

**PTE Materials: 1 May. – 31 May. (1/5 update)**

# **APEUni PTE Monthly Priority Materials**



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# A. Speaking

## Read Aloud

### 1. Agricultural Problems

Agricultural problems due to climate change of normal weather, water depletion and the collapse of soil have become big problems in all parts of the world. Many are now focusing on ethics and family farming as a way to combat these issues.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1033)

### 2. Innovative Product

An innovative new product or service can give a firm a head start over its rivals, which can be difficult for a new entrant to overcome. If the new technology is also patented, then other firms cannot simply copy its design. It is legally protected.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1032)

### 3. Urban Forests

A community's urban forest is an extension of its pride and community spirit. Trees enhance community economic stability by attracting businesses and tourists as people tend to linger and shop longer along tree-lined streets. Apartments and offices in wooded areas rent more quickly and businesses leasing office spaces in developments with trees reported higher productivity and fewer absences.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1031)

### 4. Root Network

The networks of roots that plants use to absorb water and nutrients can encompass a space larger than the part of the plant visible above ground. The nature of these roots systems can help plants adapt to challenging environments such as deserts. For instance, mesquite trees can develop tap roots capable of digging more than 50 yards deep to reach water.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1030)

### 5. Child Psychology

Within this free course, you will be introduced briefly to the discipline of child psychology and to theories and approaches that have been developed to help us understand and support children's lives by focusing on the individual children. Psychologists can assess changes in their child's abilities over time, including their physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1029)

### 6. Political Problems

The course considers the ways in which thinkers have responded to the particular political problems of their day and the ways in which they contribute to a broader conversation about human goods and needs, justice, democracy, and the proper relationship of the individual to the state.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1028)

### 7. Statistics

Statistics are indicators of change and allow meaningful comparisons to be made. While it may be the issues rather than the statistics as such that grab people's attention, it should be recognized that it is the statistics that informed the issues. Statistical literacy, then, is the ability to accurately understand,

interpret and evaluate the data that inform these issues.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1027)

## 8. William Shakespeare

Three hundred and eighty years after his death, William Shakespeare remains the central author of the English-speaking world; he is the most quoted poet and the most regularly produced playwright — and now among the most popular screenwriters as well. Why is that, and who "is" he?

(APEUni Website / App RA #1026)

## 9. Rates of Depression

At a time when stress levels are soaring, rates of depression are increasing and the gap between rich and poor is ever widening. We believe that giving can play a positive role in helping people to feel connected to those around them and generate a sense of purpose and hope. When we give, we feel valued, useful and happy.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1025)

## 10. Tutor

Your tutor helps you make the most of your time at university by giving you guidance and support along the way. All new students are allocated a personal tutor who will encourage you to get the most out of your course, direct you to other sources of support and help you achieve your goals.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1024)

## 11. Attendance

To some extent, attendance at cultural venues and events is influenced by a person's age and the composition of the household in which they live. For example, those people in households with dependent children were more likely to visit zoological parks and aquariums than people living in single person households.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1023)

## 12. Enough Fluid

Your body is nearly two-thirds water. And so it is really important that you consume enough fluid to stay hydrated and healthy. If you don't get enough fluid you may feel tired, get headaches, and not perform at your best.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1022)

## 13. Single Research

Rarely, however, does a single research study produce the certainty needed to assume that the same results will apply in all or most settings. Rather, research is usually an ongoing process, based on many accumulated understandings and explanations that, when taken together, lead to a generalization about educational issues and practice, and ultimately, to the development of theories.

(APEUni Website / App RA #315)

## 14. Tortoise

The tortoise size and shell shape varies depending on where they live. The shell is made of bone and is a dull brown color. Their ribs, backbone and breastbone have become part of the shell, which is why you can never separate the tortoise from its shell.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1021)

## 15. Department Stores

In this course, we will explore how such things as department stores, nationally advertised brand-name goods, mass produced cars and suburbs transformed the American economy, society and politics. The course is organized both thematically and chronologically. Each period deals with a new development in the history of consumer culture.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1020)

## 16. Attendance to Theater

Experts discuss the significance of attending the theater as a civic occasion, associated with the political and cultural achievements of Athens. Through archeology and analyses of contemporary art forms such as decoration on pottery, a picture is built up of ancient Greek theater.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1019)

## 17. Norms and Values

Members of a culture must conform to its norms for the culture to exist and function. Hence, members must want to conform and obey rules. They first must internalize the social norms and values that dictate what is normal for the culture. Then they must socialize or teach norms and values to their children.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1018)

## 18. Expression

Expression became important during the romantic movement with artwork expressing a definite feeling, as in the sublime or dramatic. Audience response was important, for the artwork was intended to evoke an emotional response. This definition holds true today as artists look to connect with and evoke responses from their viewers.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1017)

## 19. Learner Experience

We seek to improve learner's experience of education at college and help them to aspire, achieve and progress. We must embed equality and diversity in everything we do, both as a provider and an employer. We hope to prepare our students for work, higher education and citizenship by equipping our staff with the skills to meet this agenda.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1016)

## 20. Natural Environment

The natural environment can be hazardous, and, with increased travel and leisure, people today are more likely than ever to be exposed to potentially life-threatening conditions. Although the human body can adjust to some extent, it cannot cope with poisons or prolonged exposure to extremes of environment.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1015)

## 21. Emigrants

In the late 16th and 17th centuries, many English, French and Dutch emigrants went to North America in search of gold and silver. But they did not find it. Instead, settlers were forced to support themselves by cultivating crops that they could sell in Europe, like tobacco, indigo and rice.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1014)

## 22. Humanities

We believe in the inherent value of research in the humanities and social sciences. And our research data agenda is given by the pursuit of new knowledge that will be of benefit of Australia and the world. We

offer one of the most comprehensive programs in the humanities and social sciences in Australia and the Asian Pacific region.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1013)

### 23. Making Notes

The whole purpose of making notes is to aid your learning. It is important to go back over them within a day of making them to make sure they make sense and make them legible for future revisions. Also, going back over them should highlight the key questions of areas in which you want to do further reading.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1012)

### 24. Word Radical

The word radical from the Latin word for roots means anyone who advocates fundamental change in the political system. Literally, a radical is one who proposes to attack some political or social problems by going deep into the social or economic fabric to get at the root cause and alter this basic weakness.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1011)

### 25. New Textbook

This is a new, accessible and engaging textbook written by academics who also work as consultants with organizations undergoing change. It offers a unique combination of rigorous theoretical exploration together with practical insights from working with those who are actually responsible for managing change.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1010)

### 26. Volcano Behaviors

There were various explanations for volcano behavior before the structure of the earth mantle as a semisolid material was developed. For decades, awareness that compression and radioactive materials may be heat sources was discounted and volcanic action was often attributed to chemical reactions and a thin layer of molten rock near the surface.

