression such as petition, demonstrating and direct action.

Options:

immediate, contrast, improvisational, frolicsome, transient, embodiment
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #617)

2. Chapters

Most chapters have a mixed exercise after the main work of the chapter has been completed. This will help you **revise** what you have done, either when you have finished the chapter or at a later date. All chapters **end** with some mathematical puzzles and practical investigational work. For this work you are encouraged to **share** your ideas with others.

Options:

end, revise, share, team, downsize, mingle
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #616)

3. Bioenergy

A Graphic Introduction was put together by northern artists, who have **interpreted** discussions with scientists from the Supergen Bioenergy Hub in a **series** of striking images which imagine alternative futures and explain some of the technology **involved** and how it might be put into practice.

Options:

involved, distinguished, discriminated, interpreted, forsook, serial, series
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #615)

4. Parental Income

In England it is well known that access to university, on average, varies substantially by the levels of parental income and that students from poorer families access different types of universities than those from wealthier backgrounds. However, the question of whether graduates' earnings vary **according to** their socioeconomic backgrounds amongst graduates attending similar universities and taking the same subject has remained poorly understood, **thus far** limited by data availability. Our unique administrative database offers substantial advantages **in addressing** this crucial question. The findings are also relevant for myriad other issues that benefit from better information on **variation** in graduates' earnings, including: students' choices of subjects and institutions; better information for schools **to help** advise and guide students whilst at school; and the operation and cost of the higher education finance system.

Options:

upgrade, variation, according to, so that, in addressing, to help, thus far, in advance
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #613)

5. Activity Tracker (Incomplete)

Points: Million of people keep ... with wristband activity tracker ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #612)

6. Class Levels

Finally, this study was **conducted** with students who were enrolled in lower level classes. Future research may **re-explore** the findings of this study with other college students in upper level classes. This would help **determine** if students' expectations, experience, and perceptions **remain** constant or changed.

Options:

report, obliged, conducted, remain, re-explore, become, determine

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #611)

7. Green Spaces

Green spaces contribute significantly to a **reduction** in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden **context**, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants **differ** in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of **low** rainfall and minimal water inputs .

Options:

background, reduction, recession, dropped, differ, cascade, low, context

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #609)

8. Banana

Well, the banana is the first cultivated fruit. It's one of the food items that literally **brought** people out of the jungle, out of their hunter-gatherer lifestyles and was there at the **dawn** of agriculture which is what helped force human beings into **communities**. It's really one of the things that helped invent human culture. It's about 7000 years of history, and the banana, from its center of **origin**, which is believed to be Papua New Guinea, spread out with people who traveled in boats across the Pacific into the mainland of Asia and all the way south to Australia across Indonesia and Micronesia and eventually they moved as far as Africa and even possibly to Ecuador all in this time and all on **paddle** boats and wind driven boats.

Options:

origin, communities, phase, brought, complex, hefty, paddle, dawn, keep, connections

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #610)

9. Dictionary

Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language is one of the most famous dictionaries in **history**. First published in 1755, the dictionary took just over eight years to compile, **required** six helpers and listed 40,000 words. Each word was defined in **detail**, the definitions illustrated with quotations **covering** every branch of learning. It was a huge scholarly **achievement**, a more extensive and complex dictionary than any of its predecessors — the comparable French Dictionnaire had taken 55 years to compile and required the dedication of 40 scholars.

Options:

required, covering, achievement, sustainability, leading, repulsed, detail, history, declaration

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #598)

10. Marshmallow Test

Mischel is the creator of the marshmallow test, one of the most famous experiments in the history of psychology, which is often cited as evidence of the importance of self-control. In the original test, which

was administered at the Bing Nursery School, at Stanford, in the nineteen–sixties, Mischel’s team would present a child with a treat (marshmallows were just one option) and tell her that she could either eat the one treat **immediately** or wait alone in the room for several minutes until the researcher returned, at which point she could have two treats. The promised treats were always visible and the child knew that all she had to do to stop the agonizing wait was ring a bell to call the experimenter back — although in that **case**, she wouldn’t get the second treat. The longer a child delayed gratification, Mischel found — that is, the longer she was able to wait — the better she would fare later in life at numerous measures of what we now call executive function. She would **perform** better academically, earn more money, and be healthier and happier. She would also be more likely to avoid a number of negative outcomes, including jail time, obesity, and drug use .

Options:

frequently, perform, immediately, achieve, case, topic
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #597)

11. Keith Haring

Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of **stylized** graffiti drawn in New York subway stations. Haring travelled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he **grew** so prolific, doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed. Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full-sized pieces by Haring. The paintings **skyrocketed** in price but this did not sit well with Haring’s philosophy. He believed that art, or at least his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of whom **accused** Haring of ‘selling out’, the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

Options:

skyrocketed, stylized, accused, framed, remained, grew, retrospected, recommended
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #596)

12. Bias

One of the questions we need to ask ourselves is: How much of the news is biased? Can we recognize bias? The fact is, despite the journalistic ideal of ‘objectivity’, every news story is **influenced** by the attitudes and background of its interviewers, writers, journalists, photographers and editors. That is not to say that all bias is **deliberate**, but it does exist. So how can we, as readers or viewers, **determine** bias? Well, in the case of newspapers, it manifests itself in a number of ways, such as what events are selected for inclusion or omission. The placement of the article, meaning its proximity to the front or back pages, is significant. The use of headlines, photographs and language are **further** examples.

Options:

deliberate, random, bare, influenced, further, determine, hampered, measure
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #583)

13. Pop Art (Incomplete)

Points: About pop art. ... turning to () ... Americans use familiar subjects nearby, such as bottles, to () ... But UK’s (imager / archives / ...) use magazines ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #595)

14. Organic Food

Organic food production is a self– **regulated** industry with government **oversight** in some countries, distinct from private gardening. Currently, the European Union, the United States, Canada, Japan, and many other countries require producers to obtain special **certification** based on government–defined standards in order to market food as organic within their borders. In the **context** of these regulations, foods marketed as organic are produced in a way that complies with organic **standards** set by national governments and international organic industry trade organizations.

Options:

financed, measurements, oversight, insights, standards, clearance, certification, context, regulated
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #594)

15. Economic Inequality

For the past thirty years, the United States has been **conducting** what one observer (Samuelson 2001) has called a massive social experiment regarding the political and social consequences of increasing economic inequality. The share of national income going to families in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution **declined** by about one–fifth, from 17.4% in 1973 to 13.9% in 2001, while the share going to families in the top 5 percent increased by more than one–third, from 15.5% to 21.0% (Mishel, Bernstein, and Boushey 2003). And **meanwhile**, the share of income going to the top one–tenth of one percent quadrupled between 1970 and 1998, leaving the 13,000 richest families in America with almost as much income as the 20 million poorest families (Krugman 2002). The economic causes of technological change, demography and global competition are a matter of some scholarly controversy. But the important political point is that, whereas most rich democracies have significantly mitigated increasing economic inequality through government action, the United States has mostly been content to let economic trends take their course, doing less than almost any other rich democracy to **limit** economic inequality through employment and wage policies, taxes, and transfers.

Options:

conducting, declined, remained, reciprocating, thus, meanwhile, analyze, limit
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #593)

16. Sound Speed

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound **both** decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature remains steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 — 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the **variation**, it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends **from** around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves form on the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic.

Options:

via, towards, both, from, variation, differences, either
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #592)

17. iPhone (Incomplete)

Points: About iPhone. Previously phones could work only in a limited range of temperature. Then someone invented a plastics material which allowed phones to be used without limitation of temperature.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #591)

18. Sheepdogs

Considered highly intelligent, **extremely** energetic, acrobatic and athletic, they frequently **compete** with great success in sheepdog trials and dog sports. They are often **cited** as the most intelligent of all domestic dogs. Border Collies continue to be employed in their traditional work of **herding** livestock throughout the world.

Options:

compete, herding, cited, extremely, compel, harboring, sighted, barely
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #590)

19. Asking Questions

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on **hypotheses**, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires **contextual** understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation. Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public **arena** and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is **compelling** and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to **incorporate** scientific knowledge into our public communications.

Options:

vacant, hypotheses, dent, incorporate, arena, compelling, eponym, contextual, illusive, ethos
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #589)

20. Montego Bay

Montego Bay is the second largest city in Jamaica by area and the third by population. It is a lively and **bustling** beach resort and attracts a lot of tourists from many different countries with its **sandy** beaches and **peaceful** relaxing atmosphere. Many Americans and Europeans, as well as Jamaicans, have summer homes in Montego Bay, so it is a **cosmopolitan** city and becomes more **crowded** during the holiday seasons. It is most famous for Doctor's Cave beach, which has clear, turquoise waters.

Options:

hospital, bustling, peaceful, cosmopolitan, sandy, crowded, polluted, facilities
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #587)

21. Animals' Role

Animals have played a major role in human's lives throughout history. Today, scientific research is trying to **discover** the positive aspects of living with companion animals. Animals have been used as an **alternative** form of treatment for many years. More recently it has been discovered that owning a pet can help lower people's blood pressure, **enhance** the chances of living after a heart attack, keep people more active and provide more satisfaction with life. It is **theorized** that this happens because pets help people become more social, provide a means to give and receive **affection**, and help connect us with the natural world.

Options:

alternative, affection, enhance, discover, decisions, different, theorized, preferential, acclaimed
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #585)

22. Hans Christian Andersen

Fans of biographical criticism have a **luxurious** source in the works of Hans Christian Andersen. Like Lewis Carroll (and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Grahame), Andersen was near-pathologically uncomfortable in the **company** of adults. Of course, all three had to work and interact with adults, but all three really **related** well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly **popular** with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive **body** of fairy tales which have been produced in thousands of editions since the 19th century.

Options:

body, company, convergent, comparison, related, popular, luxurious, disintegrated, spiracle, barren
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #584)

23. AI

After years in the wilderness, the term ‘artificial intelligence’ (AI) seems **poised** to make a comeback. AI was big in the 1980s but vanished in the 1990s. It re-entered public **consciousness** with the release of AI, a movie about a robot boy. This has **ignited** public debate about AI, but the term is also being used once more within the computer industry. Researchers, executives and marketing people are now using the expression without irony or **inverted** commas. And it is not always hype. The term is being applied, with some justification, to products that depend on technology that was originally developed by AI researchers. Admittedly, the **rehabilitation** of the term has a long way to go, and some firms still prefer to avoid using it. But the fact that others are starting to use it again suggests that AI has moved on from being seen as an over-ambitious and under-achieving field of research.

Options:

incarnation, inverted, image, consciousness, divided, rehabilitation, constructed, poised, ignited, invented
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #581)

24. Entrepreneur Philosophy

The majority of the British officials in the 1840s adopted the entrepreneur philosophy, which supported a policy of non-intervention in the Irish plight. Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel was **different**. He showed compassion toward the Irish by making a move to **repeal** the Corn Laws, which had been put in place to protect British grain producers from the competition of foreign markets. For this hasty decision, Peel quickly lost the support of the British people and was forced to **resign**. The new Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, allowed assistant Charles Trevelyan to take complete control over all of the relief efforts in Ireland. Trevelyan believed that the Irish situation should be left to Providence. Claiming that it would be dangerous to let the Irish become dependent on other countries, he even took steps to close food consumers that were selling corn and to redirect shipments of corn that were already on their way to Ireland. A few relief programs were eventually **implemented**, such as soup kitchens and workhouses; however, these were poorly.

Options:

apportioned, repeal, vow, implemented, arrogant, different, resign, repeat
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #582)

25. Lyrebirds

Lyrebirds, a common bird in rainforest areas of Australia, have an incredible repertoire of sounds that they are able to **mimic** from their environment, including over 20 other bird calls as well as sophisticated mechanical sounds. They have been known to **replicate** the sounds of chainsaws and pneumatic drills. The male lyrebird sings a medley of mimicry to impress females — and the more detailed and varied

his **repertoire** is, the more interesting it seems to potential mates. Like females of other bird species, female lyrebirds do not take place in the imitating, but simply judge the competing males' symphonies. Once learned, it seems a lyrebird rarely forgets a call, and the sounds are passed down through the **generations**. There are some lyrebirds in Australia, that still recreate the sounds of axes, saws and old-fashioned cameras which have not been used in the area for years

Options:

prevent, legends, reservoir, repertoire, document, mimic, replicate, generations
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #580)

26. Airborne Diseases

Airborne diseases are very easily transmitted, and can result in respiratory illness that can be life threatening. It's therefore no wonder that **outbreaks** of airborne infectious diseases are a major public health **concern**, and that researchers are working hard to come up with technologies to provide clean air. So far, however, such technologies have had limited **success**.

Options:

concern, outbreaks, success, applications, production
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #579)

27. Man-killers

Considering their lingering reputation as man-killers, it's hardly surprising that hackles are raised any time someone brings up the idea of **reintroducing** wolves to the Scottish Highlands. Debate on this topic has been raging for years; **proponents** would like to see the Highland environment returned to its natural state. Opponents **cite** the animals' **propensity** for killing livestock.

Options:

activists, propensity, reacquainting, reintroducing, cite, proponents, accuse
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #578)

28. Lizard (Incomplete)

Points: About lizard. In the beginning ... tended to live with fish in ... environment, then gradually developed ... (organ?), and ... began to live (alone / lonely) ... Key words: eight weeks, impair.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #575)

29. OpenLearn Free Course

This OpenLearn free course, therefore, looks at the **nature** of organizations, specifically their objectives and structure. Organizational objectives and structure are key elements of organizations and they determine management **functions** and responsibilities within the organization. The course also considers the main environmental factors (economic, social, political, legal and technological) that impact on organizational **behavior**.

Options:

behavior, investigation, nature, peril, obligations, functions
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #573)

30. Management Accounting

Management accounting is concerned with providing information and **analysis** to managers to help them plan, evaluate and control activities, in order to achieve an organization's **objectives**. Whereas financial accounting is concerned with reporting on the past financial performance of an organization,

management accounting is essentially concerned with improving its future performance. In order to understand the **concepts** and principles of management accounting it is necessary first to have some **appreciation** of what managers do! This, in turn, requires an understanding of the organizations in which managers work – and of the external environment in which these organizations exist and operate.

Options:

fames, category, appreciation, analysis, comparison, concepts, objectives
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #572)

31. Computational Thinking

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the **bonnet** . So is it necessary for children to learn how to **program** computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's **curriculum** for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what makes computers work and try to solve problems as a computer **might** .

Options:

curriculum, sonnet, cycle, should, bonnet, program, might, ceiling
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #571)

32. Studying Law

It is important to **emphasize** the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials .

Options:

level, gratification, emphasize, taste, prefer, expenditure, laborious, expensive, meet
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #570)

33. World Shakespeare Congress

Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co-hosts the 10th World Shakespeare Congress to explore and honor the Bard's life and work. Organised by the International Shakespeare Association (ISA) the World Congress **is** held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co-hosted **in** two locations that were integral to both the personal and working life of William Shakespeare. Delegates will arrive in London on Thursday following the start of the Congress on Sunday in Stratford-upon-Avon. **With** a main theme of 'Creating and Recreating Shakespeare', the Congress will look **at** the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops.

Options:

With, Without, at, upon, is, was, in, to
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #569)

34. Voting (Incomplete)

Points: Voting is your civil (duty) and that's regarding (study\research) from the US ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #566)

35. Selfies

To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts on Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies **fell into** the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make-up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories **combined**. After appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then came ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, **rather** than taken with a group. Overall, an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18–35-year-old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising **considering** the demographics of the social media platform. The under-18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies. The older crowd (35+) shared them far less frequently (13 percent). Appearance was most popular among all age groups. Lead author Julia Deeb-Swihart says selfies are an identity performance—meaning that users carefully craft the way they appear online and that selfies are an extension of that. This evokes William Shakespeare's famous line: "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

Options:

made up, resembling, considering, more, each, fell into, rather, combined
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #546)

36. Shrimp Farms

Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **converted** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only factor, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These **comprised** damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

Options:

regenerating, study, estimated, accounting, productivity, productive, converted, comprised
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #540)

37. GM Corn

Almost no one regards corn with suspicion. But the **same** can't be said for humans' ingenious ability to engineer the plants we eat. Genetically modified(GM) crops are viewed with **such** hostility that they are barely grown in Europe. However, a new study by an independent group of scientists, who have done the most comprehensive **review** of the evidence so far, shows that our aversion to GM food is pointless, **unscientific** and harmful to farmers.

Options:

same, unscientific, sickness, those, such, some, terrific, review
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #539)

38. Seminars

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational **role** is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the **assumption** that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point, it is highly **unlikely** that you will be the only person in the group in that position; you will invariably be undertaking a **service** for the entire group, if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to introduce and **provoke** discussion.

Options:

part, provoke, unlikely, job, theory, service, role, assumption, impossible, stir
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #485)

39. Singapore and Malaysia (Incomplete)

Points: Key words: Singapore's harbor, freshwater, flooded water, Malaysia gained independence.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #477)

40. Childcare

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, **although** untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. And, **from** the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax and national insurance.

Options:

from, except, although, through, call, at, against, enter
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #475)

41. Native Species

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

Options:

consume, champion, preys, objective, besiege, pests, native
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #473)

42. Power Station

The ruins of the South Fremantle Power Station have stood empty since 1985, home only to urban explorers and street **artists**. Opened in 1951, the power station was once a pillar of progress for the expanding energy **demands** of Perth. Here it stood proud and strong for 34 years, supplying energy to its

surrounding metropolis until 1985 when it was deemed to no longer be worth the **money** .

Options:

ratings, usage, demands, collectors, artists, money
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #429)

43. John Milton

John Milton wrote in a wide range of genres, in **several** languages, and on an extraordinary range of subjects. His was a more general **education** than is offered at Cambridge these days, and it continued after his seven years here, equipping him with the tools to write some of the most **groundbreaking** literature ever seen, and to engage as a polemicist on many different social, political, and theological **questions** .

Options:

several, questions, groundbreaking, simulations, mediocre, education
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #422)

44. New Ideas

First, new ideas are the wheels of progress. Without them, stagnation **reigns** . Whether you're a designer dreaming of another world, an **engineer** working on a new kind of structure, an **executive** charged with developing a fresh business concept, an advertiser seeking a breakthrough way to sell your product, a fifth-grade teacher trying to plan a memorable school **assembly** program, or a volunteer looking for a new way to sell the same old raffle tickets, your ability to **generate** good ideas is critical to your success.

Options:

rise, assembly, changes, reigns, generate, engineer, executive
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #411)

45. Green Spaces

Green spaces **contribute** significantly to a **reduction** of soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden **context** , there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants **differ** in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of **low** rainfall and minimal water inputs.

Options:

addition, focus, background, low, differ, context, massive, reduction, contribute
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #408)

46. Atoms (Incomplete)

Points: About atoms. ... atoms free (float) ... nuclei and electrons are easily (attractive) to each other. New electrons enter the (orbit). ... (forced) to leave ... this (phenomenon) Key words: inclined.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #466)

47. Flower Color

A flower's colour, however, isn't a full-proof guide to a good lunch. That's because the colour can change depending on the angle at which sunlight hits its petals. A yellow flower, for example, may look somewhat blue from one angle and red from another. Scientists call this kind of colour change iridescence. 'It's the same **phenomenon** that makes a rainbow appear in a soap bubble or on a CD,' says Beverley Glover. She studies plants at the University of Cambridge in England. In 2009, Glover and her

colleagues showed that even when petals look **shimmery** , bees can still tell which flowers likely hold food. But she and others noticed something odd about iridescence. It's not quite as flashy in plants as in other life forms, Glover says. The backs of jewel, beetles, or the wings of certain butterflies, for instance, shine and shimmer a lot more. The researchers tested their hypothesis in the lab. They trained a group of bees to associate fake purple flowers with getting more nectar. Then the team tested the bees. They added non-shimmery **fake** flowers with purple-blue and purple-red hues to the bees' flight path. The bees passed the test, ignoring flowers that weren't perfectly purple. Second group of bees was trained to drink from fully flashy, 'perfectly iridescent' purple flowers. But when the team added perfectly iridescent flowers in different hues, the insects checked them for nectar, too. A third group of bees, however, had no problem finding the right flowers when the petals had only a little bit of bling. These bees were trained to drink from ' **imperfectly** iridescent' purple flowers. When the team added imperfectly iridescent flowers in different hues, the bees weren't confused at all. 'They could still clearly identify the purple flowers as the good ones,' Glover says. That means imperfect iridescence is best for bees.

Options:

overwhelmingly, indigenous, fake, imperfectly, phenomenon, shimmery, chant, regular
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #459)

48. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole** , as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment** . These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

Options:

saliva, part, open, taste, diet, whole, treatment, out
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #455)

49. Next Task

Having tracked down research that is **relevant** to your area of interest, the next task is to actually **make sense** of that research. This section is intended to show you how to be critical of the research you **are reviewing** and how to check that the **evidence** is credible and represented appropriately. Unfortunately this means discussing the ways in which research findings may be misrepresented.