(APEUni Website / App RA #921)

### 27. Medical Cannabis

According to a peer-reviewed study medical cannabis led to "a statistically significant improvement" in quality of life, employment status, and in the reduction of the number of medications in those with Tourette's Syndrome, in addition to improving comorbidities.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1009)

### 28. Hybrid Rice

A new breed of rice that is a hybrid of an annual Asian rice and a perennial African rice could be a more sustainable option. The hybrid rice was able to produce grain for 8 consecutive harvests over four years at a yield comparable to the standard annual Asian rice, with much lower costs and labour.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1008)

### 29. Motivation to Fight

USA sexually 'teased' its troops in the First World War to make them fight harder. Believing that sexually satisfied men could not be easily motivated, the aim of this teasing was to generate unmet sexual desire, which the War Department could leverage as motivation to fight.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1007)

### 30. Baby Hearing

Most babies start developing their hearing while still in the womb, prompting some hopeful parents to play classical music to their pregnant bellies. Some research even suggests that infants are listening to adult speech as early as 10 weeks before birth, gathering the basic building blocks of their family's native tongue.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1006)

### 31. Stroke Risk

People in their 20s and 30s who drink moderate to heavy amounts of alcohol may be more likely to have a stroke as young adults than people who drink low amounts or no alcohol, according to a study. The risk of stroke increased the more years people reported moderate or heavy drinking.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1005)

### 32. Abortions

The Texas law prohibiting abortion after detectable embryonic cardiac activity was associated with a decrease in in-state abortions and an increase in residents obtaining out-of-state abortions. The proportion of out-of-state abortions obtained at 12 weeks increased significantly from 17.1% to 31%.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1004)

### 33. Pandemic

Belief that the COVID-19 pandemic was a hoax — that its severity was exaggerated or that the virus was deliberately released for sinister reasons — functions as a “gateway” to believing in conspiracy theories generally. In study, pandemic skeptics were more likely to believe in 2020 election fraud.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1003)

### 34. Vitamin and Death

Vitamin D deficiency linked to premature death. Over a 14-year follow-up period, researchers found that the risk for death significantly decreased with increased vitamin D concentrations, with the strongest effects seen among those with severe deficiencies.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1002)

### 35. Pollution Reduction

Air pollution reduced when U.S. embassies around the world installed monitors and tweeted the Readings. The resulting reductions in air pollution levels had large health benefits for residents in these cities, speaking to the potential efficacy of other monitoring and information interventions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1001)

### 36. Video Games

A study of nearly 2,000 children found that those who reported playing video games for three hours per day or more performed better on cognitive skills tests involving impulse control and working memory compared to children who had never played video games.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1000)

### 37. Seismic Mars

Until now, Mars has been generally considered a geologically dead planet. An international team of researchers led by ETH Zurich now reports that seismic signals indicate volcanism still plays an active role in shaping the Martian surface.

(APEUni Website / App RA #999)

### 38. 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)

### 39. 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)

### 40. 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)

### 41. 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)

### 42. 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)

### 43. 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)

### 44. 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)

### 45. 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)

## 46. 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)

## 47. 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)

## 48. 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)

## 49. 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)

## 50. 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)

## 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. University Terms

An industry or workplace often has its own terms for certain items, places, or groups of people, and a university is no different. Here we have attempted to explain some of the terms you may come across on our websites that are specific to higher education.

(APEUni Website / App RA #784)

## 53. 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)

#### 54. Walking Tour

The information session is a 45–minute presentation conducted by an admission representative. Immediately following the session is a 90–minute walking tour of the campus led by a student ambassador. Walking tours of the campus generally include classroom buildings, a residence hall room, a dining hall, the library, athletic facilities, performing art facilities, and the student union.

(APEUni Website / App RA #774)

#### 55. Mature Tree

The wonderful framework of mature trees creates a secluded, enclosed 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)

#### 56. 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)

#### 57. 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)

#### 58. 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)

#### 59. 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)

#### 60. 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)



### 61. 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)

### 62. 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)

### 63. Night Sky (Shadowing)

Nature offers no greater splendor than the starry sky on a clear, dark night. Silent, timeless, jeweled with the constellations of ancient myth and legend, the night sky has inspired wonder throughout the ages — a wonder that leads our imaginations far from the confines of Earth and the pace of the present day, out into boundless space and cosmic time itself.

(APEUni Website / App RA #606)

### 64. Language Diversity (Shadowing)

Despite a number of events in recent years devoted to language diversity, language endangerment, and multilingualism, such as the International Year of Languages, public awareness of the issues is still remarkably limited. Only one in four of the population know that half the languages of the world are so seriously endangered that they are unlikely to survive the present century.

(APEUni Website / App RA #605)

### 65. 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)

### 66. 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)

### 67. Hunter-gatherer

The life of a hunter-gatherer is indeed, as Thomas Hobbes said of the state of nature, 'solitary, poor,

nasty, brutish, and short'. In some respects, to be sure, wandering through the jungle bagging monkeys may be preferable to the hard slog of subsistence agriculture.

(APEUni Website / App RA #595)

### 68. Political Declaration

The Assembly also decided that, at that special session, it would adopt a concise and action-oriented political declaration, agreed upon in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations under the auspices of the Conference.

(APEUni Website / App RA #593)

### 69. Early Pictures

The majority of early pictures in the Gallery's care are by unknown artists, and fundamental question, such as when, where and why they were painted still remain to be answered. Through the application of scientific methods, this has potential to unlock key that will allow us to determine answers to these questions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #585)

### 70. Blue Whale

Blue whales are the largest living mammals. Though reports of maximum length and weight vary from one account to another, Antarctic blue whales are known to have reached lengths to 100 feet and weights of over 150 tons before stocks were severely depleted by whaling operations. North Atlantic blue whales may be expected to reach lengths of 80–85 feet.

(APEUni Website / App RA #579)

### 71. 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)

### 72. Ed Tech (B) (Incomplete)

**Points:** Today, however, Skinner's heirs are forcing the sceptics to think again (see article). Backed by billionaire techies such as Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates, schools around the world are using new software to "personalize" learning. This could help hundreds of millions of children stuck in dismal classes—but only if edtech boosters can resist the temptation to revive harmful ideas about how children learn. To succeed, edtech must be at the service of teaching, not the other way around.

(APEUni Website / App RA #513)

### 73. Reliable Evidence

A scientist's evidence is thought to be reliable because it will have been tested and verified at every stage. This is not, of course, infallible as scientists are subject to human error as much as the rest of us.

(APEUni Website / App RA #502)

### 74. 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)

### 75. Credit Cards (Incomplete)

**Points:** credit cards used instead of cash, benefits and problems  
(APEUni Website / App RA #448)

### 76. Sandra Lousada (Incomplete)

**Points:** London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year career of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty one portraits on display depict key figures in literature, film and fashion from the early 1960s. Subsequent to the acquisition of forty portraits by Lousada, the display at The National Portrait Gallery highlights shots taken between 1960 and 1964, many of which feature in Lousada's book *Public Faces Private Places* (2008). Formal commissioned portraits are shown alongside behind the scenes photographs taken on films sets and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.  
(APEUni Website / App RA #447)

### 77. Injury or Disease (Shadowing)

Injury or disease that afflicts a relatively small number of brain cells causes a chain reaction that stops activity across a vast network of neural circuits, according to new research. The study may help to explain why people can suffer from temporary but severe loss of cognitive function in cases of traumatic brain injury or disease.

(APEUni Website / App RA #423)

### 78. Natural Networks (Incomplete)

**Points:** Neural networks are some of the most important tools in AI. So far, they run on traditional processors in the form of adaptive software, but experts are working on an alternative concept, the 'neuromorphic computer'. In this case, neurons are not simulated by software but reconstructed in hardware components. A team of researchers has now demonstrated a new approach to such hardware – targeted magnetic waves that are generated and divided in micrometer-sized wafers.

(APEUni Website / App RA #418)

### 79. Planet Nine (Incomplete)

**Points:** Astronomers think planets can exist in orbits far from their star, and propose a two-step process: interactions with the star or inner planets kick it out of the inner system, and then a passing star stabilizes the orbit to keep it bound. Such a scenario could explain the hypothesized 'Planet Nine' in our solar system. Astronomers have now confirmed that one binary star system, HD 106906, has a planet in a bound, highly eccentric orbit.

(APEUni Website / App RA #414)

### 80. Chasing the Flame

It is precisely in observing the intertwinings of success and failure that *Chasing the Flame* makes its greatest mark. With piercing insight and relentless logic, it reveals the pitfalls of international politics and details an intricate struggle between individual and institution. It haunts us with the poignant truth that even a great man can do only so much to reinvent the world.

(APEUni Website / App RA #397)

### 81. Thesis (B)

A thesis is a claim that you can argue for or against. It should be something that you can present persuasively and clearly in the scope of your paper, so keep in mind the page count. If possible, your thesis should be somewhat original.

(APEUni Website / App RA #249)

## 82. 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)

## 83. Legal System (Shadowing)

This course provides an introduction to the history and development of the British legal system. Its aim is to describe the evolution of the Common Law of England, the legal system of England and to introduce you to the study of constitutions as law, and to the legal aspects of constitutional systems of Government.

(APEUni Website / App RA #373)

## 84. Executive Order

But on May 3, a couple of weeks later, Lincoln issued an executive order calling for 43,000 three-year volunteers for the army, and also increasing the size of the regular army and navy by 40,000 men. Both of these actions were in apparent violation of the constitution.

(APEUni Website / App RA #266)

## 85. Economies of Scale

If countries can specialize in certain goods they can benefit from economies of scale and lower average cost. This is especially true in the industry with high fixed costs or that require a high level of investment. The benefits of the economy of scale will ultimately lead to lower prices for consumers and greater efficiency for exporting firms.

(APEUni Website / App RA #351)

## 86. 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)

## 87. Colloquialism (Shadowing)

Australians speak English of course. But for many tourists and even some locals, Australian English has only tenuous links with mother tongue. Our speech is peppered with words and phrases whose arcane meanings are understood only by the initiate. It is these colorful colloquialisms that Australian slang set to truly explain.

(APEUni Website / App RA #317)

## 88. Values of Literature (Shadowing)

Certainly one of the important values of literature is that it nourishes our emotional lives. An effective literary work may seem to speak directly to us especially if we are ripe for it. The inner life that good writers reveal in their characters often gives us glimpses of some portion of ourselves. We can be moved to laugh, cry, tremble, dream, ponder, shriek, or rage with a character by simply turning the page instead of turning our lives upside down.

(APEUni Website / App RA #106)

### 89. Internal Combustion Engine (Shadowing)

Internal combustion engine enables the driver to decide which source of power is appropriate for the travel requirements of a given journey. Major US auto manufacturers are now developing feasible hybrid electric vehicles, and some are exploring fuel-cell technology for their electric cars.

(APEUni Website / App RA #289)

### 90. 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)

### 91. Tea Ceremony (Shadowing)

The Japanese tea ceremony is a ritual tour influenced by Buddhism in which green tea is prepared and served to a small group of guests in a peaceful setting. The ceremony can take as long as four hours and there are many traditional gestures that both the server and the guest must perform.

(APEUni Website / App RA #314)

### 92. 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)

### 93. Companies (Shadowing)

Companies will want to be known not just for the financial results they generate, but equally for the imprint they leave on society as a whole. First, ensuring that their products contribute positively. Second, operating in a way that approaches a "net-neutral" impact to the natural environment. And third, cherishing their people.

(APEUni Website / App RA #312)

### 94. Elephant (Shadowing)

The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, designed for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.

(APEUni Website / App RA #302)

### 95. 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)

### 96. Slang (Shadowing)

Australians do speak English. However, for some tourists and travelers, it can be difficult to understand the slang. Also, the links between Australian and American English were seen to be very tenuous. At least some colloquialisms in Australian English do not exist in other types of English.

(APEUni Website / App RA #79)

### 97. Tesla

Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla asked about the money, Edison reportedly replied "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair became arch-rivals.

(APEUni Website / App RA #293)

### 98. Bookkeeper Fraud (Shadowing)

A national study into fraud by bookkeepers employed at small and medium-sized businesses has uncovered 65 instances of theft in more than five years, with more than thirty one million dollars stolen. Of the cases identified by the research, 56 involved women and nine instances involved men. However, male bookkeepers who defrauded their employer stole three times, on average, the amount that women stole.

(APEUni Website / App RA #183)

### 99. 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)

### 100. 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)

### 101. Mental Illness

A mental illness is a health problem that significantly affects how a person feels, thinks, behaves, and interacts with other people. People who experience mental illnesses and their family and friends suffer a great deal due to these illnesses. According to the World Health Organization, depression will be one of the biggest health problems worldwide by the year 2020.

(APEUni Website / App RA #284)

### 102. Semiconductor Industry (Shadowing)

The semiconductor industry has been able to improve the performance of electronic systems for more than four decades by making ever-smaller devices. However, this approach will soon encounter both scientific and technical limits, which is why the industry is exploring a number of alternative device technologies.

(APEUni Website / App RA #281)

### 103. Legal Writing (Shadowing)

Legal writing is usually less discursive than writing in other humanities subjects, and precision is more important than variety. Sentence structure should not be too complex; it is usually unnecessary to make extensive use of adjectives or adverbs, and consistency of terms is often required.

(APEUni Website / App RA #87)

### 104. Russia (Shadowing)

Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Russians taking pride in their unique culture find dubious value. Russia is, as a result, the most unusual member of the European family, if indeed it is European at all. The question is still open to debate, particularly among Russians themselves.

(APEUni Website / App RA #278)

### 105. Blue (B)

Blue is the most popular color. Food researchers disagree when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.

(APEUni Website / App RA #259)

### 106. Police in Britain

Britain, then, as slower to create and develop a police force than the rest of Europe. France had one long before indeed, the word police is taken from the French. This fact was not unimportant, as the very idea of a police force was seen as foreign that is, French and particularly undesirable, and was generally regarded as a form of oppression.