Options:

make sense, have fun, statement, are reviewing, acceptable, relevant, evidence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #452)

50. Risk Taking

An individual's propensity to take risks is influenced by their own experience and that of others. The key **feature** in risk taking is the balancing of perceptions of the risk and the possible rewards, and this balance may be a **reflection** of an individual's particular type of **personality** .

Options:

utility, reflection, reason, personality, relation, feature
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #447)

51. Customer Service

Promoting good customer service must start at the **top** . If management doesn't realize how important

this aspect of their business is, they will be at an **instant** disadvantage in their industry. Good customer response **equates** to loyal customers, which are the **cornerstone** of any successful business. No matter how much money you invest in your marketing, if you don't have the fundamental elements of your business right, it's wasted money.

Options:

top, cornerstone, instant, cost, equates, incomplete, equalizes
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #442)

52. City Cleaner

Rather than **cringing** at the next beetle or wasp in your way, you might want to thank them-- for helping to keep city streets clean. Researchers from North Carolina State University working in New York City found that hungry urban arthropods play a significant role in the disposal of trash. For example, in a small section of Manhattan called the Broadway/West Street corridor, insects consume the equivalent of 60,000 hot dogs a year that would otherwise be lying in the street. And that's **assuming** the bugs stop chowing down in winter. To assess how much **discarded** food bugs got rid of, the researchers placed **measured** amounts of hot dogs, potato chips and cookies at 21 park sites and 24 street medians. Contrary to their prediction, location played an even bigger role in garbage **consumption** than biodiversity did--insects gobbled up two to three times more food in the street medians than they did in the parks. The study appears in the journal *Global Change Biology*. If all that garbage disposal still does not make you an arthropod admirer, then consider this: by competing with larger pests for resources, insects help keep rat populations down. There's some food for **thought**.

Options:

discarded, measured, assuming, thought, cringing, engagement, preparing, consumption
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #441)

53. Britain's Past

The transitions which occurred in Britain around 100 BC, and after 43 AD (when the Roman Army **invaded** Britain) represent the key points of socio-economic trend in Britain's past. During the first century BC, the traditional communal form of life **shifted** rapidly to a world where certain individuals become more important. During the first century AD, Britain **became** fully a part of the Roman Empire.

Options:

invaded, shifted, became, entailed, enlarged, change
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #440)

54. Self-defeating Habits

Don't allow yourself to slip into self-defeating habits, such as procrastinating. Try to keep a **momentum** going in your study. Scatter blocks of study with short breaks to limit fatigue. If you study solidly for a couple of hours, make sure you give yourself fifteen minutes or so before you start up again. Think positively about yourself and your situation. Challenge the negative thoughts that **creep** into your mind and cause you unnecessary stress at times, such as 'I'm going to fail', 'I'll end up blowing my future, my change of getting a career'. You don't have any need to think catastrophically, it's not achieving anything. In fact, it's doing you a lot more harm than good, because it's distracting you away from what you need to do. Learn to become more relaxed in your daily life. There are simple techniques, such as breathing exercises and **progressive** muscular relaxation exercises, as well as guided imagery, which can help you to feel calmer, and more focused. The Macquarie University Counsellors can help you with these techniques. Some do relaxation tapes for students.

Options:

creep, progressive, status, escape, evanescent, momentum
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #439)

55. Insect Concealment (Incomplete)

Points: The world of species is tricky, in which it is (fatal) for insects to be exposed, and they have to (conceal) themselves. For predators, nothing is less (appetizing) than a dead prey. Blanks: works, until, ...
Other options: thrives, caution, cautious, ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #421)

56. Silk Road

The Silk Road has often been **blamed** for the spread of infectious diseases in the past between East Asia, the Middle East and Europe. While such a hypothesis seems plausible, there is actually very little **concrete** evidence to prove that diseases were **transmitted** by early travelers moving along its **various** branches.

Options:

claimed, concrete, incorrect, overrated, various, blamed, transmitted, individual
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #420)

57. Fossil Fuel

But look beyond fossil fuels for the most intriguing trends. One is that the energy intensity of the world economy — the amount of energy it takes to produce one dollar's worth of **income** — keeps falling, at a rate of about 2 percent. What this means is that even without any change in the **relative** shares of fossil-based and fossil-free sources in the world's energy mix, we could have 2 percent annual economic growth without increasing carbon emissions from energy use. Of course that is not enough to **address** climate change and we need more economic growth than that. It is **nonetheless** a stunning number, which refutes the claim by some environmentalists that permanent economic growth is fundamentally incompatible **with** finite physical resources.

Options:

nonetheless, address, irrelevant, outcome, merge, income, relative, however, with, by
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #407)

58. Electric Eels

Electric eels are born to shock. Thanks to cells called electrocytes which, stacked like batteries, make up 80% of their bodies, these cunning South American **hunters** can deliver debilitating blows of up to 600 volts to their prey. But they've harnessed their electricity to pack even bigger punches. Last year, Vanderbilt University biologist Kenneth Catania revealed electric eels bring their positively charged head and negatively charged **tail** closer together to generate a more powerful **current**.

Options:

objects, current, limb, hunters, tail, engine
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #401)

59. Effective Leaders

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such

leaders **think** . After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers –that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

Options:

integrative, disdain, emulate, either, each, appoint, show, apply, think, communal
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #398)

60. Conservancy

To qualify as a conservancy, a committee must define the conservancy's boundary, elect a **representative** conservancy committee, negotiate a legal constitution, prove the committee's ability to **manage** funds, and produce an acceptable plan for **equitable** distribution of wildlife-related benefits. Once approved, registered conservancies acquire the **rights** to a sustainable wildlife **quota** , set by the ministry.

Options:

equitable, consecutive, representative, deposit, rights, quotation, infringements, quota, irresistible, manage
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #366)

61. Weather Predictions

All kinds of predictions may be about to get even more difficult **thanks to** climate change. Though no one is sure **exactly** what its effects will be, it seems that extreme weather conditions, **such as** storms and hurricanes, are **likely to** become more common. Such events have far-reaching effects on distant weather systems, making general forecasting much harder.

Options:

such as, according to, likely to, thanks to, exactly, rarely, probably
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #359)

62. Giant Exoplanets

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest **planet** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

Options:

characteristics, imagine, astronomers, pilots, detect, weight, planet
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #357)

63. Geography

Many famous geographers and non-geographers have attempted to define the discipline in a few short words. The concept has also changed throughout the ages, making it difficult to create a **concise** , universal geography definition for such a dynamic and all-encompassing subject. After all, Earth is a big place with many **facets** to study. It affects and is affected by the people who live there and use its **resources** . But basically, geography is the study of the **surface** of Earth and the people who live there, and all that encompasses.

Options:

concise, facets, complex, resources, surface, options, methods

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #351)

64. Carski Award

In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mike's research is **focused** on bacteria that inhabit **extreme** environments, and for the past 12 years he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major **treatise** on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the **journal** Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mike's non-scientific **interests** include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He lives beside a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

Options:

focused, interests, extreme, journey, treatise, separated, profits, treaty, journal, moderate
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #350)

65. Digital Media

Digital media and the internet have made the sharing of texts, music and images easier than ever, and the **enforcement** of copyright restriction harder. This situation has encouraged the growth of IP law, and **prompted** increased industrial concentration on extending and 'policing' IP protection, while also leading to the growth of an 'open access', or 'creative commons' movement which **challenges** such control of knowledge and **creativity**.

Options:

prompted, creativity, changed, enforcement, advocates, challenges, enactment, conformity
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #348)

66. Suez Canal

Britain became the largest **shareholder** in the canal in 1875, purchasing its interest from the Egyptian khedive. The Convention of Constantinople signed by the major European powers in 1888 keeps it open for free **passage** to all nations in time of peace or war. Britain became the **guarantor** of the canal's neutrality and management was left to the Paris-based Suez Canal Co.

Options:

guarantor, kingdom, tariff, shareholder, passage, solicitor
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #336)

67. Siblings

No two siblings are the same, not even **identical** twins. Parents often **puzzle** about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, I **brought** them up all the same. They forget that what **determines** our behaviour isn't what happens to us but how we **interpret** what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

Options:

circumscribes, interpret, identical, fancy, identifiable, puzzle, brought, fuss, built, determines
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #334)

68. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He

and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

Options:

tremendous, awed, fathomable, deterred, species, appreciation, skeletons, value

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #333)

69. Clear Plan

To invest, you need to **draw up** a clear plan, do your own research, **build in** a margin of safety by always thinking about the **valuation** and, ultimately, be patient. By all means include some speculative picks if you **wish** , but ensure they are only a small part of your portfolio. Looking for an oil explorer whose shares double, treble and double again is exciting but such firms are very **rare** . There are a lot more which have a consistent record of paying out the dividends which really make the markets work for you, once they are reinvested.

Options:

wish, valuation, build in, rare, violation, crash out, draw up, grow up, rear

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #327)

70. Farming

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **species** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **pioneers** , discovering and cultivating the most **valuable** crops, scaling them up to feed entire communities and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, 'sowed the seeds for the modern **age** .'

Options:

species, lucrative, trainees, pioneers, valuable, clan, age

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #315)

71. Dance

Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some **cases** , dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more effective when it forms an integral part of the **plot** . An early example is Richard Rodgers On Your Toes(1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that **enhances** , rather than interrupts the drama.

Options:

punctuates, plot, itineraries, judgement, enhances, cases

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #309)

72. Western Firms

What such a map would have failed to reveal, however, was the changing nature of the **connections** put in place by Western firms as they shifted work around the globe. It is often assumed that when Western firms, or any firm for that matter, reach out across **borders** to establish a factory outlet here, an assembly plant there or a subsidiary in some far-off **location** , they do so through directly investing and thereby wholly owning such facilities. In the 1970s and 1980s, among the low-cost manufacturing overseas operations, this was indeed often the case, but increasingly Western firms started to conduct their business at-a-distance through a variety of indirect means, of which subcontracting became the

principal **arrangement** . Subcontracting is a way of putting out work to partner firms on a defined, contractual basis, where the tasks involved are specified precisely, as are the turnaround times and the quality of the finished goods. As a business arrangement, it is more flexible than owning factories overseas and more enforceable than a **straightforward** market exchange relationship.

Options:

arrangement, emergency, location, positions, borders, range, services, straightforward, connections, far-reaching

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #308)

73. Critical Thinking

Critical thinking involves looking at something you may have seen many times and examining it from many different **angles** and perspectives. It involves going beyond the **obvious** or beyond 'easy' to seek new understanding and rare **solutions** . It involves looking at common issues with uncommon eyes, known problems with new skepticism, everyday conflicts with probing **curiosity** and daily challenges with greater attention to detail.

Options:

curiosity, solutions, oblivious, caution, functions, angles, consequences, obvious

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #304)

74. Financial Crisis

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal explanations for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to **function** as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or **ignored** . The second explanation is that Wall Street was **incompetent** , that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets without **understanding** the consequences.

Options:

incompetent, function, provision, understanding, predicting, mixed, ignored

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #302)

75. Accounting

While accounting focuses on the day-to-day management of financial **reports** and records across the business world, finance uses this same information to project future growth and to **analyze** expenditure in order to strategize company finances. So finance degree students will likely be more interested in financial **strategy** and control, while accounting degree students will be more focused on professional **principles** and processes, used in order to manage numbers rather than **influence** them.

Options:

analyze, credits, exceptions, allegation, reports, principles, strategy, influence

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #300)

76. The Environmental Policy

Thus the environmental policy does not contribute to the profitability in any real sense at all. In practice it is companies that are well organized and **efficient** , or that are already comfortably profitable, that have **time** to establish and police environmental policies. However, if profitable companies are the ones most likely to **establish** 'environmental best **practice** ' this is confusing cause with effect. It is not that environmental best practice causes profitability, but that being profitable allows for **concern** for the environment.

Options:

time, authority, exhibit, establish, concern, egregious, efficient, practice
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #295)

77. Scrambled Memory

Memories can become scrambled, sometimes in the process of attempting to **retrieve** something. You might relate a story to a friend but **unwittingly** include some mistaken details. Later, as you attempt to recall the **episode**, you might come across your memory of the scrambled recall attempt instead of your original memory. Memory is malleable. It is not, as **commonly** thought, like a museum piece sitting in a display case.

Options:

unwittingly, commonly, retrieve, section, arduously, rehabilitate, episode, wittingly
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #283)

78. Trees

Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all **discussions** on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter **interacts** with all the others, so between them, these three main **variables** present a bewildering range of possibilities.

Options:

interacts, variables, discussions, chat, variations, notes
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #277)

79. Radioactivity (B)

So why the concern? It's partly **because** radioactivity is invisible. If you receive a large dose, or if you **ingest** radioactive heavy metals, it is certainly toxic, and we tend to **associate** it with cancer, a great fear in modern **society**. Nuclear waste is also highly concentrated. While this is seen as a "problem" it can be an advantage – it is very localized and its radioactive nature, means we can detect easily, the movement of tiny amounts of material.

Options:

attract, volatile, ingest, world, that, associate, induce, because, society
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #274)

80. Shakespeare's Work

Shakespeare produced most of his **works** between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were comedies and histories – **genres** he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, considered some of the finest **examples** in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and **collaborated** with other playwrights.

Options:

works, collaborated, designed, genres, actors, examples
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #272)

81. Breton Language

It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the VIth century the new country was **established** and known as 'Lesser Britain', but for many centuries its

language **remained** close to the one of Great Britain's— very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The VIIIth century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are **considered** as different languages.

Options:

continued, considered, supplanted, remained, established, retreated
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #260)

82. Complementary Therapies

Complementary therapies – such as those **practiced** by naturopaths, chiropractors, and acupuncturists – have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few **decades**. Interest initially coincided with **enthusiasm** for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an **influence**. The status of complementary therapies is being re–visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their **efficacy**.

Options:

field, practiced, theorized, influence, enthusiasm, increase, times, decades, ambition, efficacy
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #254)

83. Corn People

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as the corn people. The phrase is not intended as **metaphor**. Rather, it's meant to **acknowledge** their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the **staple** of their diet for almost nine thousand years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day comes directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexicans body is to a considerable extent a **manifestation** of this plant.

Options:

stage, metaphor, acknowledge, staple, declaration, implicit, stable, manifestation
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #252)

84. Standard Response

The **casual** observer does not necessarily recognize the **skill** in how a teacher, for instance, responds to a thoughtful question from a normally quiet student and how that may be very different from the 'standard response' to a commonly inquisitive or **talkative** student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the **best** in their students.

Options:

most, talkative, skill, celebrated, casual, reason, best
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #242)

85. Non–indigenous Plants

The invasion of non–indigenous plants is considered a primary threat to integrity and function of ecosystems. However, there is little quantitative or **experimental** evidence for ecosystem impacts of invasive species. Justifications for control are often based on potential, but not presently realized, recognized or quantified, negative impacts. Should lack of scientific certainty about impacts of non–indigenous species result in postponing measures to prevent degradation? Recently, management of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), has been criticized for lack of evidence demonstrating negative impacts of *L. Salicaria*, and management using biocontrol for lack of evidence documenting the failure of

conventional control methods. Although little quantitative evidence on negative impacts on native wetland biota and wetland function was available at the onset of the control program in 1985, recent work has demonstrated that the invasion of purple loosestrife into North American freshwater wetlands alters **decomposition** rates and nutrient cycling, leads to reductions in wetland plant diversity, reduces pollination and seed output of the native *Lythrum alatum*, and reduces habitat **suitability** for specialized wetland bird species such as black terns, least bitterns, pied-billed grebes, and marsh wrens. Conventional methods (physical, mechanical or chemical), have continuously failed to **curb** the spread of purple loosestrife or to provide satisfactory control. Although a number of generalist insect and bird species utilize purple loosestrife, wetland habitat specialists are excluded by the **encroachment** of *L. salicaria*. We conclude that negative ecosystem impacts of purple loosestrife in North America justify control of the species and that **detrimental** effects of purple loosestrife on wetland systems and biota and the potential benefits of control outweigh potential risks associated with the introduction of biocontrol agents. Long-term experiments and monitoring programs that are in place will evaluate the impact of these insects on purple loosestrife, on wetland plant succession and other wetland biotas.

Options:

encroachment, accomplishment, composition, detrimental, curb, stop, sustainability, decomposition, theoretical, suitability, devastating, experimental
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #235)

86. Ministerial Staffing

The contemporary ministerial staffing system is large, active and partisan – far larger and further evolved than any Westminster equivalent. Ministers' demands for help to cope with the pressures of an increasingly competitive and professionalized political environment have been key drivers of the staffing system's development. But there has not been commensurate growth in **arrangements** to support and control it. The **operating** framework for ministerial staff is **fragmented** and ad hoc.

Options:

fragmented, current, operations, arrangements, operating
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #234)

87. Romans

The Romans glorified the **bravery** shown in the arena, but **trivialized** the events and degraded the participants. Mosaic pictures of executions and combats, **graphically** violent to our eyes, were displayed in the public rooms and even dining rooms in the homes of wealthy Romans. How can the viewer today possibly understand such images? Until fairly recently, modern authors writing about the arena minimized its significance and **represented** the institutionalized violence as a sideline to Roman history. The **tendency** was also to view the events through our own eyes and to see them as pitiful or horrifying, although to most Romans empathy with victims of the arena was inconceivable. In the past few decades, however, scholars have started to analyze the complex motivations for deadly public entertainments and contradictory views of gladiators as despised, yet beloved hero-slaves.

Options:

tendency, strength, track, trivialized, potentially, represented, graphically, visualized, suppressed, bravery
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #233)

88. DNA Barcoding

DNA barcoding was invented by Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada, in 2003. His idea was to **generate** a unique identification tag for each species based on a short stretch of DNA.

Separating species would then be a simple task of sequencing this tiny bit of DNA. Dr. Hebert proposed part of a gene called cytochrome oxidase I (COI) as suitable to the task. All animals have it. It seems to vary enough, but not too much, to act as a reliable marker, and it is easily **extracted** , because it is one of a handful of genes found outside the cell nucleus, in structures called mitochondria. The idea worked, and it has dramatically reduced the time (to less than an hour) and expense (to less than \$2) of using DNA to identify species. And thus, in July this year, Dr. Victor' s mystery goby became *Coryphopterus Kuna*. It was the first vertebrate to have its DNA barcode—a sequence of about 600 genetic 'letters' – included in its official description. Barcoding has taken off rapidly since Dr. Hebert invented it. When the idea was proposed, it was expected to be a **boon** to taxonomists trying to name the world's millions of species. It has, however, proved to have a far wider range of uses than the merely academic—most promisingly in the realm of public health. One health-related project is the Mosquito Barcoding Initiative being run by Yvonne-Marie Linton of the Natural History Museum in London. This aims to barcode 80% of the world's mosquitoes within the next two years, to help control mosquito-borne diseases. Mosquitoes are **responsible** for half a billion malarial infections and 1m deaths every year. They also **transmit** devastating diseases such as yellow fever, West Nile fever, and dengue. However, efforts to control them are consistently **undermined** by the difficulty and expense of identifying mosquitoes—of, which there are at least 3,500 species, many of them hard to tell apart.

Options:

operate, responsible, transmit, boon, boost, undermined, vital, extracted, injected, generate
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #218)

89. Enigma

And if the voice of an animal is not heard as message but as art, interesting things start to happen: Nature is no longer an alien **enigma** but something immediately beautiful, an exuberant **opus** with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a **reason** .

Options:

opus, exuberant, enigma, bearing, season, reason, accuse
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #216)

90. Concrete Jungle

Spending too much time in the concrete jungle is bad for city **dwellers** ' health and could have potentially catastrophic **consequences** for the environment, conservation biologist Richard Fuller will argue during a seminar at the University of Canberra today. Dr Fuller, **lecturer** in biodiversity and conservation at the University of Queens' and CSIRO, will explore the fact that although there's evidence that the well-being of humans increases with **exposure** to our surrounding biodiversity, the **opportunities** for people to experience nature are declining rapidly in the modern world.

Options:

consequences, opportunities, problems, meaning, dwellers, lecturer, exposure, researchers, addition, colleague
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #213)

91. Economic Depression

As the economic depression deepened in the early 30s, and as farmers had less and less money to spend in town, banks began to fail at **alarming** rates. During the 20s, there was an average of 70 banks failing each year nationally. After the crash during the first 10 months of 1930, 744 banks closed down _ 10 times as many. In all, 9,000 banks failed during the **decade** of the 30s. By 1933, depositors saw \$140

billion **disappear** through bank failures.

Options:

time, disappear, decade, rising, alarming
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #212)

92. Low Fertility

Low fertility is a concern for many OECD countries as they face the prospect of population aging. This article makes **comparisons** between Australia and seven other OECD countries in fertility rates between 1970 and 2004. Changing age **patterns** of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women are **postponing** childbirth and having fewer babies. The **associations** of women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also **explored** .

Options:

sense, patterns, notions, postponing, associations, comparisons, gaps, accelerating, explored, comparable
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #90)

93. Roman People

The Roman people had at first been inclined to regard the French Revolution with either indifference or **derision** .But as the months went by and the **emigres** who remained in the city were less and less **hopeful** of an early return home, the mood of the Romans became increasingly antagonistic towards the 'assassins of Paris'.