(APEUni Website / App RA #247)

### 107. Control of Genes

Scientists have discovered a way that bacteria in the gut can control genes in our cells. Their work shows that chemical messages from bacteria can alter chemical markers throughout the human genome. The signal chemicals are made when bacteria digest fruits and vegetables. By communicating in this way, the bacteria may help to fight infections and to prevent cancer.

(APEUni Website / App RA #175)

### 108. Early Rising

The great advantage of early rising is the head start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men even get out of bed. In the early morning, the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions. In many cases, the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air.

(APEUni Website / App RA #139)

### 109. Parents (Incomplete)

**Points:** Parents can demonstrate while the child is still very young that TV is a medium to be used selectively. They can quite literally point children in the direction of informative, educational programs. There are some remarkable things for a preschooler to see and enjoy on television, and parents can impart the wonders of it while discouraging undesirable programs. Parents of young children should remember that while television undoubtedly does, through its better programs at least, provide preschoolers with considerable useful information, it doesn't make them smarter or improve their school performance.

(APEUni Website / App RA #161)

### 110. Vanilla (Shadowing)

The uniquely scented flavor of vanilla is second only to chocolate in popularity on the world's palate. It's also the second most expensive spice after saffron. But highly labor intensive cultivation methods and the plant's temperamental life cycle and propagation mean production on a global scale is struggling to keep up with the increasing demand for the product.

(APEUni Website / App RA #152)

### 111. Breeding Areas

Major breeding areas, and breeding islands, are shown as dark green areas or darts. Open darts are shown no-breeding records on islands, and are also used for offshore sightings, that is from ships or boats. Other areas where species are not meant to be seen are plain pale green, with pale green hatching where records are usually sparse.

(APEUni Website / App RA #149)

### 112. 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)

### 113. Augustus (Shadowing)

Augustus was given the powers of an absolute monarch, but he presented himself as the preserver of republican traditions. He treated the Senate, or state council, with great respect, and was made Consul year after year. He successfully reduced the political power of the army by retiring many soldiers, but giving them land or money to keep their loyalty.

(APEUni Website / App RA #133)

### 114. Blue (Shadowing)

While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. Blue food is rare in nature. Food researchers say that when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.

(APEUni Website / App RA #131)

### 115. 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)

### 116. Cup Class Boats (Incomplete)



**Points:** At the end of this year, we will launch the cup class boats. So these will be about twice the power. The sailors are down in cockpits, unlike today. A lot of power is being generated by these four grinders that are providing hydraulic power, and that energy is being used to control the flying surface, the hydrofoil and is also being used to control the wing and the flaps, effectively the engine, of what we have.

(APEUni Website / App RA #128)

### 117. Undesirable Programs (Incomplete)

**Points:** Parents can communicate their personal feelings about undesirable programs both by discouraging their children from watching them and by writing to their local television station or to the programs sponsors. The public does have a voice. Clearly, not all programs need please everybody. We do have a choice of programs and we also have a choice, for ourselves and at least for our younger children, of watching or not watching. There is an off button on every set!

(APEUni Website / App RA #86)

### 118. Television Viewing (Incomplete)

**Points:** Parents need to take control of the television viewing of pre-schoolers and children of early school age. A workable technique is to make a simple but firm weekly plan as to what programs will be permitted and how much time overall may be spent in viewing. Any child's weekly schedule normally involves a certain amount of time for school, naps, outdoor play and indoor play. There should not, therefore, be great amounts of unfilled time when the child gravitates towards the TV set.

(APEUni Website / App RA #85)

### 119. 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)

### 120. 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)

### 121. 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)

### 122. Fiscal Year (Shadowing)

At the beginning of each fiscal year, funds are allocated to each State account in accordance with the University's financial plan. Funds are allocated to each account by objects of expenditure. Account managers are responsible for ensuring that adequate funds are available in the appropriate object before initiating transactions to use the funds.

(APEUni Website / App RA #112)

### 123. Foreign Plant (Shadowing)

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers. Brought to the UK in 1839, it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

(APEUni Website / App RA #114)

### 124. Thesis

Once you've picked a general topic for your paper, you need to come up with a thesis. Your thesis is the main and focal point of your paper and it's the position you'll take on your particular topic. Formulating a strong thesis is one of the most important things you need to do to ace your paper.

(APEUni Website / App RA #104)

### 125. Student's Reading (Incomplete)

**Points:** The student's reading in his own subject slows down, and his comprehension becomes less secure. He expresses himself slowly and often fails to convey his ideas exactly. He is disappointed to find that under pressure he makes a lot of unnecessary mistakes in areas where he knows the correct language forms. His social relations are difficult as he cannot find the right phrase quickly enough to keep a conversation going, so his language often betrays him into dullness, coldness, or worst of all, rudeness.

(APEUni Website / App RA #48)

### 126. Mobile Commerce (Incomplete)

**Points:** IT may well change the way you live, yet again. Welcome to the world mobile commerce, where your hand-held device, be it a mobile phone, a personal digital assistant (PDA) or any other wireless application will soon be used for commercial transactions. Skeptical? Consider these facts In Japan, mobile phones are used for location based services where the mobile service providers tie up with a host of other players such as restaurants, car rental companies etc. When the mobile user enters that zone, messages from all these players are flashed on the mobile device. Location base services are proved in several other countries as well.

(APEUni Website / App RA #46)

### 127. 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)

### 128. The Border

The border itself between Mexico and United States is fraught with a mix of urban and desert terrain and spans over 1,900 miles. Both the uninhabited areas of the border and urban areas are where the most drug trafficking and illegal crossings take place. Crime is prevalent in urban cities like El Paso, Texas and San Diego, California.

(APEUni Website / App RA #34)

### 129. 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)

### 130. Yellow (Shadowing)

Cheerful sunny yellow is an attention getter. While it is considered an optimistic color, people lose their tempers more often in yellow rooms, and babies will cry more. It is the most difficult color for the eye to take in, so it can be overpowering if overused. Yellow enhances concentration, hence its use for legal pads. It also speeds metabolism.

(APEUni Website / App RA #26)

### 131. 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)

### 132. Administration Option

Another administration option is to bake marijuana at a relatively low temperature to kill any dangerous microorganisms and then allow that patient to eat it or drink it. Both of these methods of administration make smoking the drug unnecessary. However, criticism of medical marijuana has also been raised because as a natural plant, it cannot be patented and marketed by pharmaceutical companies and is unlikely to win widespread medical acceptance.

(APEUni Website / App RA #19)

### 133. Avi Loeb

“The situation is similar to a pregnant woman that has twin babies in her belly,” says Avi Loeb of the Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. He’s proposing the idea in a paper that’s been accepted for publication in the *Astrophysical Journal Letters*.