Options:

derision, dispatches, division, cheerful, hopeful, emigres
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #188)

94. Sharkbite

Sharks killed four people and bit 58 others around the world in 2006, a comparatively dull year for dangerous encounters between the two species, scientists said in their annual shark attack census on Tuesday. Sharkbite numbers **grew** steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and **spent** more time at the seashore. But the numbers have been **stabilized** over the past five years as overfishing **thinned** the shark population near shore and swimmers got smarter about the risks of wading into certain areas, Burgess said.

Options:

grew, increase, spent, stabilized, thinned, spend, vague
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #163)

95. Electorate

It would be reassuring to think that the **electorate** choose who to vote for based on the candidates' track records and future policy promises. **In truth** , many of us are swayed simply by the way that politicians look. Consider a 2009 study that asked Swiss students to look at multiple pairs of unfamiliar French political candidates and in each case to select the one who looked most competent. Most of the time, the candidate selected by students **as looking** the most competent was also the one who'd had real life electoral success, the **implication being** that voters too had been swayed by the candidates' appearance (there's little evidence that appearance and competence actually **correlate**). Unsurprisingly, being attractive also helps win votes, especially in war time (in peacetime, looking trustworthy is more of an advantage). Other research has shown that we're more likely to vote for male and female candidates

with deeper voices.

Options:

In truth, in conclusion, as looking, correlate, associate, implication being, electorate
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #152)

96. Tokyo's Skytree

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 metres long and immensely detailed. But **however** massive this form of digital art becomes — and it's a form subject to rampant inflation — Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognised when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something **in common** : something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, **along with** the conventions of western art, were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface. **But** Japanese traditions employed “a different spatial logic”, as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, that is “uniquely Japanese”.

Options:

however, therefore, different, in common, similar, along with, But, So
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #150)

97. The Logic of Scientific Method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are **identical** in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes colour! According to Mill's method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the colour of the water is due to the **introduction** of a new factor – the **independent** variable –in this case, the ink.

Options:

identical, introduction, eligible, separate, independent, emergence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #148)

98. UW Course Description

The UW course descriptions are **updated** regularly during the academic year. All announcements in the General Catalog and Course Catalog are subject to change without **notice** and do not constitute an **agreement** between the University of Washington and the student. Students should assume the responsibility of **consulting** the appropriate academic unit or adviser for more current or specific information.

Options:

updated, new, consulting, agreement, notice, alarm, contract, enquiring
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #140)

99. People's Savings

Friedman showed that, while people do save more when they earn more, it is **only** to spend later. Those in work save **against** a time of sickness, unemployment or old age – but because the sick, unemployed and elderly **spend** their savings, overall **consumption** does not fall as people get richer.

Options:

consumption, among, only, against, income, spend, merely, pay
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #134)

100. The Resultant Force

The overall result of two or **more** forces acting on an object is called the resultant force. The resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined. If two forces pull an object in **opposite** directions, the size of the resultant can be found by subtracting one force from the **other** . If the forces are **equal** , they balance each other, which means a resultant force of zero.

Options:

more, other, opposite, equal, compatible, adding, same
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #147)

101. Health Professionals

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the **general** population, because illness increases with age. However, the **proportion** of the population who visited complementary health **therapists** was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over **contrasted** with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of **acceptance** of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

Options:

acceptance, public, proportion, independence, contrasted, majority, elder, health, therapists, doctors, controlled, general
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #128)

102. Impressionist Painters

Early impressionist painters were considered **radical** in their time because they broke many of the rules of the picture-making that had been set by earlier **generations** . They found many of their **subjects** in life around them rather than in history, which was then the accepted **source** of subject matter for paintings.

Options:

radical, outcome, subjects, conciliatory, generations, creatures, source
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #126)

103. Radioactivity

So why is it a concern? It is **because** radioactivity is invisible and unsensed, and for that reason is perceived as scary. **Nevertheless** , we understand quite well the radiation levels to which people can be **exposed** without harm, and those levels are orders of **magnitude** above the typical background levels.

Options:

exposed, Nevertheless, But, because, magnitude, which, length
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #123)

104. Disadvantage in Early Childhood

Disadvantage in early childhood poses multiple risks to children's development. Factors such as low socioeconomic status, long-term unemployment of parents, and social isolation may have lasting **impacts** on a child's chance of reaching their full potential. Whilst not eliminating disadvantage,

preschool education can help to **lessen** the effects of these risk factors and can provide children with a better start to school. However, some of these factors may also be **barriers** to preschool attendance for groups that would benefit most from preschool education. In Australia, the early years of children's education is the responsibility of many government and non-government agencies and it occurs in a range of settings. Preschool is aimed at children around four years of age to **prepare** them for compulsory schooling from the age of six years. In most states and territories, children can start full-time schooling at five years of age, when they enrol in a kindergarten or preparatory year. In 2001, just over half of five-year olds (57%) were at school with about a third (34%) attending preschool. While in some states and territories children can **commence** preschool before they turn four, participation rates for three-year olds are much lower than four-year olds (24% compared with 56% for four-year olds in 2001). The preschool participation rate of four-year olds in 2001 (56%) was similar to the rate in 1991 (58%).

Options:

significance, commence, barriers, prevent, impacts, enhance, lessen, prepare, support
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #120)

105. Corporate Culture

The article subjects the assumptions and prescriptions of the 'Corporate Culture' literature to critical scrutiny. The body of the article is **devoted** to teasing out the distinctive basis of its appeal **compared** with earlier management theory. It is seen to build upon earlier efforts (eg 'theory Y') to constitute a self-disciplining form of employee subjectivity by asserting that 'practical autonomy' is **conditional** upon the development of a strong corporate culture. The paper illuminates the dark side of this project by drawing **attention** to the subjugating and totalitarian implications of its excellence/quality prescriptions. To this end, **parallels** are drawn with the philosophy of control favored by the Party in Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four. Specifically, the paper critiques the 'doublethink' contention that autonomy can be realized in monocultural conditions that systematically **constrain** opportunities to wrestle with competing values standpoints and their associated life projects.

Options:

devoted, found, compared, conditional, constrain, parallels, attention, contrary
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #121)

106. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a biological **relationship** in which two species live in **close** proximity to each other and interact regularly in such a way as to benefit one or both of the organisms. When **both** partners benefit, this **variety** of symbiosis is known as mutualism.

Options:

metaphor, close, variety, neither, distant, both, relationship
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #104)

107. White Paper

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, **void** of all characters, without any ideas – How comes it to be furnished? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and **boundless** fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from experience. In that, all our knowledge is **founded**; and from that it ultimately **derives** itself.

Options:

fancies, boundless, void, useless, sight, founded, derives, sponsored
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #95)

108. Shark's Personalities

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' **personalities** may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and **habitat** . Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are **adventurous** , and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behaviour **patterns** .

Options:

personalities, offspring, dangerous, habitat, patterns, extrovert, adventurous
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #89)

109. Light Pollution

The widespread use of artificial light in modern societies means that light pollution is an increasingly common feature of the environments humans inhabit. This type of pollution is **exceptionally** high in coastal regions of tropic and temperate zones, as these are areas of high rates of human population growth and settlement. Light pollution is a threat for many species that inhabit these locations, particularly those whose ecology or behaviour depends, **in some way** , on natural cycles of light and dark. Artificial light is known to have detrimental effects on the ecology of sea turtles, particularly at the hatchling stage when they emerge from nests on natal beaches and head towards the sea. Under natural conditions, turtles hatch predominantly at night (although some early morning and late afternoon emergences occur) and show an innate and well-directed orientation to the water, **relying** mostly on light cues that attract them toward the brighter horizon above the sea surface. Artificial lighting on beaches is strongly attractive to hatchlings and can cause them **to move away from** the sea and **interfere** with their ability to orient in a constant direction. Ultimately, this disorientation due to light pollution can lead to death of hatchlings from exhaustion, dehydration and predation.

Options:

pending, by the way, exceptionally, to move away from, disturb, to stay away from, interfere, in some way, specifically, relying
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #87)

110. Planes

By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three **times** as **many** as planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be **thousands** of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner **altitudes** , competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding mid-air **collisions** , and with commercially operated rockets carrying **satellites** and tourists into space.

Options:

thousands, satellites, collisions, much, altitudes, many, times, time, least, piles, traffic, passengers
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #74)

111. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists** . From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers honed their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and

Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:

attacked, competed, beliefs, tourists, employees, waters, lives
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #72)

112. Sportswomen

Sportswomen's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records don't **exist**, we need to get out and start interviewing people, not to put too fine a **point** on it, while we still have a **chance**. After all, if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are **lost** too.

Options:

Appear, focus, admit, exist, opportunity, point, chance, lost, disappear
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #68)

113. Ice Storm

An ice storm is a type of **weather** when **cold** rainfall comes down into the cold air and the water turned into **ice**. Once there were **more** than 16,000 households which had a blackout **during** an ice storm as the cables snapped with ice weighing on them.

Options:

weather, cold, icy, more, during, rather, climate, after, ice
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #80)

114. Group Communication (Incomplete)

Points: About how to confidently communicate in a group. ... be confident while (making/offering) presentations ; ... be in () during presentations ... try to (control) the group; ... don't be flustered when asked (basic) questions. Options: basic, difficult, control, offering, making.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #168)

115. Movie (Incomplete)

Points: A movie is a sequence of still pictures. A __ (separate/continuous) movement ... is an __ (illusion/idea). When you see the first picture, you remember ... it's a ... phenomenon. When you see the second picture, your brain will ... __ (blend) into the first one.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #167)

116. Teenage Daughter

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, she text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless **at the same time**? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been **exploring** the **unique** structure and chemistry of the **adolescent** brain. "The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it," says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. "It's a paradoxical time of **development**. These are people with very **sharp** brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them." Research during the past 10 years, powered by technology such as functional magnetic resonance imaging, has revealed that young brains have **both** fast-growing synapses

and sections that remain unconnected.

Options:

explored, adult, respectively, sharp, exploring, unique, adolescent, at the same time, both, development
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #10)

117. Ideas

Ideas as well as people can take **center** stage at the right time and the right place. If new ideas are to have a wide-ranging **effect**, they had better occur at the right time – usually when old theories are worn out or have reached a dead **end**. Then they make people think along new lines and in ways that may **lead** in unexpected directions. These ideas needn't be new in themselves. They can be older, half-forgotten ideas brought back to life, or new combinations of **familiar** ones presented in a new light.

Options:

center, effect, end, familiar, front, unknown, lead, stop
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #41)

118. World Cup

You may think that the World Cup, like the Olympic Games, only occurs once every four years. It is the final rounds that take **place** every four years, but the competition as a whole is an ongoing **event**, since the qualifying rounds take place over the preceding three years. The final phase of the tournament now involves thirty-two teams competing over a four-week **period** in a previously nominated **host** nation. It has become the most widely-viewed sporting event in the world.

Options:

event, home, host, last, period, place, time
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #40)

119. Intelligent People

Very intelligent people often make the **mistake** of assuming that other people's minds work in the same way as theirs do. Economists, for example, create mathematically-based models on the **notion** that people act rationally as far as their own economic **interests** are concerned. You don't have to look much further than family and friends to see how off the **mark** this idea is. The problem with a lot of such scientifically-based theories is that they are not friendly to facts that don't **fit** the case.

Options:

make, fit, mistake, fact, interests, business, mark, notion
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #36)

120. Aesop's Fables

Today we **associate** Aesop's fables with childhood, and the Victorians are largely **responsible** for that. There were at least seven separate **translations** or retellings in the 19th century, all targeted at children. Rewritten as parables, they were seen as an effective way of communicating Victorian morality. Yet, in antiquity, Aesop wasn't read by children: **despite** the talking animals and the sometimes childlike atmosphere of the tales, the setting was perceived at the time as being political.

Options:

relate, translations, stories, blamed, responsible, associate, despite, though
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #35)

121. Gold

During the 19th century, the enormous expansion of world production and trade was **financed** mainly by gold. Even the **notes** issued by the banks were fully convertible to gold on demand, and this was the basis of their acceptance. However, production and trade were expanding at a faster **rate** than new **supplies** of gold were being discovered. If trade was to continue growing at this rate, some commodity other than gold also had to be used as a **means** of exchange.

Options:

cash, amounts, notes, supplies, sample, means, rate, financed
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #34)

122. Gunpowder

Gunpowder, also referred to as 'black powder', was the only **known** chemical explosive until the mid-nineteenth century. It **contains** potassium nitrate, or 'saltpeter', which is an oxidiser, and a combination of charcoal and sulphur serves as fuel. There is an **academic** consensus that gunpowder was initially invented in China as early as the ninth century. This **led** to its use in fireworks and in gunpowder weapons.

Options:

includes, contains, caused, academic, known, unique, led
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #25)

123. Microorganism

Although for centuries preparations derived from living **matter** were applied to wounds to destroy **infection**, the fact that a microorganism is **capable** of destroying one of another species was not **established** until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to **therapeutic** use.

Options:

convinced, capable, infection, material, therapeutic, established, contamination, matter
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #16)

124. Dark Matter

A new interdisciplinary centre for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at the University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Center will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** on research that concerns them both. "This centre will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap** in the physics of the very early universe," said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have revealed the presence of dark matter and dark energy, **discoveries** that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics **involve** energies so high that no earthbound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory**. Dr. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the advent of the centre "a very exciting development" for that department.

Options:

laboratory, discoveries, collaborate, destination, overlap, polish, vicious, involve
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #4)

125. Papal Reform

Since the last papal reform, several **proposals** have been offered to make the Western calendar more

useful or **regular** . Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance** but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

Options:

uniform, impeachments, decisions, acceptance, regular, proposals
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #3)

126. Botswana

Although Botswana is rich in diamonds, it has high unemployment and stratified socioeconomic classes. In 1999, the nation **suffered** its first budget deficit in 16 years **because** of a slump in the international diamond market. Yet Botswana **remains** one of the wealthiest and most stable countries on the African **continent** .

Options:

suffered, endure, while, continent, remains, enjoyed, because
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #1)



Multiple Choice (Single)

1. Iceberg

Original:

B-15 broke off from the Ross Ice Shelf in Antarctica. It was the largest iceberg ever documented, with a surface area of more than 4,200 square miles—more than twice the size of the state of Delaware. After it started breaking up, the largest of its pieces, B-15a, drifted along the coast of Antarctica, lingered on a shallow seamount, and collided with an ice tongue, before running aground and breaking again. Late in 2007, the largest remaining chunk floated out into the South Pacific where, in the warmer water, it began to disintegrate. For the whole of the next year, the ocean was noisier than usual. All the way up past the equator, 4,350 miles or so away from where B-15a broke apart, hydrophones that scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) had suspended underwater were picking up strange signals. Another set of hydrophones, this one in the Juan Fernández Islands, off the coast of Chile, picked up the noise, too, even louder. When the scientists used the two sets of data to determine the source of the noise, they found the most likely culprits: B-15a and C-19a, another giant iceberg. Twenty years ago, not so long before B-15 broke off from Antarctica, “we didn’t even know that icebergs made noise,” says Haru Matsumoto, an ocean engineer at NOAA who has studied these sounds. But in the past few years, scientists have started to learn to distinguish the eerie, haunting sounds of iceberg life—ice cracking, icebergs grinding against each other, an iceberg grounding on the seafloor—and measure the extent to which those sounds contribute to the noise of the ocean. While they’re just now learning to listen, the sounds of ice could help them understand the behavior and breakup of icebergs and ice shelves as the poles warm up.

Question:

Where did the largest piece off from B-15 eventually go?

Options:

- A) Seafloor
- B) Antarctica
- C) Chile
- D) South Pacific

Answer:

B
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #165)

2. Social Scientists

Original:

Social scientists use particular methods to gather qualitative evidence, from observation to interview, but they also use autobiographical accounts, journalism, and other documentary material to flesh out and add meaning to statistics. As with reading numbers, reading textual evidence requires us to practice, to set time aside to learn how to do it, and to understand the conventions of writing which operate in the different forms of writing we encounter. One of the main problems with reading textual evidence, though, is that, unlike the relationship most of us have with numbers where we may use them at a pretty basic level, most of us are, if anything, over-familiar with words. When we want to understand their value as social science evidence we need to forget how familiar we are with first person accounts and everyday speech – for example, in newspapers, magazines, and books – and learn a different approach to them. Social scientists use observation, interviews and even print journalism as evidence for the claims they make. They may collect evidence through questionnaires with pre-set questions and by

open-ended interviews which allow respondents to speak for themselves. They may observe social relations explicitly as social scientists or may participate themselves in a particular community to gain 'inside' information. Social scientists also draw on print journalism on occasion and may use the same sources, for example official statistics, and the work of other social scientists to support their claims. We need to remember, though, that journalists do not need to present the same rigorous referencing and support for their claims as social scientists are required to do. Most importantly, newspaper and magazine articles are written under commercial pressures; for example they must help to sell the newspaper by being deliberately provocative, or by reflecting the dominant views of its readers.

Question:

According to this passage, what do social scientists use written sources to do?

Options:

- A) Formulating questionnaires and interview questions.
- B) Advising them on how to collect qualitative evidence.
- C) Adding information to other data they have collected.
- D) Change their understanding of numbers.

Answer:

C
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #115)

3. John Robertson

Original:

When he was awarded an Honorary Degree by the University of Newcastle, even John Robertson himself must surely have looked back in wonder at his astonishing rise to success. The year was 1910, and those assembled were to hear not only of his generosity to the University, which enabled it to contribute to the pioneering research into tropical diseases being carried out at that time, but also of his humanitarian work in southern Africa, where he was ahead of his time in improving the working conditions of local mine workers. To those who knew John in his youth, it will have come as no surprise to hear of his success. He was now enjoying the rewards of the fierce determination, desire to succeed and extraordinary ability to acquire knowledge, which they had noticed in the young man.

Question:

What does the reader of this text learn about John Robertson?

Options:

- A) He was born in Africa.
- B) His abilities were evident at a young age.
- C) He studied medicine.
- D) He completed his degree in 1910.

Answer:

B
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #114)

4. Lighthouse (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：欧洲国家有一航空公司收购一个灯塔改造成旅馆，很多国际旅客想体验，旅游人数增加。选项：航空公司拥有这个小旅馆。（答案）

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #106)

5. Euripides (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：介绍古希腊剧作家欧里庇得斯 Euripides 问该作家的作品有什么特点？不再关注英雄式的主题，更加注重平民的普通生活

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #97)



D. Listening

Summarize Spoken Text

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

1. Telescopes and Eyes (Audio Available)

Original:

Telescopes and eyes are both tools for collecting and detecting light. In fact, telescopes can be thought of as bigger, more powerful eyes. The type of lenses and mirrors and their arrangement determine some of the features of the telescope. The resolution of the telescope is a measure of how sharply defined the details of the image can be. The telescope's primary mirror may have a fraction. As a result, starlight is not brought to a focus at the same point, resulting in blurry images. The name 'telescope' covers a wide range of instruments. There are major differences in how astronomers must go about collecting light in different frequency bands. The telescope is widely used in the astronomy field because it is a digital detector, 100 times more efficient than our eyes. Now physicists have begun to develop a various quantum mechanism.

(APEUni Website / App SST #552)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

2. Technology Development (Incomplete)

Points: ... application ... technology development ... To form a company ... A group of people ... work out the solutions ... Higher level of confidence. 'application' is mentioned at both the beginning and the end.

(APEUni Website / App SST #501)

3. Air Pollution (Audio Available)

Original:

In today's lecture I'm going to talk about changes in air pollution since the middle of the last century and what has created these changes. So, um — by the 1950s, air pollution was very visible with frequent thick black fogs known as 'smogs' in many large cities around the world. The main source of this pollution was from factories and it caused severe health problems. For example, a particularly severe smog in London in 1952 caused over four thousand deaths. Obviously something had to be done and in 1956 a Clean Air Act was introduced in Britain. This addressed the pollution from factories and the smogs soon disappeared. However, as you know, these days air pollution is still a big issue. The main difference between now and the 1950s is that you can't see it — it's invisible. Also, the main source of pollution now is from cars and lorries, and although these don't produce visible signs, this air pollution is still a significant risk to health. And one of the key factors in the rise of this type of pollution is that we have all become much more vehicle-dependent. There are far more cars and lorries, trains and planes than in the 1950s and this is now the main source of air pollution around the world.

(APEUni Website / App SST #500)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

4. Categories of Strategies (Incomplete)

Points: About categories of strategies that make things easier. The lecturer's voice is fast and vague. Strategies are important and categories are useful. As an example, measuring the length of a line by

ruler is more accurate than just by visual observation. How fast a runner runs ... less than ... seconds. Key words: creating categories, labelling categories, examples, runner, ruler.

(APEUni Website / App SST #495)

5. Sociology (Incomplete)

Points: What is sociology? Sociology is a subject that researches the structure any people are in, not very difficult. ... is easy. Academic construction in college is mentioned: how it has been an institutionalized subject at universities and how the teachers were amateurs. Sociology involves various professions in the world, and is taught in many institutions around the world. Key words: academic.

(APEUni Website / App SST #493)

6. Primary Sources (Incomplete)

Points: A lecture by an old women, rather vaguely. We should attach importance to primary sources. Even if primary sources are wrong, they are the materials that are closest to the truth then. What are the closest to the truth are textbooks, because they were written by people then. Key words: primary sources, secondary sources, tertiary sources, Greek.

(APEUni Website / App SST #492)

7. Cover Letter (Incomplete)

Points: About what each paragraph of a cover letter for applying for a job should write about. ... evidence should be included in the first paragraph. Information including phone numbers (reference number ?), graduation school, etc., should be included. Your motivation, what you are good at, why this job suits you, and your knowledge, skills and abilities should be presented in the second paragraph. Do not use the marketing words in recruitment. The third paragraph to draw attention, with why you are suitable for this job. You are grateful for your cover letter is read by the employer, 'thank you for your time ...'. The final paragraph for conclusion and positive notes. If the employer is interested, "don't hesitate to email/contact me".

(APEUni Website / App SST #490)

8. Patent (Incomplete)

Points: An slow and clear lecture by an old man about patent (read very like 'proten' in the audio), then protection of patent. Patent is a legal right and achievements obtained by people through around-the-clock work, protected by law for twenty years until expiration. People can apply a patent for inventions, new ideas, or inventories, and can also use patents to fight against some illegal activities. 'hinder' and 'invader' are mentioned in the last paragraph. Keywords: beneficial to our society, slides, perspectives, principles.

(APEUni Website / App SST #489)

9. Salt (Incomplete)

Points: We can run faster because we sweat more than other animals. When we sweat, we lose lots of water and salt from our bodies. People love sweet and salt. we love eating salty food. One third of ... markets produce salty food, so many people have high blood pressure. Physical exercises have impact on the heart and the blood pressure. One third of Americans have excessive intake of ... Humans can run longer because we sweat. But it's important to take some salt after long time exercises to prevent dehydration. Salt was as valuable as gold in ancient history. We need to be cautious when using salt because it can cause high blood pressure and other diseases.

(APEUni Website / App SST #488)

10. Children's Online Safety (Audio Available)

Original:

When Tim Berners-Lee invented the world wide web, he surely didn't anticipate that children would end up becoming some of its main users. Most start using the internet at the average age of three – and as recent research shows, children now spend more time playing and socializing online than watching television programs. Given this change in habits, it is not surprising that a recent House of Lords report has raised online safety and behavior as an important issue. The report said that for children, learning to survive in a world dominated by the internet should be as important as reading and writing. The House of Lords Communications Committee also warned that children should not be leaving school without 'a well-rounded understanding of the digital world'. It also suggested that the government should think about implementing new legal requirements and a code of conduct companies would have to adhere to, which would help to bring the internet up to 'child-friendly standards'. Of course, trying to rectify this lack of child-centered design is not an easy task, but one that requires the cooperation and goodwill of many sectors. It will need to involve consultation with technology, education, legal and policy experts. And it would also be a good idea to make children and young people part of the process.

(APEUni Website / App SST #371)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

11. Cigarette Packaging (Audio Available)

Original:

Over the past few months, the government has been pushing to remove all advertising outlets for the tobacco industry, and in particular pushing for plain packaging. The tobacco industry, however, are against this and they in particular argue that the cigarette box is not a form of advertising. Michaela has been doing her PhD looking at cigarette advertising and how it's changed over the last 50 years. Basically, I've accessed advertising from the tobacco industry since the 1950s and just analyze the images and looked at the use of the cigarette box within the adverts. In the very early adverts, the cigarette box is a very small part of the adverts and they focus much more on the social aspects of smoking. However, as you move through the decades and get closer to the present day, the cigarette box became more and more of a focal point in the adverts. My argument is that the cigarette box has actually become iconic to each brand. So when a smoker takes a box out of their pocket, they are actually advertising that brand. So what we hope will come out of this is that the government will introduce plain packaging. And like Australia who have already introduced its policy and Ireland who are again beginning to introduce its policy, we hope that the UK will stop cigarette companies from using their box as a form of advertising.

(APEUni Website / App SST #370)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

12. Tissue Engineering (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Tissue engineering, what is it? It's an emerging field, interdisciplinary field that combines engineering and life sciences to create functional biological structures that can restore and improve tissue function. Examples include bladders, trachea blood vessels and if you look at it, printing as a technology has also gone through the revolution and well it's been around for hundreds of years. In the last couple of decades, it's been a new dimension. We can now print layer by layer in materials ranging from plastic to metal, to concrete, to chocolate, from the smallest scales to the largest. If you take 3D printing and we combine it with biology, we have bio-printing where the building blocks our cell aggregates where we

called bio–ling particles that are composed of thousands of cells that can fuse together into different shapes. These geometries can include multi–layered sheets, such as skin, branching tubes for vasculature and the sophistication of this manufacturing technology improves daily to include different cell types and different shapes. And now why is it important, the pharmaceutical industry at the moment is in a moment of crisis. It spends more money each year on R&D, but has fewer drugs to show for it. It takes more than a decade, more than a billion of dollars to develop a new drug and the cost of a failure can be measured in hundreds of millions of dollars.

(APEUni Website / App SST #353)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

13. Artificial Intelligence (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

For many, these have been vital considerations for the future of artificial intelligence. But British computer scientist Alan Turing decided to disregard all these questions. In favor of a much simpler one: can a computer talk like a human? This question led to an idea for measuring artificial intelligence that would famously come to be known as the Turing test. In the 1950 paper, *Computing Machinery and Intelligence*, Turing proposed the following game. A human judge has a text conversation with unseen players and evaluates their responses. To pass the test, a computer must be able to replace one of the players without substantially changing the results. In other words, a computer would be considered intelligent if its conversation couldn't be easily distinguished from a human's. Turing predicted that by the year 2000, machines with 100 megabytes of memory would be able to easily pass his test. But he may have jumped the gun.

(APEUni Website / App SST #334)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

14. Australian Culture (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Australia is a vibrant, multicultural country. It is home to the world's oldest continuous cultures, as well as Australians who identify with more than 270 ancestries. It mentions that Australia has the oldest culture of residents and a quarter of the people in Australia were born overseas. Migrants make an enormous contribution to Australia's economy and provide an estimated fiscal benefit of over 10 billion dollars in their first ten years of settlement. Despite legal protection, too many people in Australia continue to experience prejudice and unfair treatment because of how they look or where they come from. Most new migrants say they feel a strong sense of belonging to Australia and that this feeling deepens over time. This rich, cultural diversity is one of the Australian greatest strengths, although it has a negative effect, which we do not emphasize in detail.

(APEUni Website / App SST #129)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

15. Internet and Journalism (Incomplete)

Points: A sluggish conversation between a man and a women about the popularity of the Internet. Journalism faces challenges because the internet democratize people. It has a great impact on journalism about its production and consumption. It took steps for people to enthusiastically feel the change in journalism. The internet not only speeds up news spreading, but also helps people gain information in various ways. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be of a new type of

journalism. Key words: collaborative process, imaginary, what happened to journalism.
(APEUni Website / App SST #292)

16. Absolutism (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

With the concept of moral objectivism, what we're looking at is the idea that there can be some universal moral principles: some rules, some ideas and guidelines that are valid for all people in all social environments and all situations. The idea that we can essentially have some signposts or a road map to guide behavior is going to be consistent across all individuals. Now if we take a look at this in another perspective, we can come up with a view of moral absolutism. In the area of moral absolutism, basically, what we have is illustrated on the right-hand side of this slide, is a very firm and unyielding boundary between what is right and what is wrong. And so, within moral absolutism, basically what you have are these non-overridable principles. They must be followed. They must never be violated and there were no exceptions. It is always right. It is always wrong. And nothing is subject to interpretation, and nothing is dependent upon the situation.

(APEUni Website / App SST #115)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

17. Alternative Energy (Incomplete)

Points: Traditional energies are mentioned, such as oil and fuel. There is fear of energy depletion because the natural resources we consume are unsustainable, so we have to develop renewable and consumable energies, such as wind power, biological energy, and hydropower. Among them, solar energy should be given high priority to because it's not only reusable and renewable but also can be easily acquired on land. However, these types of energy are hard to store, so new technologies are still required.

(APEUni Website / App SST #285)

18. Hook Sentence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

An essay is a chance to identify your read and learned. As a writer, you first need to collect many materials, then write an essay in four or five paragraphs, structures and quotes. If someone is searching for a book or article to read, he or she will decide from the very beginning whether this work is worth attention. If you want to wow your teacher, polish the introduction, especially the first couple of sentences. Add an essay hook—something interesting, funny, shocking, or intriguing to win the reader's attention. Build an emotional connection with your reader right from the start. A hook in the essay is a catchy sentence or paragraph in the impressive introduction which serves as an attention element and an important part. An excellent hook sentence is engaging and interesting; it is a perfect method to start an argumentative or persuasive essay. The hook for your essay often appears in the first sentence. The opening paragraph includes a thesis sentence. Some popular hook choices can include using an interesting quote, a little-known fact, famous last words, or a statistic.

(APEUni Website / App SST #284)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

19. Energy of Internet (Incomplete)

Points: The internet, the most powerful tool in terms of engineering and complex engineering made by humans, has the most complicated structure. The internet can be connected via a modem, or an ADSL

switch, to a local landline telephone exchange network. It can connect us from Sydney to Melbourne and then to the U.S.. However, it takes energy to transmit information. For example, the longer email you write, the more energy is consumed. Key words: longer usage

(APEUni Website / App SST #215)

20. Approach and Avoidance (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Approach and avoidance motivation is composed of three conceptually distinct components. Approach indicates a propensity to move toward (or maintain contact with) a desired stimulus, such as vocational plans. Avoidance indicates a propensity to move away from (or maintain distance from) an undesired stimulus in order to reduce anxiety. Motivation is defined as the energization and direction of behavior. The valence of stimuli is at the core of the distinction between approach and avoidance, with positively valenced stimuli typically leading to approach and negatively valenced stimuli typically leading to avoidance. Stimuli can be external or internal, implicit or explicit, conscious or non-conscious.

(APEUni Website / App SST #283)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

21. Boys and Girls (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The research shows that girls have a higher level of English results than boys in the same class, because boys and girls are different in learning styles, and their brain functions are different in mechanisms. Male students were detected to be significantly more aware of the developments in the field of physics than female students. According to the content analysis results concerning this finding, unlike female students male students were more interested in technological developments. This finding is not surprising when the passive social role of females and the general social structure in which they tend to more sociable fields are considered. This finding may have occurred due to the fact that males are generally more interested in technology than females. Previous studies support this finding. Boys are more simplified, and teachers' teaching style normally suits girls better than boys. Teachers should find different teaching approaches respectively for boys and girls.

(APEUni Website / App SST #282)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

22. Credit Card (Incomplete)

Points: About a study by a banker on using a credit card, talking about messages and how it is crucial. There are two groups of inactive credit card users. One group receives messages saying they will be offered benefits if they continue to use the credit cards. The other group receives messages saying they will be applied a penalty if they don't use the credit cards any more. 'potential loss of not using the cards' is mentioned a few times. The conclusion is that customers are more motivated by a potential loss than by a potential benefit. Key words: being beneficial.

(APEUni Website / App SST #280)

23. DNA Pieces (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Now I'm going to talk about biology, especially applications used in biological systems. The biological system does not always stay the same, but it evolves. Biology engineering is the next level of engineering. Nowadays, scientists rewrite DNAs by cutting the pieces, and can create new organisms, so

they can engineer and design nature. While scientists could only cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago, they can now write and synthesize DNA to create new organisms with new techniques. If these organisms have a bacterium, when they go to the lab tomorrow, they will see millions of bacteria. Besides, scientists are building a cellular factory and cultivating millions of bacteria based on one bacterium. People also want to see a natural world in the future.

(APEUni Website / App SST #278)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

24. Chimpanzees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are from an organization called Nonhuman Rights Project, and we fight for legal rights of non-human animals. Drawing a line in order to enslave an autonomous and self-determining being is a violation of equality. We then searched through 80 jurisdictions. We chose the state of New York. Then we decided upon who our plaintiffs are going to be. We decided upon chimpanzees. We know the extraordinary cognitive capabilities that they have, and they also resemble the kind that human beings have. And so we chose chimpanzees, and we began to then canvass the world to find the experts in chimpanzee cognition. So now we needed to find our chimpanzee. Our chimpanzee, first we found two of them in the state of New York. Both of them would die before we could even get our suits filed. Then we found Tommy. Tommy is a chimpanzee. Tommy was a chimpanzee. We found him in that cage. We found him in a small room that was filled with cages in a larger warehouse structure on a used trailer lot in central New York. And so on the last week of December 2013, the Nonhuman Rights Project filed three suits all across the state of New York using the same common law argument. The court didn't approve our appeal because they think chimpanzees are not humans even though they have cognitive skills. We proved to the court that chimpanzees also have cognitive capabilities, and they were not hearing us. We wanted the chimpanzees out, and we wanted them brought to Save the Chimps, a tremendous chimpanzee sanctuary in South Florida which involves an artificial lake with 12 or 13 islands -- there are two or three acres where two dozen chimpanzees live on each of them. And these chimpanzees would then live the life of a chimpanzee, with other chimpanzees in an environment that was as close to Africa as possible.

(APEUni Website / App SST #274)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

25. Needs (Incomplete)

Points: In English language, the term 'need' has different meanings. When you say, 'I need a vacation', it is an expression of a strong desire but not a basic need. When you say, 'the plant needs water,' it is an objective statement because it is essential, as much as sunlight to plants. Meanwhile, there is a psychological use of 'need' when someone lacks something. People's needs advance revolutions of social structures. 'Natural need' is also mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #273)

26. Patients' Recovery (Incomplete)

Points: About patients' recovery speed. A long time ago, people began to study therapeutic environments. They found that fresh air and sunlight had positive impacts on patients' recovery, and so does architecture. Views of the hospital's backyards could help patients rest well and sleep well, and could also help release their stress and pain easily. 90% of nurses in hospitals agreed that the designed hospital environment links to patients' recovery. Key words: hospital design, pleasant setting,

environment, family and friends visits
(APEUni Website / App SST #269)

27. Newspaper Industry (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Because of the economic model, the newspaper industry has been shrinking drastically from the last 50 years of the 20th century in some states of America. Also as the economic model changed, newspapers increased the cash flow. However, there are still some newspaper industries losing money because of a decrease in advertising and buyers. They can't find buyers. Only a few newspapers have positive cash flow. Over 100 newspapers with cash flow in red had no money to publish the newspaper everyday. Some of them published three days per week. Small-sized newspapers only published once a week and had to go online. Some newspapers even disappeared. The staff working in newspaper industry decreased by 30–60% or more.

(APEUni Website / App SST #264)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

28. Management (Incomplete)

Points: Managers should read more to gain a broad range of perspectives and go back to university to improve themselves. Reading widely enables managers to apply their skills in different circumstances. Some managers need all kinds of perspectives. The best manager is not only to know their organization better, but also to be a professor of management. Experience is not necessary, but management knowledge is important. Keyword: skills.

(APEUni Website / App SST #263)

29. Children's Lost Life (Incomplete)

Points: About the similarities of children's past and present. Children lost their childhood in the 19th century in different situations. There was much children employment, which brought lots of risks to working children in society, such as sexual harassments and criminal events. They also suffered exploitation and high demand for the workload. Besides, children may be threatened on the street for destroying objects. Finally, society has changed, and commercials features and gender bias exposed children's personal lives to these negative factors. Because children always change a lot, manufacturing has developed some products specially for children, including pink products. 'Advertisement' and '6-, 7- and 8-year-old girls' are mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #261)

30. Automatic Driving (Incomplete)

Points: To make our road safer, we should make a full use of technology of automation, which is a more fuel efficient technology used on vehicles. Level three is conditional automation, which means drivers must be ready to intervene in some specific circumstances. Level four is of complete control by the vehicle even in specific circumstances, which means humans can be removed from driving and the lecturer suspects. The speaker thinks that level three would be more acceptable based on the above concerns.

(APEUni Website / App SST #190)

31. National Wealth (Incomplete)

Points: Before the Industrial Revolution, British economists believed a nation's wealth lay in how much money people could pile up, but Adam Smith in 1776 claimed that a nation's wealth came from not only

agriculture but also manufacture, and the nation's wealth was of the ability to achieve high outputs. Overall, national wealth was equal to the nation's income since national income measured national output. In the first two sentences of the audio, 'industrialization' is mentioned: industrialization means ... more output ... fill the world with goods ... the good you dress, you eat... Then manual manufacturing played the major role. Agricultural outputs count but

(APEUni Website / App SST #253)

32. Memory (C) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So I am gonna talk a little bit briefly about different systems of memory, umm, and in fact much of the memory that influences and guides our, our everyday life actually kind of hides in the background. You actually don't know that when you are using the bulk of your memory. And this is called implicit or procedural memory. This includes things like cultural and social norms, so kind of understanding how you are supposed to behave in a classroom or expecting a certain thing to happen when you walk into a restaurant. These are all things that we have learnt and acquired over our years but it's not necessarily something that we think about. Language, also, in many aspects, is something that is fairly automatic and we've acquired and used very naturally, and other learned skills such as reading or driving. These are things that might have been effortful at one time, but now they just come very easily and automatically to us. And in fact, if you actually try to describe to somebody how you drive or how to drive, it actually kind of messes you up. So these are in a lot of, well, in a lot of cases, consciousness kind of gets in the way of a lot of these aspects of implicit memory. Now when we're talking about our memory, so for instance, people tell me a lot that their memories are bad, when people are saying, when they talk about their memory, they're usually talking about explicit or episodic memory, and these are very different from implicit memories. These are memories that have a very specific tag or space and time. These are highly personal memories usually, so this could be everything from remembering what you ate for breakfast to what you did on your last vacation, or remembering a significant birthday that you had several years ago or in the past, or just an answer to a multiple choice question on a test.

(APEUni Website / App SST #250)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

33. Memory (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There are two main categories of memory. Implicit memory, which is also called procedural memory, cannot be consciously recalled. It is an experimental or functional form of memory, informed by cultural and social background. With implicit memory, behaviors are automatic. We recall implicit memories naturally, so we are not aware when we are using them. Examples of implicit memory include using languages naturally, driving automatically, reading and writing. When people try to consciously describe how to drive, they may misrepresent how they actually drive. What we often describe as 'bad memory' is an explicit memory. Explicit memory is also known as episodic memory, which is totally different from implicit memory. It's more about time and space and is often related to personal life experiences. Some examples of explicit memory include remembering birthdays from many years ago or answering multiple-choice questions in a test.

(APEUni Website / App SST #249)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

34. Artificial Intelligence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavours – the attempt to understand the most complex object in the universe, the brain. Scientists are accumulating vast amounts of data about structure and function in a huge array of brains, from the tiniest to our own. Tens of thousands of researchers are devoting massive amounts of time and energy to thinking about what brains do, and astonishing new technology, including computers and artificial intelligence, is enabling us to both describe and manipulate that activity. Humans can tell computers what to do and how to do, by giving the meaning of the certain words. Computers can operate as programmed, and develop systems and symbols. Computers work by analyzing messages into bytes, and this function is similar to human brains. Both human brains and computers are symbol processors, so computers have potential to bring artificial intelligence.

(APEUni Website / App SST #235)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

35. Survey on Happiness (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

So happiness economics can help us get to these questions, and I'll try to give you some examples of this. Now, even though there's a lot of skepticism, originally about using this survey – surveys what people say make them happy. The number of reason that we are getting increasingly confident in doing so. One is that their consistent pattern – remarkable consistent pattern, determines well-being across large samples of people, across countries, across the world, and over time. Some of the basic things that make people happy, and I will show you some of these income, health, marital status, employment status. Some of these very basic things are remarkably consistent across countries across world. So that gives us some sense that these surveys are picking up consistent patterns. And when we know what consistent patterns are, we can look how other things that very much more, affect people's well-being. The environment and equality, the nature's institution raging on living, and all kinds of other things that very much more.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about happiness economics. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that their consistent pattern determines well-being across large samples of people. Also, she mentions that some of these very basic things are remarkably consistent across the world. Lastly, the speaker believes that the environment and equality, the nature's institution raging on living, and all kinds of other things affect people's well-being. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #232)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

36. History of English (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

English, as you have already read, is not a pure language. I don't think there really are any pure languages in the world. But English is definitely not a pure language. English, in fact, has borrowed from over 350 languages in its history. So it's a variety of many languages. Some people say it's like a dog, a mongrel dog, a dog that has been made up of many different dogs. The English language is like that. By looking at the history of the English language we learn about the history of the English people. The two things are closely connected. So, in fact, today we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history. The fact that English has borrowed words from over 350 languages has been

viewed differently throughout history. So for example in Shakespeare's time people were very angry about words which were not, they thought, original English words – words which came from other languages, they didn't like them.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the English language's history. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes English is definitely not a pure language, which has borrowed from many languages. Also, she mentions we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history, which are closely connected. Lastly, the speaker believes borrowed words have been viewed differently throughout history. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #223)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

37. Ugly Building (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

It seems to me that architecture is very much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are, where I live are really really ugly, and this distresses me every time I walk to a supermarket or walk to a tube. I think why did they built that and with terribly without architecture. It last so long, and if you write a bad book or do a bad play, you know, I will be shocked when it be showed and then no one would suffer. A bad building has a serious impact for, could be hundreds of years on the people around it. And suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, almost anger than there is so much bad architecture around. And then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such word as "beauty", that's a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of beholder. I couldn't help but think that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization, surely they are something we can say about why a building work or why it doesn't. So the book's really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might be going to be wrong when it doesn't work.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about architecture's emotional impacts. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that a bad building has a serious impact for hundreds of years on the people around it. Also, he mentions that no one knows what 'beautiful' is. Lastly, the speaker believes that the architecture works when it does and might be going to be wrong when it doesn't work. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #178)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

38. Orgnization Study (Incomplete)

Points: The two male speakers are talking quickly about organization study and how they appreciate it. Organization study is about a whole family of disciplines, such as social science, psychology, sociology, history, and cultural studies. The speaker enjoys studying organization study because of its broad range and its breadth. What organization study has taught him is liberating ideas without disciplinary boundaries.