(APEUni Website / App RA #8)

### 134. 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)

### 135. Akimbo (Shadowing)

Akimbo, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language and puzzles us in part because it doesn't seem to have any relatives. What's more, it is now virtually a fossil word, until recently almost invariably found in arms akimbo, a posture in which a person stands with hands on hips and elbows sharply bent outward, one signaling impatience, hostility, or contempt.

(APEUni Website / App RA #5)

### 136. 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)

### 137. 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)

### 138. 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)

### 139. 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)

## Repeat Sentence

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

1. The professor took a year off to work on her book. #450 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. You may not be allowed to read any books without the reading list. #761 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
3. Most of the student advisors are extremely helpful. #2288 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
4. If you are worried about your work, you should see a study counselor. #2287 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. We have specially assigned staff to help you find appropriate work placements. #2286 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
6. Renewable energy sources are now used to produce electricity. #2285 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. Living in the twenty first century is increasingly stressful. #2284 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
8. Please make sure you use the standard form of quotation. #2283 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
9. Please read the article that was given out yesterday. #2282 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. Compiling a bibliography can present a major challenge for some students. #2281 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
11. By logging in, you agree to all terms and conditions regarding your enrollment. #2280 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. We weren't able to agree on the appropriate independent variables. #697 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
13. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus. #2279 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
14. Today we have a guest speaker who is visiting from Canada. #2228 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. Tomorrow's lecture has been canceled due to the power cut. #2177 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. The assessment of this course will begin next week. #2176 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. This will be the first art exhibition to be held by the university. #2175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. I think that to raise the issue and to talk about it is great. #2174 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. The university hosts a wide range of events both on and off campus. #2173 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. Our capacity to serve the community is a vital part of our role. #2172 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. A balanced diet will help you study more effectively. #2171 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. At the end of the day, people want to profit from return on their investment. #2170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. The support and advice of lecturers within the department has been invaluable. #2169 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
24. Graduates from this course generally find jobs in the insurance industry. #2168 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
25. All the works you consult need to be mentioned in the bibliography. #2167 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
26. One of the first mass transit systems was located in France. #2166 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
27. Speaking one or more foreign languages will be useful in your career. #2165 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. I have lectures on Tuesday from nine o'clock until two o'clock. #2164 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. The professor plans to discuss issues in the news that reflect concepts taught in class. #2163 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. These developments are discussed in more depth in Chapter nine. #714 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. Each group should submit a rough outline of their project to their tutor. #370 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
32. What's going on can help patients leave their fears at the door. #2162 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
33. There is a fitness center next to the student union. #2161 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. Animal behavior appears to contain both similar and distinct aspects to that of humans. #2160 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. Tomorrow evening, there will be a panel discussion on sustainable development. #800 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. It's a great privilege to welcome our guest speaker to our college. #2159 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

37. Key aspects of this investigative paradigm may prove useful in other spheres. #2158  
([Audio Available](#))
38. **Points:** New universities should allow students to enroll on other ... activities. #2156 (Incomplete)
39. All laboratory equipment will be provided in class. #2155 ([Audio Available](#))
40. The key findings seem to contradict our initial hypothesis. #2154 ([Audio Available](#))
41. Students' papers should be about a current social issue. #2153 ([Audio Available](#))
42. The college operates on a system of continuous assessments. #2152 ([Audio Available](#))
43. Sleep is believed to play a critical role in storing memories. #2151 ([Audio Available](#))
44. Students who study overseas can significantly improve work chances. #2150 ([Audio Available](#))
45. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #2149  
([Audio Available](#))
46. The paper has the potential to transform life science. #2147 ([Audio Available](#))
47. The capacity of programming computers is expanding enormously every year. #865  
([Audio Available](#))
48. Eating a healthy breakfast can provide energy throughout the day. #2146 ([Audio Available](#))
49. The bibliography needs to be removed prior to the publication. #2145 ([Audio Available](#))
50. Students can borrow this book for a maximum of one day. #2144 ([Audio Available](#))
51. The cafeteria is open on Monday and Thursday. #2143 ([Audio Available](#))
52. Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #723 ([Audio Available](#))
53. Accommodations on campus are limited but there are more options nearby. #451 ([Audio Available](#))
54. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break. #2142 ([Audio Available](#))
55. **Points:** When we take exams ... radio and audio. #2141 (Incomplete)
56. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. #860 ([Audio Available](#))
57. There are lots of opportunities to meet people in this course. #1861 ([Audio Available](#))
58. The deadline of assignments is the fourth of February. #1795 ([Audio Available](#))
59. This office is for students who want to study abroad. #1712 ([Audio Available](#))
60. The information you need for this meeting is on the website. #1709 ([Audio Available](#))
61. The company will arrange a taxi to meet you at the airport. #920 ([Audio Available](#))
62. This Thursday is the last day for students to withdraw subjects without any penalty. #755  
([Audio Available](#))
63. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #1691  
([Audio Available](#))
64. The final exam will test material from all chapters covered in class this term. #1686  
([Audio Available](#))
65. The tutorial rooms are located along the left-hand side. #1683 ([Audio Available](#))
66. The English expression is just a way of saying that age is not important. #1682 ([Audio Available](#))
67. You can borrow up to two books at the same time in the library. #1681 ([Audio Available](#))
68. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty. #846 ([Audio Available](#))
69. Mobile phone chargers vary enormously from one place to another. #1680 ([Audio Available](#))
70. There are many welcoming activities for new undergraduate and postgraduate students. #1678  
([Audio Available](#))
71. Students can choose graduate certificate, graduate diploma and master course. #1677  
([Audio Available](#))
72. Please note, the proposal submission deadline has been extended. #1676 ([Audio Available](#))
73. Human activities are the principal cause of global warming. #1675 ([Audio Available](#))
74. Many species have not yet been discovered by biologists. #1673 ([Audio Available](#))
75. He told me it was the most important assignment of all. #1671 ([Audio Available](#))
76. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause. #1670

**(Audio Available)**

77. We've been doing research in that area for probably 25 years. #1669 **(Audio Available)**
78. The media have had a great influence on people's beliefs and attitudes. #1668 **(Audio Available)**
79. You realize that you can deal with a lot of situations. #1667 **(Audio Available)**
80. Marks will be awarded for a bibliography in the correct format. #1666 **(Audio Available)**
81. The campus car park will be closed next weekend. #1665 **(Audio Available)**
82. Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era. #1664  
**(Audio Available)**
83. She's doing a master's degree by distance learning. #1663 **(Audio Available)**
84. Numerous courses devoted to life sciences are listed in the prospectus. #1662 **(Audio Available)**
85. It's obviously vital that companies should fully understand their customers. #1660 **(Audio Available)**
86. The results of the study challenge previously held assumptions. #1658 **(Audio Available)**
87. Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting. #1657 **(Audio Available)**
88. Please make sure you have filled in all your details before submitting. #1656 **(Audio Available)**
89. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1655  
**(Audio Available)**
90. **Points:** Chocolate ... machine ... #1653 **(Incomplete)**
91. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient. #1646 **(Audio Available)**
92. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand. #1644  
**(Audio Available)**
93. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team. #1643  
**(Audio Available)**
94. Students may not use calculators in the final exams. #1642 **(Audio Available)**
95. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready. #1641 **(Audio Available)**
96. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1585 **(Audio Available)**
97. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences. #1584  
**(Audio Available)**
98. Telecommunication is based on the array of networks. #1548 **(Audio Available)**
99. Essays and assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1512  
**(Audio Available)**
100. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation.  
#1488 **(Audio Available)**
101. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term. #1451  
**(Audio Available)**
102. Note that the deadline of the submission of proposals has been extended for a week. #1450  
**(Audio Available)**
103. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president. #1431 **(Audio Available)**
104. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1428 **(Audio Available)**
105. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. #1316 **(Audio Available)**
106. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company. #1315 **(Audio Available)**
107. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital. #1227  
**(Audio Available)**
108. We can discuss education in the tutorial next week. #1216 **(Audio Available)**
109. Several students raised different examples. #1209 **(Audio Available)**
110. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #1208 **(Audio Available)**
111. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #1207 **(Audio Available)**
112. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 **(Audio Available)**
113. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 **(Audio Available)**