(APEUni Website / App SST #176)

39. Industrial Revolution (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, the idea of the Industrial Revolution was that it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry but also in mining that eliminated blocks to assembly line production. Then everybody was crowded into factories and the new brave world opened up. In fact, one of the most interesting books and great classics that is still in print was written by an economic historian at Harvard who's still alive called David Landes. It's a good book called *The Unbound Prometheus*, which was basically that. Some of the inventions that I briefly describe in your reading, the spinning Jenny, etc, refer to that. Well, and that kind of analysis led one to concentrate on England where the Industrial Revolution began, and to view industrialization as beginning a situation of winners and losers by not going as fast. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than simply large factories with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Industrial Revolution. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry. Also, he mentions that that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years. Lastly, the speaker believes that the rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #175)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

40. Internet (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Internet was invented by people who were good at programming, and people keep optimizing it for different purposes. So Internet has been growing organically. Internet can achieve many things but has advantages and disadvantages. The email system was designed by graduate students and researchers who know and trust each other. Using email needs trust between the senders and the receivers as the authentication process was not originally built in this system. Email authentication is a technical solution to proving that an email is not forged. In other words, it provides a way to verify that an email comes from who it claims to be from. Email authentication is most often used to block harmful or fraudulent uses of email such as phishing and spam. In practice, we use the term "email authentication" to refer to technical standards that make this verification possible. Initially, the email system didn't consider security because there was no suspicion between them at that time, and there was no authentication process built into this system.

(APEUni Website / App SST #174)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

41. Architecture Design (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Design of buildings is important according to architectural textbooks. At its roots, architecture exists to create the physical environment in which people live, but architecture is more than just the built environment, it's also a part of our culture. It stands as a representation of how we see ourselves, as well as how we see the world. There are poorly designed buildings, but also some great building works. In the Victoria Era, architects designed buildings based on bricks and other materials. The design of flaws was based on lighting as it would not only affect appearance but also health conditions. The materials that buildings are made of also matter. For example, the design of ground floors must ensure that the building is able to withstand the weight of the higher levels. In the 20th century, many old buildings with design flaws were demolished or modified through a natural selection process, which means they are an altered state rather than an original state. This is an application of Darwin's theory of natural selection to modification of old buildings, which means buildings should adapt to the new world to survive, or be pulled down. So, it's argued to be unfair to criticize the demolition, although some people believe that whether to be remained should be decided based on their nature and functions. As the world became more and more connected, the styles evolved, but even in modern construction, there is still an importance in honoring the cultural nuances in the built environment.

(APEUni Website / App SST #172)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

42. IT Development (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The history of software is of course very very new. And the whole IT industry is really only 6,70 years old which is extraordinary and to be so close to the birth of a major new technology, a major new discipline is quite remarkable given where we got to in those 6,70 years. And the progression has been not so much a progression as a stampede because Moore's Law, the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing and storage and communications has made it feasible for information technology to move into all sorts of areas of life that were never originally envisaged. What has happened is that there has been as I said a stampede for people to pick the low-hanging fruit. And that is what's guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades and continues to do so with a number of consequences that we will explore.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the development of IT industry. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is really only 67 years old. Also, he mentions the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing. Lastly, the speaker believes that that is what has guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #171)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

43. The Republic (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Why should we read the Republic? I image lots of students asked this question to me when they're given it as a set book at the beginning of their university course, but in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. And first one I would pick on is just that it is immensely readable. It's not Plato did not write philosophy like a dry text book. He wrote it like a living conversation. The whole of the Republic which is fairly fat book is a living conversation written in short almost soundbite type answers, but

nevertheless, developing some very important ideas so my first answer then we should read the Republic just because it is readable. It is readable it was written by a genius and it's worth reading. It's easy to read. It's not difficult. But then there's also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book and he's asking this absolutely fundamental question why should we bother to be good, what's in it for us effectively. It seems when we look at the world, it looks as though injustice pays. It looks as though crime pays or as the good people get trodden down. So, Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why should we be good. I'm not going to tell you his answer. Read the book.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Republic. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. Also, he mentions that there are also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book. Lastly, the speaker believes that Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why we should be good. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #169)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

44. Language Acquisition (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Child language acquisition, three little words. So let's take them on at a time. Child, when to start being a child? For many people, language acquisition starts around about twelve months when kids say that first word, but don't forget the first year. At the first year, our first year of life is very important as well and indeed before you are born, remember there are couple of months before you are born, when you actually able to perceive in the womb, something of the language that's around you. So language acquisition starts earlier than most people think. And it also ends later than most people think. When does child language acquisition stop? Well, in a sense, you know, we are all children, we stay being children all in our lives. There is no obvious endpoint for learning sounds, of course, there is for learning grammar, there is for vocabulary, huh. I mean that goes on for the rest of our lives in million or more words in English. Most of us only have a vocabulary of 50, 60, 70 thousand words, whatever it is until there is always something to learn. So remember that two ends of child language acquisition are wider apart than some people think. That means there is more scope for studying in it than most people think.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about child language acquisition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that language acquisition starts around about twelve months when kids say that first word. Also, he mentions that language acquisition starts earlier than most people think. Lastly, the speaker believes that two ends of child language acquisition are wider apart than some people think. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #168)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

45. Traveling & Transport in Paris (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There are a number of possible purposes for a social network. You now have a good understanding of how to analyze the basic characteristics of your social network or that of another individual. Network is a social relationship which helps transfer information such as traveling from one place to another. It also helps people get to different destinations more quickly if they need to travel in a long distance or two destinations. It is suitable for old cities with high-density population like Paris. There are thousands of

trips and too many travelers everyday in Paris. The transportation network in Paris provides thousands of public services and links them together. A good network can help people with long–distance or multi–destination trips. In cities with high–density population such as Paris, people would better carefully plan their journeys by looking at the routes of the network in advance, to reduce the density of commuters at the same time.

(APEUni Website / App SST #159)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

46. Youth Communities (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

A research on 7000 young students and children in the United Kingdom is about how they participate in their communities, how they form values with character education and what influence them most. The outcomes involve parents, friends, schools and siblings, and researchers figure out which factors are essential and more important than others. Successful schools depend on the resources and support of their communities and schools at the centre of their communities are often the most successful schools. In turn, schools are vital to the social health of their local communities. Also, families are the first social unit in which children learn and develop. Good parenting can take different forms and be shaped by various social and cultural forces, but it invariably involves providing children with the support, care, love, guidance and protection that set the conditions for healthy physical, mental and social development. The research has also attracted attention and interest from many national policy makers and contacted me.

(APEUni Website / App SST #155)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

47. Human Rights (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The Human Rights Act can be seen as far–reaching, some would argue controversial in the UK's history of rights. At the same time, it can be described as a somewhat cautious document that provides the starting point for a wider application of law to rights. In many ways, the freedom protections contained in the Human Rights Act were not new to people in the UK. The Act puts into UK law most of the clauses of the European Convention on Human Rights. The convention itself was devised following the end of the Second World War by the Council of Europe. UK law has played a significant role in the drafting of the Convention and the UK was among the first governments to ratify the convention in 1951. Rights are sometimes described as being of a positive or a negative nature. That's to say some can be expressed as a right to and others as freedom from. The 1998 act puts into place 15 specific rights and freedoms which include rights to liberty and security, a free trial, free expression, free elections and the right to marry and found a family. There are also freedoms from torture, from slavery or forced labor and from discrimination on grounds such as race, sex, religion, political opinion or social origin. The Human Rights Act has been described as the start of a process. The act itself does not expand on the provisions made by the European Convention which some would consider is following a baseline or a minimum standard for human rights.

Answer:

The Human Rights Act in the UK is far–reaching, controversial, and somehow a cautious document. UK signed the European Convention to protect human rights in 1951. Afterwards, the Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. Lastly, the speaker believes the European Convention is following a baseline or a minimum standard for human rights. In

conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #119)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

48. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Globalization is an overused and often misunderstood concept. We hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. But the starting point for understanding globalization is that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. That's why it's helpful to think of globalization as 'the integration of economic activities across borders'. But why does globalization matter? I would argue globalization matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. For example, one of the reasons why the financial crash of 2007/2008 was so serious was because the financial and banking systems of countries around the world have become so closely interconnected with the globalization of markets.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about globalization. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. Also, he mentions that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. Lastly, the speaker believes that it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #149)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

49. Good Ideas (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

To be a successful entrepreneur, you should have good ideas, but the definition of a good idea varies depending on whom you ask. A great idea should have several features. Firstly, the great idea should be various and novel. Secondly, the great idea should be unique, which means no one has thought about it. Thirdly, it is essential for great ideas to be transformative and productive. All ideas are essentially a combination of other smaller ideas, but this doesn't mean they can't be unique. Merely copying doesn't make anything idiosyncratic, it's the individuality that one puts in which makes a concept stand out. Constant innovation leaves no room for stagnation and thus, adds on to the basic idea, effectively making it unique. Unique ideas are inspired by basic things, they are simply extensions of pre-existing notions. And, an idea or a concept is unique only when it transcends its predecessor and serves its purpose in a better and more precise way.

(APEUni Website / App SST #144)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

50. Recycling Water (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Why do we need to recycle water? Because we don't generate much new water. Chemically the process of generating water, which is basically taking hydrogen and oxygen and burning them to produce water, is not a process that happens a lot anymore. So in terms of our total volume of water in the world, yes it is changing, but it's not changing significantly relative to the rate at which we are using or demand fresh

new water. Now there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling, and we are later in the interview going to get to industrial use and the reclamation of sewerage. What about in the home at the moment; what sort of technology is being utilized in the home when we talk about water recycling? Well very little on average. Typically in a modern home, we turn on the tap, we take a glass of water, we probably in turning on that tap flush ten glasses of water down the sink. We take a shower, we use fresh water, we do a whole range of things, and there is nominally very little recycling of that. It goes down the drain and it goes off to a wastewater treatment plant. There is actually very, very little recycling at a local level. People don't actually say well I'm now going to take the water I just used, put it through a sophisticated process and reuse it and have a closed loop. It's not a closed loop in the home.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about water recycling. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that chemically the process of generating water is not a process that happens a lot anymore. Also, he mentions that there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling. Lastly, the speaker believes that there is nominally very little recycling of water used at home. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #136)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

51. Food Production (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

It is projected that people are going to suffer from a serious food crisis for the next 30 years until 2030. Unless immediate action is taken, it is increasingly clear that there is an impending global food emergency that could have long-term impacts on hundreds of millions of children and adults. We must double the yield of our production by increasing 100% to feed a growing global population and to cater for the future demand of food. This is an urgent matter and is quite frightening. About 50 million people risk falling into extreme poverty this year. People should elevate food production now. Scientists have predicted an increase in food production of 30% to 50% for developing countries in the next three years. There will be an increase of the cost of the production. There is also an opportunity for developing countries to improve food systems alongside reducing poverty and increasing global resilience to shocks. (APEUni Website / App SST #126)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

52. Dropping from School (Audio Available)**Original:**

Low achievers are more likely to drop out of school. Some boys leave school early. And the main reason is push and pull factors. The main reason of pull is that economy and market provide many job opportunities for boys with mainly two destinations, shipping and traineeship. So dropping from school is not absolutely bad for boys. But girls don't have the same opportunities. Girls are less likely to leave school because fewer jobs are available for them. The transmission is hard. So, for girls dropping from school is completely bad, and if they do so, they can either get part-time jobs or just stay unemployed. (APEUni Website / App SST #135)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

53. Mars and The Earth (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are going to look at an very interesting and important place today. It is called the Mars which is not far away from the earth. Mars is an interesting neighboring planet to Earth with a similar geological surface and landscape, such as the desert, covered with rocks. Although there has not been evidence for the existence of water yet, the trace of heavy gases has existed on Mars for billions of years. Traces of a great amount of water in icy form just like mountains have been found. There is not much atmosphere, but rare gases are still found. It is possibly because heavy gasses do not evaporate within a low gravity. The low gravity on Mars indicates that there may be a thin layer of the atmosphere on Mars. Therefore, Mars might be the most ideal destination other than Earth.

(APEUni Website / App SST #127)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

54. Separation of Power (Incomplete)

Points: About the separation of power of the United States. In the three systems, the first one is legislation, the second, the execution, and the third, judicial power. Legislative power means to make laws, and executive power is to carry out laws by officers appointed by presidents, while judicial power is to interpret laws. Nowadays, they clarify what they should do, but in the past, there was a blurry line between any two of them. Key words: constitution, article.

(APEUni Website / App SST #130)

55. Language Levels (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Well a historical linguist compares languages at several levels. You start out looking for basic vocabulary. All languages of the world, natural languages at least, have words for eye and head and nose and ear and for sky and earth and for water, sand and for sibling, mother and father. They may not have words for uncle and aunt. It becomes much vaguer because in one culture an aunt is different when it comes from your father's side than from your mother's side. You don't include snow. Most people know what snow is but in the tropics you don't have it. So you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. You take the hundred or two hundred most universal notions in a human life, those which you call the basic vocabulary. So you take basic vocabularies and languages that you think are related. You look for words that sound the same ...

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about basic vocabulary. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. Also, he mentions there are one hundred or two hundred most universal notions in a human life, those that you call the basic vocabulary. Lastly, the speaker believes you take related basic vocabularies and languages. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #134)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

56. Roman Building (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

But you can see from the relatively crooked and narrow streets of the city of Rome as they look from above today. You can see that again, the city grew in a fairly ad hoc way, as I mentioned. It wasn't planned all at once. It just grew up over time, beginning in the eighth century B.C.. Now this is

interesting because what we know about the Romans is when they were left to own devices and they could build the city from scratch, they didn't let it grow in an ad hoc way. They structure it in a, in a very care, very methodical way. That was basically based on military strategy, military planning. The Romans they couldn't have conquered the world without obviously having a masterful military enterprise and everywhere they went on their various campaigns, their various military campaigns. They would build, build camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid, usually square or rectangular. So, when we begin to see the Romans building their ideal Roman city, then turn to that so call castrum or military camp design.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about Rome. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the streets of the city of Rome were not planned all at once. Also, she mentions that the Romans structured it in a methodical way, based on military strategy. Lastly, the speaker believes that they would build camps, always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid square or rectangular. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative. (APEUni Website / App SST #110)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

57. Climate and Crops (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Now we spend a lot of time thinking about how climate will affect crops. But crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. First of all, about one-quarter of the land surface is used for growing crops. Another 10–15 % are used for pasture. So a substantial amount of the land surface is used in crop and agricultural production. And how we used that land affects our climate? If we were, for example, to deforest a substantial area and replace it with the annual crop such as soybean. Then we would alter the characteristics of the land surface, alter the way that water and heat flows from the land surface to the atmosphere and back, and ultimately change the regional climate if that is not enough to change the land surface. So this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. It's difficult because it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist, colleagues. And it's difficult because we have to join our models together.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about climate and crops. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. Also, he mentions this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. Lastly, the speaker believes it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #109)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

58. Globalization and Detraditionalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

So, I think you all know what I mean by globalization, don't you? This is the idea that we all live in a global village. With instant communications, we can share ideas, and consume cultural artifacts from countries all over the world, just by going into the Internet and all dream up, basically. The world is shrinking. In terms of speeds, it is accelerating, but in terms of distance, it's shrinking. What do I mean by detraditionalization? I mean the disappearance or the erosion, for the better word to use, the erosion

of traditional values, of conventional ways of doing things, of conventional moralities. More and more young people around the world are rejecting the culture they grow up in, and it's probably a little bit cruel. But some imitating a Hollywood model of society, rather than the one which they inherit from their local tradition background. OK?

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about globalization. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we all live in a global village with instant communications, by which we can share ideas. Also, he mentions that the world is shrinking in terms of distance. Lastly, the speaker believes that detraditionalization means the erosion of traditional values, conventional ways of doing things, and conventional moralities. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #108)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

59. Canned Food (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

One of the things that was going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology that rules, you know, the way Americans eat today. That is there are a lot of canned foods were being – coming onto the market at the time. And also, refrigerators were really becoming very, very popular during the Great Depression, both in cities and in rural parts of the country. Thanks to electrification, the Rural Electrification Administration, people could buy appliances. You know, farmers could buy appliances. And that meant frozen foods were becoming big. And, you know, at that time, few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. But, you know, gradually, these things picked up. And so this was, like, the sort of beginning of the era when people were starting to think about supermarkets with rows and rows of freezer cases and rows and rows of canned foods.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about canned food. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes one of the things going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology ruling the way Americans eat today. Also, he mentions refrigerators were becoming popular. Lastly, the speaker believes few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #120)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

60. Fight or Flight (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

To understand the Fight or Flight response it helps to think about the role of emotions in our lives. Many of us would prefer to focus on our logical, thinking nature and ignore our sometimes troublesome emotions, but emotions have a purpose. Our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers: they evolved as signals to help us meet our basic needs for self-preservation and safety. It would be dangerous to be indecisive about a threat to our survival so the brain runs information from our senses through the most primitive, reactive parts of our brain first. These areas of the brain control instinctive responses and they don't do too much thinking. This more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and our body to create signals we can't ignore easily: powerful emotions and symptoms.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about fight or flight. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it helps to think about the role of emotions. Also, he mentions our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers. Lastly, the speaker believes this more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and body to create signals we can't ignore easily. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #103)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

61. Trees (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

OK. In the last class we talked about the classification of trees, and we ended up with a basic description of angiosperms. You remember that those are plants with true flowers and seeds that develop inside fruits. The common broadleaf trees we have on campus fall into this category, but our pines don't. Now, I hope you all followed my advice and wore comfortable shoes because, as I said, today we're going to do a little field study. To get started, let me describe a couple of the broadleaf trees we have in front of us. I'm sure you've all noticed this big tree next to Brant Hall. It's a black walnut that must be 80 feet tall. As a matter of fact, there's a plaque identifying it as the tallest black walnut in the state. And from here we can see the beautiful archway of trees at the Commons. They're American elms. The ones along the Commons were planted when the college was founded 120 years ago. They have the distinctive dark green leaves that look lopsided because the two sides of the leaf are unequal. I want you to notice the elm right outside Jackson Hall. Some of its leaves have withered and turned yellow, maybe due to Dutch elm disease. Only a few branches seem affected so far, but if this tree is sick, it'll have to be cut down. Well, let's move on and I'll describe what we see as we go.

Answer:

This is lecture is about the classification of trees and introduction of a field study. As referred, the common broadleaf trees are angiosperms that have flowers and seeds. Today the first tree is the tallest black walnut in the state. Following, at the Commons are the American elms whose leaves are lopsided. Some of their leaves have withered due to diseases and the tree would have to be cut down.

(APEUni Website / App SST #46)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

62. Sound Receptor (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students I think to find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about sound receptors. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these spiky things can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear. Also, he mentions that an electrical signal goes into your ear. Lastly, the speaker believes he invites some people wanting to learn more to find

receptors quite remarkable kinds of devices. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #35)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

63. Climate Change (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Well, what I want to focus on now is climate change, more specifically on the fact that climate change is a result of human activities. Now there has been some disagreement regarding the extent to which human activity can be blamed for climate change but I want to argue that there is evidence which clearly demonstrates that our own actions really are causing a genuine threat. The available evidence seems to indicate fairly conclusively that land and sea temperatures started to increase around 200 years ago. So, what's the significance of this! Well, 200 years ago roughly coincides with the beginning of the industrial revolution in the northern hemisphere. In other words, this was when our production of harmful gases really got going as a result of increased industrialization. Since that time our production of gases has accelerated due to the fact that not only has industry grown in size but it has also now spread to the southern hemisphere, indeed, most parts of the world. So, in the last 200 years, as industry has grown we can see a gradual rise in the temperatures which, to my mind is sufficient proof of the damaging effect of our actions and needless to say it's an issue which we need to address.

Answer:

In the last two hundred years the industrial revolution has led to the growth of the industry worldwide. The result of this growth means that more and more harmful gases are released into the atmosphere. In the same period, sea and land temperatures have risen noticeably. Therefore, according to the speaker climate change is the result of human activity.

(APEUni Website / App SST #6)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

Multiple Choice (Multiple)

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

1. Light Pollution (Incomplete)

Points: About light pollution and using a device to find who uses more light, homes or companies. (APEUni Website / App LMCM #125)

2. Complaints (Incomplete)

Points: Two students complain about their classes. A boy asks a girl how about her classes. She says she does not major in science but she also suffer pressures with a lot of reading and essays to do. Options: Two students in science complain about too much school work; A student says she has many options but still has a lot of school work to do. (APEUni Website / App LMCM #78)

3. Nano-gold (Incomplete)

Points: About nano-gold and micron-gold. Question: What is the difference... Options: If the practical size changes, the matter's property changes. (APEUni Website / App LMCM #81)

4. Sharks (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：视频题，一个青年（奥克兰的鲨鱼博士）介绍自己为什么要研究鲨鱼和学习相关知识。鲨鱼种类实在是太多了，你看这片水域就有XXX，那片水域有XXX，这些都对生物链有重要的影响。sharks at risk。提到fierce。问题：这人刚开始研究鲨鱼时，觉得鲨鱼如何？选项：amazing； at risk。 (APEUni Website / App LMCM #69)

Fill in the Blanks

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

1. Feasting Food (Audio Available)

One of the things that people have said about agriculture is that on the whole it's more labor **intensive** than hunting and gathering, and that's one of the reasons why people have looked to explanations which, you might say, are kind of **corrosive** factors — that people have been forced into agriculture because they had no alternative. That is **ultimately** what may happen. But at the very beginning it could be that agriculture was developed because people wanted special status foods for feasting; that it was actually a **social** need. I mean, how much of what we do in our lives is generated by competition with others? And a lot of that is powered by desire for new things, new statuses, new **whatever** it might be. Respect, recognition also are important. And in small-scale societies a lot of those sorts of factors are **generated** by the ability to, for instance, throw feasts. One possibility is that some of these foods that were being grown were actually intended especially as feasting foods.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #231)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

2. Dire Predictions (Audio Available)

Perhaps you remember the dire predictions from the analysts. The fall off in housing **threatened** to drag down the entire economy. High energy prices put the kibosh on consumer spending. Runaway **inflation** was poised to take off. David Wyss is an **economist** at Standard and Poor's. He says in the end none of those things happened in the final **three** months of last year.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #230)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

3. Viking (Audio Available)

For four centuries the Viking **declined**, the people of the Shetland Islands off the north coast of Scotland continued to sell their goods through the North European Hanseatic League. The Hansas merchants bought shiploads of **salted** fish and in return the islanders got cash, grain, cloth and other goods. This lasted until the Act of Union between Scotland and England in 1707. This Act prohibited the Hansa merchants from **sheltering** with Scotland. Consequently Shetland went into an economic **depression**. The independent farmers of Shetland had to sell their land and were then **obligated** to pay rent, eventually becoming serfs.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #229)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

4. Curie (Audio Available)

My hero is Marie Curie. She was a Polish physicist and chemist working in France, and she did **conduct** pioneering research on radioactivity. She was also the first woman who won a Nobel prize. Marie Curie is my hero because she showed a lot of **determination** in following her career path and her **passions**. She also showed a lot of **patience** in working for years to receive results from her experiments. And Marie Curie, she designed and built the first **mobile** X-Ray machines. She worked on the front lines of the first World War along with her **daughter** saving soldiers.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #228)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

5. Memory (Audio Available)

So in a very important tense, um, memory is the cognitive function that stores knowledge that we've acquired through learning and **perception**, but also memory is important because memory frees our behavior from being **controlled** by the present stimulus environment. If you didn't have memory, all you'd be able to do was **react** to whatever is currently in the environment now, whatever it is that you're **experiencing**. But memory allows us to respond to past events as well as events in the current stimulus environment. And memory also gives us the means to **reflect** on our experiences so that we plan for, for future encounters.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #227)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

6. Banana (Audio Available)

One day the banana is perfect. Bright yellow, firm, flavorful. But even within that same day brown spots appear on your perfectly ripe banana, its flesh turns mushy, and it's destined for the compost or at best, banana bread. But scientists are developing a way to **extend** the life of ripe bananas. It's a spray-on coating made from chitosan—a substance found in crab and shrimp shells. The new gel can be **sprayed** on bananas to slow the ripening process by up to 12 days. Like other fruits bananas remain alive after being picked and it actually continues to respire. This means that they take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide. The more the banana **breathes** the faster it ripens and then rots. Bananas ripen more quickly than most fruit because they don't naturally slow the **respiration** after being picked, in fact it speeds up, causing bananas to become mushy. Chitosan not only kills the **bacteria** on banana's skin that then leads to rot, it also **significantly** slows down the respiration in the first place. So bananas won't drive you bananas.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #226)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

7. Adidas (Audio Available)

Adidas **teamed** up with an organization called Parley for the Oceans. Parley goes out and collects plastic waste from the ocean. Adidas uses the plastic waste to make shoes. Shoes made with plastic from the ocean: good for the **environment** and good for business. Because if you know that rapidly growing consumer **segment** known as hipsters — and I know you know hipsters — then you know that a hipster faced with the **choice** between a no-name shoe and an Adidas made with plastic from the ocean will pick the Adidas every day of the week and twice on Sunday, and then walk around like it's no big deal but look for every **opportunity** to talk about them.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #225)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

8. Medical Care (Audio Available)

So two decades later, what's changed? It's now widely recognized that just 20 percent of health **outcomes** are tied to medical care, whereas up to 70 percent are tied to healthy behaviors and what's called the social **determinants** of health — basically, everything that happens to us for that

vast **majority** of time when we're not in the doctor's office or the hospital. Health care **executives** now routinely remind us that our zip code matters more than our genetic code. And one health care publication even recently had the **audacity** to describe the social determinants of health as "the feel-good buzzword of the year".

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #224)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

9. Technology and Business (Audio Available)

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. My theme for this **session** is convergence Technology Change and Business Practice. This is somewhat dear to my heart, in that I have spent much of the last fifteen years involved in various **aspects** of technology and their impact on business, across a broad **spectrum**, from applications of signal processing in manufacture right through to the use of utilization data and diary applications, to improve the time utilization of the **sales** force.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #223)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

10. Age (Audio Available)

What was interesting and revealing about younger and middle-aged views on old age was how **relative** these were to the individual's own age. Those in their teens regarded 40 as old whereas those in their 40s thought 70 or 80 was old. For many, health was seen as a **determining** factor in deciding who is old, and many young participants commented on how fit and active their grandparents are, while others thought ill-health and **dependence** were an inevitable part of aging. The **majority** of participants, however, regarded old age as something negative, and many expressed fear of **growing** old.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #222)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

11. Lead-in Time (Audio Available)

Lead-in time is the amount of time that elapses between a business placing an order with a supplier for more stock or raw **materials** and the delivery of the goods to the business. Businesses want the lead-time to be as short as possible, so that they can meet their customer orders and **minimize** the time between paying for the stock and receiving the **feedback** from the customer. However, this may not happen due to a number of **factors**, such as delays in the supplier receiving the order, or the breakdown of the suppliers' lorries **delivering** the stock to the business.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #221)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

12. Early Chocolate (Audio Available)

The earlier chocolate was quite unpalatable. They used to add things to it to make it more palatable, so for the early chocolate, they didn't know how to extract all the **cocoa** fat from it, so it was, or could be quite **greasy** and if you made it as a drink you'd have this sort of scum on the top. So they used to try and add things to it, like **starch** and things, to make it a more palatable product. So there were a lot of or **scandals** around the kind of things they were adding to chocolate in the nineteenth century. So by the sort of 1870s, 1880s, there are people like Cadbury's saying, 'Our chocolate is absolutely pure'. We have

this new process, the Van Houten process which now extracts all this **horrible** fat that we can use to make eating chocolate. Now we have a pure product.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #220)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

13. Palm Oil (Audio Available)

So, palm oil is the most widely produced oil crop currently. It's used in a wide range of **industries**, including food for bio-fuels and in soaps and shampoo. However, though sector's growing fast, and unfortunately palm oil grows in exactly the same **environment** as tropical rain forest. So, the use and the **development** of palm oil, the growth in the sector, is leading to wide-scale deforestation. What we are hoping to do is if we can come up an **alternative** we can slow the growth of the sector and therefore stop the wide-scale **deforestation** in south Asia.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #219)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

14. Superiority (Audio Available)

As with all human behavior, there are **numerous** reasons for it. But often it's caused by someone who feels the need to show their **superiority** over someone else, in order to feel that they aren't at the lowest level in **hierarchy** or a group of people. In some cases one person simply dislikes the other, on the **basis** that the personality of one is in some way **incompatible** with that of the other person.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #218)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

15. Loose Theme (Audio Available)

We've decided to adopt, just as a loose theme for the course, a **biological** theme so that you can see the connections between chemistry and biology and the things you might consider doing in the future. We want you to think about the **molecules** that are relevant to your body, the processes that occur in your body, the chemistry that's going on and how **energy** plays a role. And we've divided the course into four sections and after each section there will be a mid-term. The first one is about **matter**.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #217)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

16. Seminal Difference (Audio Available)

One seminal difference in policy remains; the **coalition** has not matched what is Labor's most important innovation promise. That is to bring together responsibilities for innovation, industry, science and research under one single federal minister. Innovation responsibilities **currently** lie within the powerful Department of Education and Science, and while there is a **separate** industry department, it has little influence within Cabinet. This has **hindered** policy development and given Australia's innovation policies a distinct science and research **bias**. It is the scientists rather than the engineers who call the tune in innovation policy in Canberra, so it's no surprise our policies are all about boosting government funded research and later **commercializing** their results.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #216)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

17. (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: industry, welcome, particularly, ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #214)

18. Well-being (Audio Available)

Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be **delivered** by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be updated and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the **unemployment** rate or number of crimes against the person are presented alongside data on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, **satisfaction** with our jobs or leisure time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #208)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

19. Recovery (Incomplete)

Points: Five blanks: recovery, previously, challenge, ancient ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #207)

20. Cultural Heritage (Audio Available)

All around the world, significant parts of our cultural heritage are **threatened** by pollution, neglect, **carelessness** and greed. In learning the importance of our history, we come to understand the need to protect significant **remains** from the past so that future **generations** can come to understand their heritage.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #166)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

21. Cavemen (Audio Available)

You might picture Neanderthals as cavemen gnawing on bones around a campfire. Which wouldn't be **inaccurate**. But Neanderthals may have also dined on roasted vegetables and known a bit about medicinal plants too. So says a study in the journal *Naturwissenschaften* (The Science of Nature). Researchers **analyzed** hardened dental plaque from five Neanderthals found in El Sidrón cave, in northern Spain. Yes, 50,000-year-old dental plaque. And they found a lot lurking between the teeth. Like evidence of nuts, grasses and green veggies, **chemical** traces of wood smoke, and tiny, intact starch granules, proof Neanderthals ate their carbs. And in one individual, they detected compounds found in the **medicinal** herbs chamomile and yarrow. The herbs have no nutritional value, and since Neanderthals did have the gene to detect the herbs' bitter taste, the researchers **speculate** that the cave dwellers were munching on them not as food—but to self-medicate. Not too far-fetched, they say, because primates like chimps also use medicinal plants. Luckily for the scientists doing this **detective** work, Neanderthals may have known a thing or two about medicine, but they didn't get regular check-ups at the dentist.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #165)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

22. Dogs (Audio Available)

Dogs are not just man's best friend. Previous studies have shown that kids with dogs are less likely to

develop asthma. Now a new study may show how— if results from mice apply to us. The work was presented at a meeting of the American Society for Microbiology . The study tests what’s called the **hygiene** hypothesis. The idea is that extreme cleanliness may actually promote disease later on. Researchers collected dust from homes that had a dog. They fed that house dust to mice. They then infected the mice with a common **childhood** infection called **respiratory** syncytial virus —or RSV. (APEUni Website / App FIBL #164)

There’re audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

23. Transport Chaos (Audio Available)

The New South Wales government has **apologized** for yesterday’s transport chaos in and around Sydney Harbor during the visit of the Queen Mary II and the Queen Elizabeth II. Roads were lammed, traffic ground to a halt while tram and **ferry** services were swamped with thousands of additional passengers, with most services delayed for hours. Premier Maurice Humor says that plans were put in place to ”deal with the congestion* but the number of visitors well exceeded **expectations** . On the harbor itself there seemed to be as much congestion as there was on the roads, but everyone agreed it was an amazing **spectacle** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #155)

There’re audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

24. Economic Signs (Audio Available)

Signs that secure borrowing remains **robust** and firm data on manufacturing and retail **sales** , released on Thursday, painted the picture of an economy that has yet to be cooled by the recent states **spate** of interest rate rises.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #145)

There’re audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

25. Bees (Audio Available)

Dave Hackenberg, a beekeeper since 1962, can usually tell what killed his bees just by looking at them. If they’re lying on the **ground** in front of a hive, it’s probably pesticides, he says. If the bees are **deformed** and wingless, it’s probably vampire mites. But last fall, Hackenberg saw something he had never seen before. Thousands of his bee colonies simply **disappeared** . He was in Florida at the time, pulling the lids off some of his commercial hives. To his **horror** , they were all empty.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #141)

There’re audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

26. Pharmaceutical Industry (Audio Available)

It is about a hundred years since that great Canadian–born physician Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford, **complained** about the increasing influence of the pharmaceutical industry on the medical **profession** . He would be turning in his grave at the way the industry now dominates doctors’ **prescribing** habits. It does this not only by direct and indirect pressure on the doctors themselves, but also by **encouraging** the public to ask for scripts.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #135)

There’re audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

27. Almonds (Audio Available)

And one particular crop, almond in the US and now in Australia, is **transforming** the world of beekeeping and of bees. What has happened is that something serendipitous came along that people found out, that doctors found out that almonds are good for you, a **confection** but it's good for you. The Almond Board got a very aggressive promotion going on for almonds. They actually, I just heard recently, send out sales reps to **cardiologists** at hospitals to promote the heart benefits of almonds. In a very good promotion of almonds, and it's **legitimate** promotion because they are a healthy food.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #134)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

28. Share Prices (Audio Available)

Well, the simple explanation might be that yesterday's **sudden** drop in share prices pretty much across the board has created what market analysts like to call a buying opportunity. It tends to bring out investors to pick through the ruins, looking for **bargains**. Decision by investors that sellers got a little carried away with things so the buyers have **lifted** all the major indexes today. The Dow, the NASDAQ, the S&P 500 were all up around half a percent in early trading today, and that wasn't a big surprise. The sell-off continued somewhat **overseas** European markets remain fairly weak, along with many of the Asian markets. But you'll remember that all this started with a big **plunge** of around 9 percent on the stock market in Shanghai. Well, Chinese rebounded by around 4 percent.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #133)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

29. Tesla (Incomplete)

Points: Tesla showed that you could make a luxury {{1}} car for a profit. That got the attention of other luxury carmakers – also, government {{2}} from California and other states that promote electric vehicles. Automakers used to respond to these ((3)). They'd build what's called a compliance car. Chelsa Sexton, an industry consultant and electric vehicle advocate, explains. It is expensive. It's low volume. It's hard to get. It's somehow engineered to be a little bit {{4}} in some way, very low range.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #131)

30. Arts and Humanities (Audio Available)

My current research at the moment is really quite broad. I work at the interface between the Arts and Humanities, particularly **archeology**, but trying to find questions which are difficult to answer unless you start integrating computing and **visualization**. So really I work in this boundary between trying to understand cultural questions about the past, but those sorts of questions that you can't address unless you start reconstructing, start modeling and visualizing past **landscapes** objects and movement of people.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #130)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

31. New Epidemic (Audio Available)

You've heard about SARS, AIDS and bird flu. Now **researchers** from Australia claim we're about to be hit by a new epidemic: Motivational Deficiency Disorder. According to the British Medical Journal, one in **five** people are said to suffer from Motivational Deficiency Disorder, or Moded, and most don't even know they have it. **Symptoms** include being unable to get out of bed in the morning, being trapped on

the couch.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #129)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

32. Electrical Field (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: electrical, field, force, equation, commonly

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #6)

33. Pattern (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: confidential, pattern, channels

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #126)

34. Cars in America (Audio Available)

There are some 250 million cars in America, 250 million cars in the country with just over 300 million people. And most of those vehicles, of course, are gas **powered**. This poses a huge challenge given the limited supplies of oil and the growing **urgency** of the global warming crisis. But there is good news, according to our guests today. And that is we have the know-how and the technology to build **sleek**, fast automobiles that don't use gasoline. These vehicles of tomorrow are powered by **hydrogen**, electricity, bio-fuels, and digital technology. And they already exist. So what's stopping us from putting them on the roads? Our guests today will help answer that.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #125)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

35. The 400th Anniversary (Audio Available)

This year marks the 400th anniversary of the first **permanent** English settlement in America. A group of Englishmen, including John Smith, who **later** was befriended by Pocahontas, built a **fort** at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607, 13 years before the Pilgrims crossed the **Atlantic** on the Mayflower. And for the past 14 years, Bill Kelso has been working to **uncover** the secrets of Jamestown.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #123)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

36. Gap Year (Incomplete)

Points: I'm a big fan of gap years. I took one myself so I'm probably **{{1}}**. I think that if you've got something you want to do in the year before you come to university, that you should do it — and a lot of students who want to study a **{{2}}** degree actually want to go off and travel and perhaps work on a **{{3}}** project and of course that's all very good, it will **{{4}}** towards your degree and your preparation for that and then when you come to us you'll be ready for your studies. So if there's something you really want to do then my **{{5}}** is to go for it.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #122)

37. Bee Buzz (Audio Available)

Candace Galen is based at the University of Missouri, in Columbia. And, being a biologist, she thought, why not use this astronomical **phenomenon** to study a biological one? Specifically: as the skies **darkened**, would daytime pollinators, like bumblebees and honeybees, call it **quits**? "What better activity during an eclipse than to go out with a recorder and record the bees?" "So Galen asked 400

citizen scientists—including young students—to place audio recorders in 16 flower patches along the path of totality, in Oregon, Idaho and Missouri. When they analyzed the audio, they found that during **partial** eclipse, bee buzzing continued. But when totality hit, the bees went silent and only the conversational buzz of human observers could be heard. Then, as the moon passed and the sun again lit up the sky, the bees **regained** their buzz.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #120)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

38. Weather Change (Audio Available)

What I'm trying to understand, and what other **colleagues** of mine are trying to understand, is how we moved from that cold climate condition to the warm climate condition that we enjoy today. We know from ice core research that the **transition** from these cold **conditions** to warm conditions wasn't smooth, as you might predict from the slow increase in solar radiation. And we know this from ice cores, because if you drill down into ice, you find annual bands of ice, and you can see this in the iceberg. You can see those blue–white layers. Gases are **trapped** in the ice cores, so we can measure CO₂ that's why we know CO₂ was lower in the past and the chemistry of the ice also tells us about **temperature** in the polar regions.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #118)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

39. Corals (Audio Available)

The way I look back in the past is by using the fossilized remains of **deep–water** corals. You can see an image of one of these corals behind me. It was collected from close to **Antarctica**, thousands of meters below the sea, so, very different than the kinds of corals you may have been **lucky** enough to see if you've had a tropical holiday. So I'm hoping that this talk will give you a four–dimensional view of the **ocean**. Two dimensions, such as this beautiful two–dimensional image of the sea surface **temperature**. This was taken using satellite, so it's got **tremendous** spatial resolution. The overall features are **extremely** easy to understand. The equatorial regions are warm because there's more sunlight. The polar regions are cold because there's less sunlight. And that allows big **ice–caps** to build up on Antarctica and up in the Northern Hemisphere.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #117)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

40. Radio Telescope (Audio Available)

Perhaps you've seen pictures of the **large** array of, you know, those radio telescopes in New Mexico, scanning the skies for **intelligent** life in the movie contact Well radiant astronomers have caused to **celebrate** the first phase of a giant new Radio Telescope Array went **operational** in Northern California, it's going to help astronomers study things like black holes and dark **galaxies**. All the while scanning the stars for, who knows, radio **signals** coming from somewhere else in the universe. Maybe ET is phoning home.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #115)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

41. Sunflowers (Audio Available)

These two paintings, both called “Sunflowers,” are generally accepted as the finest of several **depictions** of the thick–stemmed, nodding blooms that Van Gogh made in 1888 and 1889 during his time in Arles. The first is now in the collection of the National Gallery in London, and the second is in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Van Gogh referred to this work as a **repetition** of the London painting. But art historians and curators have long been **curious** to know how different this “repetition” is from the first. Should it be considered a copy, an independent artwork or something in between? An **extensive** research project conducted over the past three years by conservation experts at both the National Gallery and the Van Gogh Museum has concluded that the second painting was “not intended as an exact copy of the **original** example,” said Ella Hendriks, a professor of conservation and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead researcher on the project.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #110)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

42. Tax Increases (Audio Available)

Working together, they figured out that if the government was going to **propose** some kinds of significant tax increases, which is a good **strategy** require me to at least lie something like **getting** something for those big tax brackets, not seeing any results. So the result of that was in the **package** of legislation that included the tax increases. There was awesome information to have significant **expansion** of coverage families where they can buy into their private **insurance** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #109)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

43. Rebuilding Soils (Audio Available)

Rebuilding carbon–rich agriculture soils is the only real productive, **permanent** solution to taking excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. She's **frustrated** that scientists and politicians don't see the same opportunities she sees. This year Australia will **emit** just over 600 million tonnes of carbon. We can sequester 685 million tonnes of carbon by **increasing** soil carbon by half a percent on only 2% of the farms. If we increased it on all of the farms, we could sequester the **whole** world's emissions of carbon.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #108)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

44. Economists (Audio Available)

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro–economic toolkit. That involves things like thinking at the **margin** , rationality, opportunity cost, trade–offs. Economists like any other **discipline** rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to **apply** micro–economic concepts like that to explain the way humans **behave** and to make predictions about the future.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #104)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

45. Sea Levels (Audio Available)

If sea levels continues to rise, eventually the property becomes **inundated** and the real value of the property, the vast bulk of its value will be in the value of the land, which of course is then **unusable** . And that's of course not **ensured** by proper insurance. Landowners and banks and other financial institutions

that have lent money against the value of those **properties** are going to find that they suffer very serious losses and it's not at all obvious at the moment who would **compensate** them.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #100)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

46. Nanotechnology (Audio Available)

What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a **combination** of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came out last summer, **identifies** two topics. Nano–science is the study of **phenomena** and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and **macromolecular** scales, where properties differ significantly from those as a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design, characterization, production and application of **structures**, devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometer scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about what a nanometer is, but **loosely** speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #99)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

47. Trade War (Audio Available)

As a **consumer**, you're probably consuming imports. If we have a trade war and we start **slapping** tariffs on all of those **imports**, the bill is going to be higher. If the world **relies** so much on trade, what is a trade war and why do countries get **caught** up in them in the first place?