114. One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #1200 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. I looked in my closet for something to wear but i couldn't find anything appropriate for the occasion. #1171 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris. #1149 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. Long before children are able to speak or understand a language, they communicate through facial expressions and by making noises. #1140 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
118. There is no point in designing efficient cars if we use them more and more. #1132 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. There are three separate assignments for this module. #1124 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. #1121 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. Young children need education and organized activities. #1118 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the footnotes. #461 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. By using the student identification card you can borrow books from the library. #1115 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. The university offers facilities to students and staff. #1113 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #1108 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed. #1091 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours. #1088 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend. #1084 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. There is too much information on this topic. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. Presentation skills are important to both universities and workplaces. #1082 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #1080 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically. #1079 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #1077 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #867 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1067 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. If you forget your passport, you need to contact the student center. #1065 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. The quality of our accommodation is high, but it is still affordable for students. #1064 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. Many people approached and were eager to help, but he didn't want their help. #1060 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. Please be careful when using internet sources. #1030 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. Globalization problems need to find globalized solutions. #1029 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. Please be careful when using online translation programs. #1024 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021 [\(Audio Available\)](#)



148. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #1020 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. Professor Gordon just called me a few minutes ago. #1014 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. There is a new pharmacy on the north side of the university campus. #1012 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. Those students have to retake the module if their marks are too low. #1011 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. There won't be any space for me in the car. #1007 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #1004 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. Our tutorial will take place on the second floor in room one. #1000 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. When we are stressed, our skin releases a natural chemical, a hormone, that repels mosquitoes. #993 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts. #980 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. Please read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #978 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. Students can download the lecture handouts from the course website. #975 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. The university supplies a number of scholarships for those who have specific goals. #919 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. Students should take advantage of the internet before attending the lecture. #710 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
162. I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice. #640 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #516 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
164. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography. #351 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #969 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. Only those who are over 18 years of age are eligible to open a bank account in our bank. #243 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. Ideally, free trade is beneficial to both trading partners. #968 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
169. All applications of internship are available in the office. #967 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
170. This is how we deliver health care to millions of people over the world. #964 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. In English, the first letters of the months of the year are always capitalized. #931 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
172. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #961 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
173. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #960 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years. #945 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. Most printers in the library are out of ink. #941 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. The number of company bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #934 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. It is argued that students can learn more in collaborative rather than individual study. #638 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. Negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussions about gender. #929 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. Anonymous behaviors can be identified without intervention. #917 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
182. Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events. #911 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. Children can share their lunch at around noon. #910 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

184. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907  
(Audio Available)
185. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906  
(Audio Available)
186. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #905  
(Audio Available)
187. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 (Audio Available)
188. In eighteen thirty, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #903 (Audio Available)
189. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 (Audio Available)
190. Since the problems we face are global, we need to find the global solutions. #900  
(Audio Available)
191. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture. #896 (Audio Available)
192. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society. #895 (Audio Available)
193. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 (Audio Available)
194. It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill. #893 (Audio Available)
195. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university. #892 (Audio Available)
196. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #888  
(Audio Available)
197. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions. #883 (Audio Available)
198. It is within the framework that we're making our survey. #870 (Audio Available)
199. The timetable will be posted on the website before the class starts. #868 (Audio Available)
200. In eighteen eighty, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe. #134 (Audio Available)
201. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103  
(Audio Available)
202. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building. #853 (Audio Available)
203. The genetic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #850  
(Audio Available)
204. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview. #842  
(Audio Available)
205. I didn't agree with the author's argument, but his presentation was good. #825 (Audio Available)
206. Students are competing for every place in the computer courses. #824 (Audio Available)
207. Our school of arts and technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #811  
(Audio Available)
208. There are a range of housing options near the university. #810 (Audio Available)
209. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography. #807 (Audio Available)
210. Negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussion of gender. #806 (Audio Available)
211. 39.5% of Californian residents do not speak English at home. #784 (Audio Available)
212. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational programs. #782 (Audio Available)
213. The minimum mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%. #780 (Audio Available)
214. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives.  
#768 (Audio Available)
215. I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #762  
(Audio Available)
216. You can only choose one subject from biology and media. #760 (Audio Available)
217. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752  
(Audio Available)
218. The United States has the maximum production of chocolate. #749 (Audio Available)
219. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight. #721 (Audio Available)

220. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #713 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. Today, we will be discussing the role of government in preventing injustice. #362  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
222. We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks. #354 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
223. The theoretical proposal was challenged to grasp. #885 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
224. Diagnosis is not a discrete or limited process. #880 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
225. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight. #878  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
226. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer. #877  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
227. We are constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #875  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
228. Fishing is a sport and a means for survival. #869 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
229. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature. #862 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
230. The Arts Magazine is looking for a new Assistant Editor. #854 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
231. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
232. Student loans are now available for international students. #839 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
233. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website. #838  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
234. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
235. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
236. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
237. Due to the rising demand for courses, the university should also increase their academic staff.  
#814 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
238. We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses. #804 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
239. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
240. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. #793 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
241. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology. #792 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
242. The results will be available in the main course and online. #790 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
243. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. #786 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
244. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman seminar. #785  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
245. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #776 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
246. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. #773 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
247. The contest includes both the land history and the human history. #770 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
248. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
249. Sport is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
250. The resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the  
semester. #756 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
251. Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table. #754 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
252. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day. #746 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
253. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
254. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it. #738 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
255. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. #736 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
256. I believe children should read aloud more. #733 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