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #97)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

48. Financial Markets (Audio Available)

Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of **equities** and **fears** about an unraveling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally **heavy** as traders frantically reassessed their appetite for risk–prompting wild **swings** in the prices of the key derivatives. It was the third day of frenetic activity in the European credit markets, suggesting that equity market swings were prompting a wider repositioning of investors in a host of asset classes.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #96)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

49. Oceanographer (Audio Available)

For many years the favorite horror story about **abrupt** climate change was that a shift in ocean currents could **radically** cool Europe's climate. These currents, called the overturning **circulation** bring warm water and warm temperatures north from the equator to Europe. Susan Loosier, an **oceanographer** at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean circulation could be disrupted.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #95)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

50. Beautiful Building (Audio Available)

Along the way, we have built **unashamedly** beautiful buildings, two of which have won and been runner–

up in the prestigious United Nations World **Habitat** Award: the first time an Australian building has received that international honor. We rely on older **concepts** of Australian architecture that are heavily influenced by the bush. All residents have private verandas which allow them to **socialize** outdoors and also creates some "defensible space" between their bedrooms and public areas. We use a lot of **natural** or soft materials and build beautiful landscaped gardens.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #94)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

51. CPG (Audio Available)

In animals, a movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central contract pattern generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to **contract** rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the **pattern** of pulse. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between **modes** such as going from a standstill to walking.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #92)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

52. Planting Bananas (Incomplete)

Points: 关于香蕉种植史。 单词有:communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #90)

53. Laurence Stephen Lowry (Audio Available)

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Lebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the **industrial** districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a **distinctive** style of painting and is best known for his **city** landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as **matchstick** man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding **portraits** and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #89)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

54. Water Crisis (Audio Available)

Now that story's been scotched, as only part of contingency planning. But it was a symptom of the dramatic turn of events in South Australia, and it flushed out other remarks from water **academics** and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been **foreshadowed** , even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole **regions** of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the **beleaguered** Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realized. Is their **predicament** something we have to face up to as a nation?

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #88)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

55. Warmer Ocean (Audio Available)

The ocean has been getting **bluer** , according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not

really good news for the **planet** . It means that the plants that give the ocean its **green** tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting **warmer** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #87)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

56. Shakespeare (Audio Available)

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #86)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

57. Neo-Latin (Audio Available)

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're **puzzled** when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have **confessed** they are not really sure what it is either. Some have **assumed** that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that **pseudo** -Latin which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have **gleaned** from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the **ancient** world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #85)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

58. CEO's Duty (Audio Available)

That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building **everyone** or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to **hire** , fire, and manage the executive team. From **coaching** CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. when a CEO hire a poor senior team, the CEO is up **spending** all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does **develop** the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final 'go-no-go' decision on strategy.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #80)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

59. Dropping Out (Audio Available)

A majority of U.S. high school students say they get **bored** in class every day, and more than one out of **five** has considered dropping out, according to a survey released on Wednesday. The survey of 81,000 students in **twenty-six** states found two-thirds of high school students complain of boredom, usually because the subject matter was **irrelevant** or their teachers didn't seem to care about them.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #79)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

[App to listen.](#)

60. (Audio Available)

Abandoned Pueblos are scattered throughout the southwestern U.S. And at many, archaeologists have **uncovered** a curious artifact: the skeletons of scarlet macaws. The birds' bright red feathers are known to have been an important status symbol, a signifier of **prestige** for people throughout the American tropics and the southwest, both in the ancient world and today. But macaws are a tropical bird, whose **range** never extended north of today's U.S.– Mexico border. So how did the Pueblo people obtain the birds? To examine the birds' origin, scientists **sequenced** mitochondrial DNA found within macaw bones from two sites in New Mexico: Chaco Canyon and the Mimbres region. Turns out, **nearly** three quarters of the birds had identical mitochondrial genome sequences—meaning the ancient birds came from the same maternal line. That suggests they were all the products of a **breeding** operation, perhaps in modern–day northern Mexico, rather than a random collection of wild–caught birds.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #74)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

61. Online Dating (Audio Available)

Bruch and her colleague Mark Newman studied who swapped messages with whom on a popular online dating platform in the month of January 2014. They **categorized** users by desirability using PageRank, one of the algorithms behind search technology. **Essentially** if you receive a dozen messages from desirable users, you must be more desirable than someone who receives the same number of messages from average users. Then they asked: How far "out of their league" do online daters tend to go when pursuing a partner? "I think people are optimistic **realists** In other words, they found that both men and women tended to pursue mates just 25 percent more desirable than themselves. "So they're being optimistic, but they're also taking into account their own relative position within this overall desirability hierarchy." And the study did have a few more **lessons** for people on the market: "I think one of the take–home messages from this study is that women could probably afford to be more aspirational in their **mate** pursuit."

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #73)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

62. Integrated Ticketing (Audio Available)

Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we have **introduced** a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three **modes** in South East Queensland, so bus, train and **ferry** and the second stage of integrated ticketing is the introduction of a Smart Card, and the Smart Card will enable people to **store** value so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for **traveling** around the system.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #72)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

63. Japanese Researchers (Audio Available)

For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real–life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a **single** track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a **constant** speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly,

but soon, the distance between cars started to **vary** and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams **spread** backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backward at about the same speed.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #71)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.



Highlight Correct Summary

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

1. African Elephants (Incomplete)

Points: A video about the decreasing population of African Elephants and the reason.
(APEUni Website / App HCS #106)

2. Ambassador (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 男声的说他是英国驻日本的ambassador, 在日本很多年。选项: politician; (答案) businessman; (干扰项) teacher (干扰项)
(APEUni Website / App HCS #66)

3. Ugly Building (Audio Available)

Original:

It seems to me that architecture is pretty much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are really really ugly, and this distresses me everytime when I walk to a supermarket or walk to the tube. I do not understand why they built those buildings without architecture. A bad building has a serious impact on the people around it, which could be hundreds of years. It lasted so long, and if you write a bad book or a bad play, I will be shocked when it was shown. Suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, and then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as "beauty", which is a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of the beholder. I couldn't help but think about that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization. Surely they are something we can say about why a building works or why it doesn't. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might go wrong when it doesn't work.

Options:

- A) Whether buildings are beautiful or not does not have any influence on people' lives. Beauty is a clear definition which everyone knows.
- B) London is a modern city, where there is no ugly buildings. All the supermarkets and streets are very beautiful, because everyone who lives there knows what 'beautiful' is.
- C) Ugly buildings can impact people who live around them, even for hundreds of year. Beautiful is a very hard thing to define, as no one really knows what beautiful is.

Answer:

C
(APEUni Website / App HCS #61)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

4. Pancake Ice (Audio Available)

Original:

Pancake ice is an intermediate step between an open-water configuration and a totally frozen body of water. We know that a combination of very cold temperatures and waves is necessary to make the pancakes form in the first place. After these waves make it form, there's an entire spectrum – so a wide

collection of frequency waves that they would encounter, whether they be from wind shear or they'd be from you know that the ocean long slow waves. The easiest way to study it is to look at each individual range of frequencies one after another. Sort of gain a wider perspective on how the pancake ice interacts with waves. The ultimate aim of our research is to better inform the meteorological modelers of the world who are looking at Antarctica as well as the Arctic and some of the other cold regions of the world. We're conducting work in the Sea-Ice-Wind-Wave-Interaction facility here at UniMelb. It was designed by the head of our department Jason Monty. He had the foresight to use a modular design, which means there are individual sections that are stacked together, so since we're built to the space that we have in this lab right now. When we moved to Fishermans Bend we can extend our model and a few more sections to make it much longer. And that will enable us to have longer runtimes, have more developed waves as well as add some other possibilities of study.

Options:

- A) Pancake ice is formed under deep sea, which only requires extremely cold temperature itself. The aim of the research is mere scientific experiments, and does not have serve practical purposes.
- B) Pancake ice exists in a warm river, which requires warm water, rain or snow. The aim of the research is to forecast weather in those river regions.
- C) Pancake ice is formed by extremely cold temperature and waves, which needs a wide collection of frequency. The aim of the research is to give the meteorological modelers a better understanding of this phenomenon through a special lab.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #60)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

Multiple Choice (Single)

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

1. Lost Dog (Incomplete)

Points: Your neighbor's dog is missing and you help him by finding and returning it to him. He is very grateful and treat you with cakes as rewards. Such things happen many times, and every time he is grateful. But once, you send his lost dog back to him as usual, but he expresses no thanks, offers no reward, and give no explanation. You are unhappy. Next time such a thing happens, will you help him? Wasn't a right thing you help him for the first time? Question: What's the main purpose of the speaker? Options: analyze behavior; predict result; criticize action; question motivate (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #87)

2. Children Genders (Incomplete)

Points: Nowadays marketers will muddle up the concept of children's genders. Question: The speaker thinks marketers_____ Options: distrusted; fearful (correct answer); (commendatory term 1); (APEUni Website / App LMCS #86)

3. Timetable (Incomplete)

Points: A conversation between a boy and a girl. The boy complains that he has classes throughout the five week days and has to go to lectures on Mondays. The girl says that's common. Options: Full timetable (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #85)

4. Wright Brothers (Incomplete)

Points: About Wright Brothers, who invented the airplane. The invention of the airplane got inspirations from the bicycle, and 'bicycle' and 'balance' are mentioned a couple of times. Options: Different two things can be of the reference to each other. (including a word inter-...) (APEUni Website / App LMCS #75)

5. Newton (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: Newton由grandmother抚养长大。 问: 为什么我们会对Newton得到这个奖项感到surprising。 选项: 他还是bachelor degree阶段, 他还没有取得学术上的成就; He is a small boy; He had a happy childhood; (干扰项) Her mother can't read and write (?) Her mother raised him. (干扰项) (APEUni Website / App LMCS #74)

6. Bibliography and Reference (Incomplete)

Points: About the difference between bibliography and reference. Options: The scopes are different (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #64)

Select Missing Word

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](http://www.apeuni.com) to listen.

1. Wildlife (Incomplete)

Points: About wildlife. A female stands in a round meeting room, giving her lecture. Likely, the topic is that humans overuse resouces. 'fresh water' is mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SMW #123)

2. Life (Incomplete)

Points: About life's significance, and what do people live for. We can go through the lengthy but ... (beep) Options: miserable life; unhealthy life; productive life; ...

(APEUni Website / App SMW #122)

3. ageing population (Incomplete)

Points: About ageing population. It possibly talks about things related with work just before ending. Option: with the labor force.

(APEUni Website / App SMW #82)

4. Eclipse (Incomplete)

Points: 关于人们用什么方法来观赏eclipse, 最后一句话的倒数第二个单词是lunar (beep)。选项: eclipse; night; moon。

(APEUni Website / App SMW #66)

Highlight Incorrect Words

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](http://www.apeuni.com) to listen.

1. Dog Training (Incomplete)

Points: She took a gap from school for dog training that she really wants to do and used her gap year by training dog. I really wanted to do that. (serving was instead of training)
(APEUni Website / App HIW #79)

2. Assignments (Incomplete)

Points: A conversation between a teacher and a student about assignments.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #78)

3. Nearby Star (Incomplete)

Points: There's an old-timer in the neighborhood, and it's got a story to tell. A new study of a relatively nearby star shows that it's almost as **{{1}}** as the big bang itself. The star HD 140283 lies about 190 light-years away in the constellation Libra. Astronomers have long known that it's ancient, because it **{{2}}** mostly hydrogen and helium – which were present at the dawn of the universe – and few of the heavy elements that were **{{3}}** later in stellar furnaces. With the Hubble Space Telescope, researchers have now pinned down the distance to HD 140283, which allowed them to determine how bright the star is. Along with the chemical **{{4}}** of the star, the newly derived stellar properties allowed for a new age estimate. The study of HD 140283, in the Astrophysical Journal Letters found that the star is 14.46 billion years old. But the entire universe, as you may have noted heard, is only 13.77 billion years old. The two age estimates aren't actually in conflict, because there's always some uncertainty. The full age estimate is thus 14.46 billion years plus or minus 800 million years. Put your money on the.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #77)

4. Conversation (Incomplete)

Points: A conversation between a tutor and Jane. The tutor is emphasizing that Jane should put more details in the report.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #74)

5. Poverty Ending (Audio Available)

Original:

For some people, this **presentation** (Answer: proposition) may seem far fetched, but ending poverty is both **ethically** (Answer: morally) necessary and actually feasible. All of us must play a role in making it happen. All human beings want, and have a **way** (Answer: right) to live in dignity, to determine our own destinies, and to be respected by other, by other people. Despite the universality of **three** (Answer: these) rights, our capacities to fulfill them vary enormously, and no **divining** (Answer: dividing) line is more profound in influencing the quality of our lives than the gulf between poverty and prosperity.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #73)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](http://www.apeuni.com) to listen.

6. Loan Guarantee (Audio Available)

Original:

Well there... there... there's a positive obligation on the bank to ensure that the people who are signing

a loan guarantee, **understand** (Answer: know) what they're doing. Loan guarantees are er kind of **rare** (Answer: unique) in that... in that someone is giving security or a guarantee and placing themselves at risk for someone else, and they receive nothing **substantial** (Answer: material) in return. So you've got to ask yourself why is this person doing this, do they know what they're doing? They're risking a lot, and not really getting anything back for it. So the imperative is that the bank must **establish** (Answer: ensure) that these people know what they're doing, and that they fully understand the **repercussions** (Answer: implications) of what they're doing, and they know that their **assets** (Answer: properties) may be sold if another person doesn't meet their obligations. (APEUni Website / App HIW #72)

There're audio records available for this question. [Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

7. Probability (Audio Available)

Original:

Oh, it's very spooky. First of all, probability by itself is spooky. Give me... let me show you how probability enters the **sample** (Answer: system) . You walk past a store window and you see an image of yourself in the store window, you straighten the part, not so bad you know, for a man of my age. The guy in the store window who's fooling around with mannequins he sees you and you see yourself. What does that mean? A **beam** (Answer: stream) of photons from sunlight leaves your face, heads for the store window — let's consider one of them. It has a choice: it can go right through, so that the guy behind the window can see you, or it can be reflected from the store window. Some **actions** (Answer: fractions) of them are reflected, and some of them go through. What determines that? What determines the future of that photon? And **doubtless** (Answer: countless) such examples teach us that it's random, that it's a **roll** (Answer: throw) of the dice, and that's where Einstein made his famous statement "God plays dice with the universe." That every instant of that single object, that quantum object we have probability, we do not have certainty.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #71)

There're audio records available for this question. [Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

8. Diabetes (Audio Available)

Original:

No that was, and that's an important aspect, as you **referred** (Answer: alluded) to earlier we've previously done work which has proven that in some **circumstances** (Answer: situations) , even people whose blood pressure is not high, can benefit from blood pressure lowering **rehabilitation** (Answer: therapy) . So in this study the main reason that we included the patients was because of diabetes, we didn't care what their blood pressure was, whether it was high or low. And our **intention** (Answer: objective) was to see whether or not lowering average or below average blood pressure in diabetics was beneficial and the **effect** (Answer: result) suggested that irrespective of whether your blood pressure was high or low, if you had diabetes you **profited** (Answer: benefited) .

(APEUni Website / App HIW #70)

There're audio records available for this question. [Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)

9. Article (Audio Available)

Original:

What's an article? I was asking myself this very question in the post office yesterday, standing in line waiting to sign for, as it so happens, an article. A postal article. Not the postal article. Now before we

get ahead of ourselves, an article in English is a **verb** (Answer: word) that precedes a noun, and simply indicates specificity. This sounds quite complicated, and to be honest, it's quite complicated to say without spraying everyone within 15 feet, but the concept's quite simple. The definite article in English is the word "the", and indicates a specific thing or type; for example, the train is an hour late.

By **comparison** (Answer: contrast), the indefinite article in English is any of the words "a", "an" or "some", and the indefinite article indicates a non-specific thing; for example, would you please pass me an apple. We always **recede** (Answer: precede) a word with "a" if it doesn't start with a vowel sound. For example, take a hike; I'm spending a Weekend at Burnie's; or there's a Knight in Shining Armour. Similarly, we precede words with the indefinite article "an" if they do start with a vowel sound, for example, an ostrich, an **normal** (Answer: enormous) mess or an Occupational Health and Safety Policy. (APEUni Website / App HIW #16)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

10. Classified Advertisements (Audio Available)

Original:

Classified advertisements placed by individuals in **newsprint** (Answer: newspapers) and magazines are not covered by the Advertising Standards Authority's " **court** (Answer: code) of practice". If you happen to buy goods that have been wrongly described in such an advertisement, and have lost money as a result, the only thing you can do is bring a case against the person who placed the advertisement for misrepresentation or for breach of **contrast** (Answer: contract). In this case, you would use the small claims procedure, which is a relatively cheap way to sue for the recovery of a debt. If you want to pursue a claim, you should take into account whether the person you are suing will be able to pay damages, should any be **rewarded** (Answer: awarded). Dishonest traders are **wary** (Answer: aware) of this and often pose as private sellers to **expose** (Answer: exploit) the legal loopholes that exist: that is, they may claim they are not in a position to pay damages.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #317)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

11. Sargasso Sea (Audio Available)

Original:

Three years ago, genome pioneer Craig Venter sailed the Sargasso sea and **adjudged** (Answer: returned) with 1,800 species of microbes, including 150 never before seen. An impressive haul. But last week, scientists in New York **shroud** (Answer: announced) that if you want to discover new and interesting bugs, you need travel no further than your own forearm. The researchers, at the NYU School of Medicine, identified 182 species of bacteria, including a dozen new ones, in swabs taken from the arms of six healthy volunteers. Their study marks the first full-scale **western** (Answer: expedition) to catalog the biota that calls the human epidermis its home. The **bios** (Answer: microbes) that live in and on our bodies **bunker** (Answer: outnumber) our own cells 10 to 1. So they're an important part of our personal ecology. And it turns out the zoo of bacteria on one person's skin is very different from the zoo on someone else's. Almost three-quarters of the species identified were unique to an individual. And only four species were found on all six subjects. For the record, the **easterners** (Answer: researchers) took their samples from the subjects' **skulls** (Answer: forearms) because that way no one had to undress. So who knows what exotic life forms may be waiting for discovery just behind your knees.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #283)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](#) to listen.

12. Height (Audio Available)

Original:

Height is correlated with a lot of things. Up to a certain height, taller people make more money than the vertically challenged. And the taller **developmental** (Answer: presidential) **overpopulate** (Answer: candidate) almost always wins. Now a study finds that your height as an adult has a profound effect on your perception of your health. Short people judge their health to be worse than average or tall people judge theirs. The research was published in the journal **repairable** (Answer: Clinical) Endocrinology. Data for the study came from the 2003 Health Survey for England. More than 14,000 participants filled out questionnaires and had their heights measured. The study only looked at how good the subject thought his or her health was, not their actual health. Questions focused on five areas: mobility, self-care, normal activities, pain or **reconvert** (Answer: discomfort) and anxiety or depression. Men shorter than about 5'4" and women shorter than 5' reported the worst impressions. But small increases in height at the low end had much bigger effects on perception than the same increases among taller people. Other studies have shown, ironically, that shorter people on average actually live longer.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #36)

[There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.](#)



Write From Dictation

Audio Available: There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](http://www.apeuni.com) to listen.