257. Farmers do not always receive price for agricultural goods. #732 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
258. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
259. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #730 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
260. The context includes both the land history and the human history. #727 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
261. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month. #725 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
262. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer. #722 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
263. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar. #717 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
264. All necessary information is in the assignment. #716 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
265. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #702 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
266. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
267. Your watch is fast, you need to reset it. #700 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
268. You can pay using cash or a credit card. #353 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
269. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
270. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
271. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
272. All of our accommodations are within a walking distance to the academic buildings. #688 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
273. The politics combine both the legislative and the political authorities. #687 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
274. In marketing short-term thinking leads to many problems. #670 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
275. The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected. #669 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
276. The problem with this is that it fails to answer the basic question. #667 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
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. A lot of people who have up until now been spending money in having a good time now need to be more careful with their money. #662 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
281. In our campus, prospective students had access to thirteen college libraries. #661 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
282. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
283. The US ranks twenty second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
284. He is almost never in his office. #639 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
285. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms. #637 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
286. The study of archeology requires intensive international fieldwork. #635 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
287. The television output is giving evidently educational programming. #634 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
288. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true. #632 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
289. But they haven't come to widespread use yet. #623 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
290. You can retake the module if your marks are too low. #621 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
291. Please explain what the author means by sustainability. #618 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
292. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress. #616 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
293. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory. #615 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

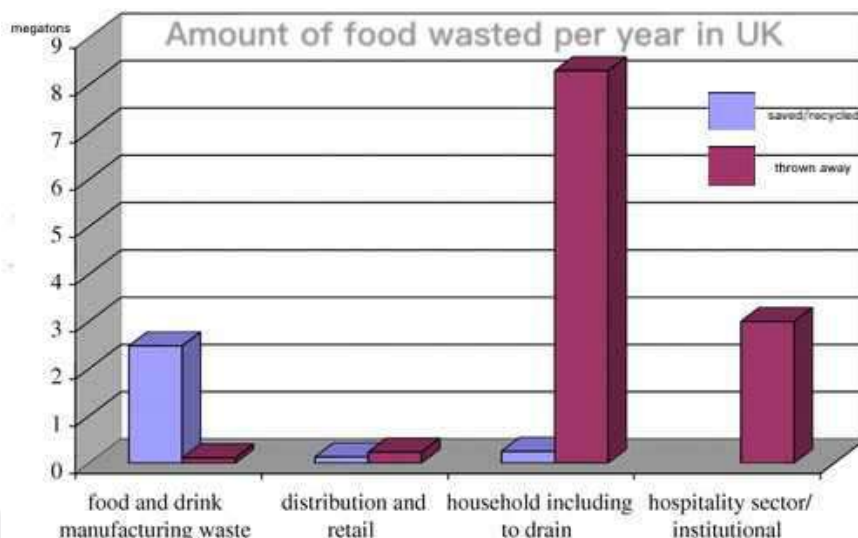
294. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time. #614  
(Audio Available)
295. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website. #613 (Audio Available)
296. In our city, students have access to thirteen college libraries. #611 (Audio Available)
297. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here. #609  
(Audio Available)
298. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. #313 (Audio Available)
299. No crop responds more readily than careful husbandry and skillful cultivation. #597  
(Audio Available)
300. You should raise your concern with the head of school. #596 (Audio Available)
301. Would you prepare some PowerPoint slides with appropriate graphs? #588 (Audio Available)
302. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #584 (Audio Available)
303. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month. #570  
(Audio Available)
304. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #554 (Audio Available)
305. The School of Arts and Design has an open day on Thursday next week. #553 (Audio Available)
306. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. #550  
(Audio Available)
307. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States. #546  
(Audio Available)
308. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating. #541  
(Audio Available)
309. The bus in front of the building will take you to bus station. #537 (Audio Available)
310. Physiology is the study of internal and external structure of the body. #528 (Audio Available)
311. The agricultural sector in that country has been heavily subsidized. #525 (Audio Available)
312. No more than four people can be in the lab at once. #511 (Audio Available)
313. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere. #509 (Audio Available)
314. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. #502 (Audio Available)
315. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice. #496 (Audio Available)
316. Reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #467 (Audio Available)
317. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #449 (Audio Available)
318. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center. #447  
(Audio Available)
319. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester. #446  
(Audio Available)
320. Many students are so scared of writing essays, because they never learned how. #442  
(Audio Available)
321. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee. #440  
(Audio Available)
322. The program depends entirely on private funding. #434 (Audio Available)
323. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness. #424  
(Audio Available)
324. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed. #421 (Audio Available)
325. To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin. #416 (Audio Available)
326. The tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #413 (Audio Available)
327. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #411 (Audio Available)
328. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury. #410 (Audio Available)
329. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. #398 (Audio Available)

330. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
331. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is obligatory. #444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
332. Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday. #393 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
333. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economics electives clash on my timetable. #401 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
334. Due to rising enrollment for courses, universities should increase their staff, too. #429 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
335. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and physical education instructor. #432 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
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. The university celebrated the Earth Day by planting trees. #383 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
340. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home. #381 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
341. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
342. I'm glad that you've got it. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
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. The café house is closed down and the snack machine is still running (throughout the night) #348 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
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. Much of his research objectives are driven by his natural curiosity and instincts. #335 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
352. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. #324 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
353. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #323 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
354. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear. #322 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
355. The medical centre is located near the supermarket on North Street. #321 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
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. We are not going to accept the assignment after the due date on Friday. #302 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
359. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. #299 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
360. In the last few weeks, we've been looking at various aspects of the social history of London. #286 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
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. I'll start with a brief history of the district, and then focus on life in the first half of the twentieth century. #285 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
365. The minimal mark for distinction is 75%. #377 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
366. The glass is not a true solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure. #372 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
367. You will be informed of the results by e-mail. #269 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
368. There are hundreds of clubs and societies to choose from. #265 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
369. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #264 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
370. Trade financing for the local market or the international market for exports begins from the first stop at the banks. #258 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
371. Don't be afraid to leave part of research problems for future work. #245 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
372. I'm going to be late for my next class. #214 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
373. In front of us is the car park as you can see and to the left, by the entry gate is the Gift Shop. #203 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
374. I won't be able to attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. #478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
375. The initial results are intriguing, but statistically speaking, they are insignificant. #358 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
376. Email increases the chances of miscommunication. #189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
377. Spending quality time together is important for most families but unfortunately, it's not always possible to do so. #171 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
378. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. #170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
379. The feeling of disgust is related to the stomach. #150 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
380. I've always wanted to get a degree in electronic engineering. #138 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
381. He needs to talk to you about your industrial architecture class. #94 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
382. Advertisements have to appeal to people of different ages, socioeconomic groups and sexes. #50 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
383. Even during leisure time you can hear attempts to persuade or influence. #46 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
384. Usually but not always, reviews provided unbiased source of information. #5 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
385. Market research surveys might be given by telephone, the internet or in person. #4 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
386. Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #1 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
387. There are on-going problems with over-consumption of junk food. #39 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
388. I've had a very happy childhood so I sometimes forget that others haven't. #9 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
389. We know that sleep is essential for a normal life. #175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
390. Larger numbers of city residents mean greater car ownership. #165 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