1. Traffic noise is intensified by high buildings. #2431 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. All students join art classes in the first term. #2430 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
3. **Points:** It is ... to reduce harmful emission. #2429 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
4. Our students have participated in exchange programs to widen their horizons. #2428 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. Children need books in their own language with settings that reflect their lives. #2427 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
6. Keeping organized class notes makes study time more efficient. #2296 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. **Points:** Studying art history plays an important role in ... cultural and ... benefits. #2151 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
8. **Points:** It starts with educational value ... social and ... #171 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
9. We no longer respond to any postal reference requests. #2108 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #2107 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
11. The main aim is to introduce educational reforms. #384 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. **Points:** ... perplexing advantages in secularism. #523 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
13. Tuition fees will vary according to the fields of study. #242 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
14. The results of this research presented a value of the balance of the ecosystem. #2015 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. Marketing involves many activities including doing researches, developing products and promoting them. #2014 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. This guide is qualified to lead the groups into the mountains. #2013 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. Research shows that knowledge and experience are essential to creativity. #57 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. There is no ideal debate on this topic. #2012 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. Any game must be properly elaborated. #536 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #2011 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. It is compulsory to attend the laboratory instruction. #2010 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. The paper must be reviewed thoroughly and appropriately. #2008 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. **Points:** All students ... process (progress?) in different species (?). #2009 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
24. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #2007 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
25. All students can learn, even though they have different speeds. #2006 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
26. While some people regard it as care, others regard it as reckless. #889 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
27. The department has been reimbursed for equipment. #590 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. Social media has a significant impact on journalism. #2005 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. You may be charged for additional art supplies. #2004 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. They are most likely to achieve more of these objectives. #2003 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. It is necessary to attend the laboratory introduction. #2002 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
32. The full list of undergraduate programs can be found on the website. #1999 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
33. Students of the first year usually live on campus. #1998 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. The integration of archeologists' studies with community projects is widely encouraged. #1996 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. Accountancy students need to submit their dissertations this week. #1995 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. In the new project, you have to present the different items. #1994 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
37. The library is open only on Mondays and Fridays. #1992 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
38. The key to clear writing is clarity of thought. #1990 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

39. Many governments found that it was difficult to reduce poverty in our society. #1989
(Audio Available)
40. The new lecture theater accommodates a large number of students. #1988 (Audio Available)
41. A good academic essay should have a clear argument. #1986 (Audio Available)
42. Before writing down your notes, check the accuracy of your data. #1985 (Audio Available)
43. Certain films are hard to be classified into one single genre. #1984 (Audio Available)
44. Marketing is a very important activity for many new businesses. #1982 (Audio Available)
45. All of your arguments must be supported by evidence and relevant theories. #1981
(Audio Available)
46. A treaty deal built between two countries was just announced. #1980 (Audio Available)
47. The coming scientific research requires time and dedication. #1978 (Audio Available)
48. Political assumptions are based on voting behaviors. #1977 (Audio Available)
49. I can't hand out my dissertation this week. #1974 (Audio Available)
50. Average earnings have risen slightly over the decades. #1976 (Audio Available)
51. His analysis study appears to be based on the false premise. #1975 (Audio Available)
52. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies. #1973 (Audio Available)
53. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break. #1972 (Audio Available)
54. The introduction of railway greatly contributed to the revolution of train industry. #1971
(Audio Available)
55. One student representative will be selected from each class. #1970 (Audio Available)
56. Researchers found that trees can relieve stress and anxiety. #1969 (Audio Available)
57. The excursion will go ahead on Thursday as planned. #1968 (Audio Available)
58. You must wear closed shoes when working in the lab. #1967 (Audio Available)
59. Any gains from the property must be promptly allocated. #1966 (Audio Available)
60. Each organ of your body is a complex living system. #1964 (Audio Available)
61. Learning a foreign language takes a lot of effort. #1963 (Audio Available)
62. Please note that the seminar has been cancelled now. #1962 (Audio Available)
63. We are committed to recruiting candidates from all backgrounds and identities. #1961
(Audio Available)
64. The company has not achieved success despite good reputation. #1960 (Audio Available)
65. The geography examination will take place in the sports hall. #1957 (Audio Available)
66. The students should visit the lecture hall behind the building. #1955 (Audio Available)
67. You need student identification to borrow books from the library. #1950 (Audio Available)
68. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #1949
(Audio Available)
69. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #1944
(Audio Available)
70. During that time people had large families as an insurance against some children loss. #1936
(Audio Available)
71. **Points:** He is unstoppable in his career ... #1816 (Incomplete)
72. You can borrow eight books from the library at a time. #1810 (Audio Available)
73. The university will seek a colossal renovation to the plain empty theater. #1727 (Audio Available)
74. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1666 (Audio Available)
75. Keep your audience in your mind when writing an essay. #1195 (Audio Available)
76. Students will get their marks by the combination of both assessments and examinations. #1175
(Audio Available)
77. A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject. #1164 (Audio Available)
78. Humans use symbolic languages to communicate plans and contentions. #1108 (Audio Available)

79. Joining a society can help to meet new people. #1088 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
80. The field of journalism has been seeing job decline for decades. #1080 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
81. The study of ecology integrates both traditional sciences and life sciences. #1047 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
82. Mathematics can be applied in various disciplines. #992 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
83. When you answer each question, you can click the next button. #972 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
84. Many language learners should maintain a list of vocabulary. #970 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
85. Some people regarded it as care, while others regarded it as recklessness. #952 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
86. The main problem is the increase of plagiarism exacerbated by the Internet. #942 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
87. Tutors will arrange to meet all new students next week. #923 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
88. Your role was principally involved in development of new chemical processes. #843 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
89. All funding requests must be submitted on the appropriate form. #840 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
90. Since the problems we face are global ones, we need to find relative solutions. #830 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
91. These students will become the greatest scientists at all times. #812 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
92. The lectures today were carried out in the field of global warming. #801 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
93. The project is challenging and requires a lot of dedication. #791 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
94. Gravity is extraordinarily weak and nearly impossible to study directly at a quantum level. #773 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
95. The reason for the decline of enrollment is unclear. #771 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
96. Candidates should remain seated until finishing their exams. #770 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
97. The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts. #541 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
98. You should submit your term papers to the general office. #475 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
99. The American astronomers made a plan for landing a spaceship on Mars. #445 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
100. In language learning, a systematic method of organizing new categories is essential. #440 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
101. There is a display screen in the large lecture room of the theater. #437 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
102. **Points:** ... key business partners expand ... on bank account ... lots of entertainment... #429 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
103. The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases. #373 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
104. I'm glad you got here safely. #345 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
105. Discipline and motivation are essential for achieving your goals. #337 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
106. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training. #217 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
107. Science is found everywhere in society today. #215 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
108. Poor posture and neck strain are common for office workers. #145 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
109. The course places considerable emphasis on critical thinking skills. #102 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
110. Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of mathematics. #101 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
111. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media. #98 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
112. Contracts can help to avoid misunderstandings between businesses. #80 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
113. The department will continue to offer three new scholarships next year. #10 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
114. The change of policy will have a great effect on society. #3 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. Our undergraduate courses are designed with employment ability in mind. #53 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. The ability to act on your own is called autonomy. #683 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. The theme of the course is to encourage students to develop their creativity. #556 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

118. Scientists have found all parts of science. #549 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. The financial market reacts wildly to political uncertainty. #191 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. To gain access to the facilities, student cards must be shown. #203 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. Two drops of the solution were heated in a test tube. #47 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theater. #36 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. It is doubtful whether projects can be finished this week. #1371 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. Technology and international trade are the key drivers of the global economy. #1526 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. Legumes and vegetables are major sources of vitamins and minerals. #1525 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. There is a widely believed perception that engineering is for boys. #1523 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. Music students will have great opportunities to work with musical professionals. #1513 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. There is an agreed consensus that the leadership skills can be taught. #1504 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. University graduates lose their time finding jobs. #1497 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. The typical part of this course involves the study of society. #142 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. Participating in the work placement is beneficial to all students #1492 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. Science degrees are now offering different levels of specialization. #1488 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. New materials and techniques are changing the style of architecture. #1484 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. Protective goggles must be worn in all the university's laboratories. #1362 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life. #1478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. Students and staff will automatically become a member in their library. #1474 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. Globalization often puts more pressure on national economic policies. #1027 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined. #1465 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. Scientists were unsure when the early man first left Africa. #1463 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. Advanced technology will grow the economy. #1459 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media. #1378 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. Information technology has changed the way people study today. #1444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. A world-renowned expert of financial management will give a guest lecture. #1442 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. Statistically speaking, the likelihood of this result is extremely low. #795 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. You have to send me your essay in two core and three optional modules. #1440 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. Students are advised that all the lectures today have been canceled. #1438 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. Advanced technology will create growth in the economy. #1433 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. Before preparing food, be sure you wash your hands well. #1432 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course. #1425 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. Foods containing overabundant calories supply little or no nutritional value. #1411 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. Rising inflation may indicate the increasing demands for consumer products. #1404 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. Essays and assignments spread out across the academic year. #1400 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology. #1399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. Calculators may not be used in the examination. #1398 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1369 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. Politicians need to be more proactive when addressing a given issue. #1367 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal. #1347 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. Undergraduate students can select what interests them most in the scientific program. #1341

(Audio Available)

159. New media has an impact on human communications. #1085 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. Scientists were unsure when the early man left Africa. #1329 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. Packaging is very important to attract intended buyers. #230 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
162. Parents today are involved in the education of their children. #1313 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. All new medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses. #1310

(Audio Available)

164. While conceiving ideas is desirable, basic issues must first be addressed. #851 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #1302 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. Plants are the living things that can grow in land or in water. #1297 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. People will never learn that the life exists on the other planets. #1291 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. Artificial intelligence has made significant progress for the last few years. #1289 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
169. For any written assignment, a detailed literature review must be performed. #1282

(Audio Available)

170. Industry experts will discuss job opportunities in an automated workforce. #1280 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #1278 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
172. Participation rate in the study of language learning exceeded the expectations. #1274

(Audio Available)

173. There have been long streams of extreme weather since human history. #1265 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. The sociology exam will take place in week thirteen. #1247 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. Many cities are actively working on ways to reduce air pollution. #1246 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. Having snow means no flight can take off or land. #1239 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. #1234 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect. #1231 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. Sympathy is a feeling of sorrow for someone who is not happy. #1226 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. Theater study courses encourage students to exercise creativity. #1218 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. Most known oil reserves last for only half a century. #1209 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
182. The urban geography degree includes the study of demography. #1201 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. Students may only use parking cards in authorized university parking spaces. #1191

(Audio Available)

184. Members can contribute to the association of operating firm. #1189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. Rising inflation means increasing goods' prices and decreasing demand for products. #1183

(Audio Available)

186. The degree is taught by using a mixture of lectures and seminars. #1174 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. An essay should use evidence from both primary and secondary sources. #1168 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. The amount of time spent on configuration varies considerably. #1165 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. It is an integrated course with three different elements. #1158 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. All students have their own styles of learning. #1115 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. The night sky has always involved mystery and wonder. #1097 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. Students would develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #1087 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing in our society today. #1083

(Audio Available)

194. Measures must be taken to prevent unemployment rate from increasing. #1072 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. Calculators allow us to add numbers without making mistakes. #1071 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. There is no fixed career path for a qualified journalist. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. The skills of great stage actors cannot be taught. #1058 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday. #1057 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. They were struggling last year to make their service pay. #1049 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

200. The article extrapolates a number of very interesting experiments. #1048 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #1035 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film. #1032 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. Relying on natural ability will not get you far on science. #1025 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. Students require undergraduate biology degree to enroll in this course. #1022 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
205. Classical mechanics is considered as a branch of mathematical physics. #936 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
206. New developments in manufacturing are constantly changing the way we live. #930 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
207. Academic libraries across the world are steadily incorporating social media. #904 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. Neuroscience is a compound of completely separate parts. #860 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. Plants are able to continue growing throughout their lives. #819 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. You must hand in your essays by midday on Friday. #785 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
211. Biology involves the study of life of all levels. #808 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
212. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week. #755 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
213. Being bilingual does not mean having the ability to analyze the language. #743 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
214. Banks charge interest for money they loan to their customers. #737 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
215. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduation ceremony. #728 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. Physics is a key subject to understanding the world and the universe. #725 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. Even simple techniques need to be practiced to become perfect. #1006 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
218. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday. #1000 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
219. Graphs are often useful for geographical research. #999 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
220. Firm conclusions can be established through rigorous experiments. #995 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. We are no longer responding to any material requests. #982 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
222. The bus to London will leave ten minutes later than expected. #978 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
223. Archeologists discovered tools and artifacts in ancient tombs. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
224. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #963 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
225. Salt is produced from the seawater or extracted from the ground. #996 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
226. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts. #959 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
227. Much of the research is carried out in the laboratory. #957 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
228. Even if you have used cosmetics for years without problems, one or more ingredients can still trigger an allergic reaction. #931 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
229. The railways were made to make distant travel possible. #867 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
230. This class will look at the structure of the essay. #850 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
231. The new media has transcended the traditional national boundaries. #885 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
232. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room. #764 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
233. Students find true or false questions harder than short answers. #763 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
234. When parents talk to children, the tense is simplified. #749 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
235. We were able to contact a number of research subjects. #748 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
236. The history of the university is a long and interesting one. #735 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
237. Please visit the website for more information about the opening times. #719 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
238. Sports teams practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #718 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
239. Make sure you choose a course that provides great career opportunities. #717 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
240. Listening is the key to succeeding in this course. #710 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
241. Many vocational courses in the institution are funded by private enterprises. #701 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
242. The reception staff provide advice on renting private accommodation. #690 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

243. The course dates are available on the college website. #685 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
244. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills. #669 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
245. There are more opportunities to receive the grants in most anticipated fields. #663 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
246. The visiting speaker used to be a lecturer in this department. #659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
247. The site is designed to be highly interactive. #653 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
248. The new theory takes all the latest research results into account. #649 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
249. The cooperator operates a continuous assessment. #644 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
250. Students who study overseas can significantly improve work chances. #641 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
251. Student advisor was aware that lecture today has been canceled. #638 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
252. Strangely, people are impacted by spontaneously using statistics. #637 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
253. Several candidates will be qualified as the greatest scientists of all time. #636 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
254. Peer review is an essential part of the scientific method. #627 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
255. It was four more years before the theory was fully developed. #614 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
256. In his lifetime, he composed most of the works. #611 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
257. As student union members, we can influence the change of the university. #604 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
258. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments. #601 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
259. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms. #600 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
260. Both staff and students can purchase car parking permits online. #597 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
261. You should submit your team papers to the general office. #587 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
262. You need to hand in the essay next semester. #584 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
263. The research has produced some other unexpected results. #151 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
264. Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination. #518 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
265. A lack of sleep can increase the chance of some illnesses. #135 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
266. Writing an essay is easy once the research is finished. #571 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
267. When bad drove out good, the local workers were more difficult than their competitors. #563 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
268. We have not yet achieved equality in our society. #557 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
269. We can work together to achieve the higher educational standards. #555 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
270. Water taps on the campus will discourage the frequent use of plastic bottles. #553 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
271. University fees are expected to increase next year. #551 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
272. Undergraduate students may participate in specific stages within the program. #544 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
273. To gain full marks, an appropriate bibliography is required. #534 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
274. Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk. #531 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
275. Those seeking for formal extension should contact their faculty for information. #530 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
276. This slide shows that there has been a minimal growth. #528 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
277. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience. #522 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
278. There is clearly a need for further research in this field. #509 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
279. There is a welcome party for all new students each term. #508 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
280. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore. #507 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
281. There is a clear need for further research in this field. #505 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
282. There are some doubts about whether these events actually occurred. #503 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
283. The vocabulary that has peculiar meanings is called jargon. #494 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
284. The university officer will help you locate housing and transportation. #489 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

285. The summer course was canceled due to insufficient re-enrollments. #468 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
286. The same issue featured both explanations of the problem. #456 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
287. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population. #454 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
288. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
289. The qualification will be assessed by using a conference criterion approach. #444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
290. The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester. #438 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
291. The other book is not thorough but it's more insightful. #435 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
292. The new paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #430 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
293. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade. #427 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
294. The most popular courses still have a few places left. #424 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
295. The most important process of farming is weeding. #423 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
296. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #416 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
297. The lecture will cover the reason of climate change. #415 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
298. The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment. #412 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
299. The introduction is an important component of a good presentation. #410 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
300. The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly. #399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
301. The excursion for children is very much open to debate. #396 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
302. The exam system has been upgraded due to professional exams. #395 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
303. The essay will be published once the research is finished. #393 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
304. The economy is now on its first signs of recovery. #387 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
305. The earth's atmosphere is mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen. #385 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
306. The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation. #382 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
307. The development in the information technology has greatly changed the way people work. #380 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
308. The designers will complete the plan later today. #379 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
309. The university theater group will be performing in the concert hall. #490 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
310. The dance department stages elaborated performances each semester. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
311. The city's founders created a set of rules that became laws. #361 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
312. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them. #357 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
313. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #356 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
314. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental. #350 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
315. The article presents a number of very interesting experiments. #340 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
316. The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas or places. #335 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
317. The aim is to reduce the risk that people take. #331 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
318. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. #328 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
319. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing. #324 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
320. Studies show there is a positive correlation between two variables. #317 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
321. Students will focus on reporting news on the changing media world. #316 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
322. Students who are successful have a good strategy for learning. #314 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
323. Students must pass all the qualifying examinations. #309 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
324. Students are instructed to hand in their assignments by the end of this week. #304 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
325. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #303 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

326. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project. #300 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
327. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances. #297 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
328. Some people regarded this as eyewash whereas some people asked for the status of their complaints and actions taken. #294 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
329. Some departments have their own special book collections. #288 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
330. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry. #285 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
331. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #276 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
332. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #273 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
333. Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall. #265 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
334. Read the first section before the next meeting. #260 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
335. Public perception about biotechnology is crucial for developing scientific consensus. #257 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
336. Scientists learned through the observations and the analyses of the human behavior. #279 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
337. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #246 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
338. Peer group pressure has a great effect on young people. #236 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
339. Parents' talk to children tends to be simplified. #233 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
340. Parents are financially responsible for their children until they reach adulthood. #232 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
341. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. #231 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
342. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #221 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
343. One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax. #218 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
344. Observers waited nervously and bated their breath for the concert. #214 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
345. Novelists write things about things they know about. #212 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
346. Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite. #206 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
347. Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars. #205 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
348. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth. #201 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
349. Most of the students have not considered this issue before. #198 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
350. Many birds migrate to warmer areas for the winter. #189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
351. It is really a comprehensive program comprising both theory and practice. #170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
352. It is important to make clear notes while you are reading. #169 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
353. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy. #158 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
354. In addition to the requirements, students must pass the qualifying examinations. #157 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
355. Important details from the argument are missing in the summary. #155 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
356. If you need additional help, please visit the university resources center. #153 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
357. Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally. #311 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
358. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action. #558 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
359. Some economists argue that the entire financial system is fatally flawed. #289 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
360. Student representatives will be visiting classes with voting forms. #299 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
361. Please check the information on the website for the opening time. #241 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
362. The theater courses are encouraging students to access creativity. #477 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
363. Students requiring an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #310 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
364. Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience. #262

(Audio Available)

365. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #128 **(Audio Available)**
366. Find out how to get your resources before your research. #124 **(Audio Available)**
367. Experts are thinking that the world climate is changing. #119 **(Audio Available)**
368. Efforts are being made to reduce harmful emissions. #107 **(Audio Available)**
369. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. #106 **(Audio Available)**
370. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills. #97 **(Audio Available)**
371. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain. #94 **(Audio Available)**
372. Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales. #92 **(Audio Available)**
373. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. #87 **(Audio Available)**
374. Calculations may not be needed in this examination. #77 **(Audio Available)**
375. Attracting skilled workers to the city with expensive housing is hard. #64 **(Audio Available)**
376. And in that regard, as well as in other regards, it stands as an important contribution. #58 **(Audio Available)**
377. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. #51 **(Audio Available)**
378. All the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented. #49 **(Audio Available)**
379. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester. #46 **(Audio Available)**
380. All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. #43 **(Audio Available)**
381. All answers must be examined and supported by relevant theory. #39 **(Audio Available)**
382. Academic problems cause a rise in employment. #32 **(Audio Available)**
383. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 **(Audio Available)**
384. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 **(Audio Available)**
385. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 **(Audio Available)**
386. A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. #20 **(Audio Available)**
387. Economic strength of early Roman Republic will be examined. #105 **(Audio Available)**
388. Building trust is not something that can be achieved overnight. #76 **(Audio Available)**
389. Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by a logical deduction. #81 **(Audio Available)**
390. An architect is required of problem solving skills and an eye of design. #56 **(Audio Available)**
391. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. #40 **(Audio Available)**
392. You will acquire new skills during your academic studies. #4 **(Audio Available)**
393. Please confirm that you have received the textbook. #2 **(Audio Available)**
394. The artists and conservative politicians earn their rules of politics. #1 **(Audio Available)**
395. The results of the study underscore the discoveries from early detection. #7 **(Audio Available)**