## Describe Image

### 1. Wasted Food

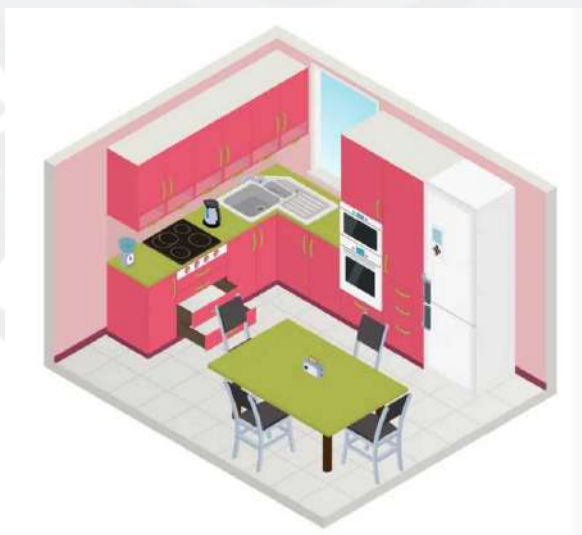


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about wasted food in UK. The items include saved, recycled and thrown away. According to this graph, in distribution and retail, the value of saved food is around one megaton, and that of household including to drain is higher which is around two megaton. You can see from this graph that the highest value of thrown away food is in household including to drain, which is eight megatons. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of saved food is in food and drink manufacturing waste. In conclusion, hospitality sector has the second highest amount of thrown away food.

(APEUni Website / App DI #726)

### 2. Kitchen



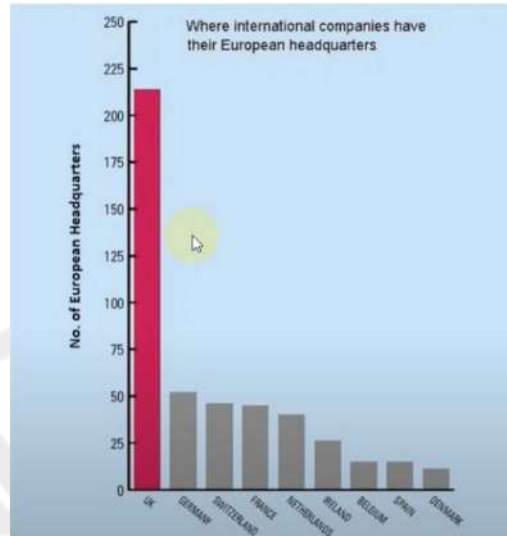
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about a kitchen. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a square table with four chairs; the color of it is green. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a refrigerator; the color of it is white. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there are some cupboards, the color of those are pink. There is also a sink and a gas cooker. And an oven is beside the refrigerator. In



conclusion, this picture is very informative.  
(APEUni Website / App DI #725)

### 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.

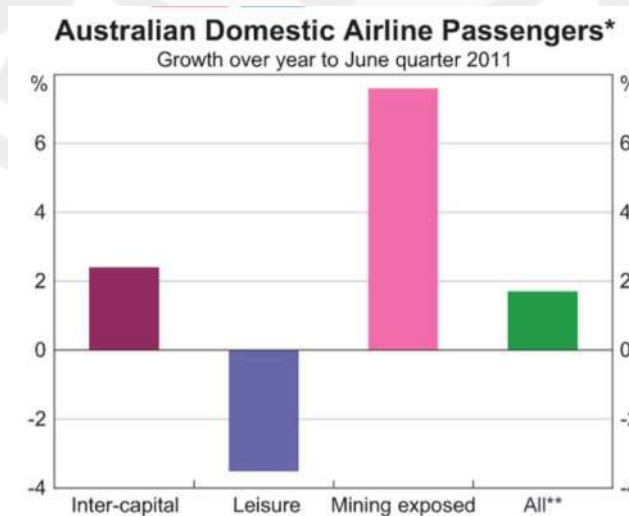
(APEUni Website / App DI #723)

### 4. 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)

### 5. 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)

### 6. Fog

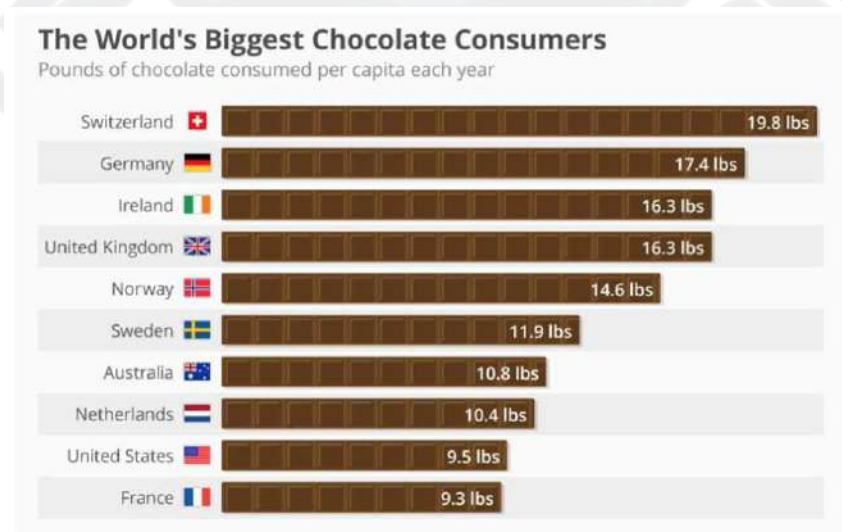


**Answer:**

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)

### 7. 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)

### 8. NZ House Price

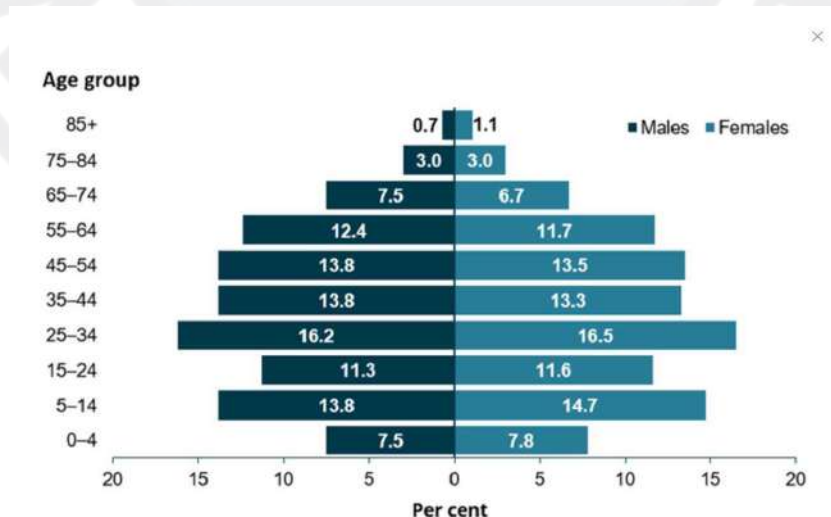


**Answer:**

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)

### 9. 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)

### 10. European Countries

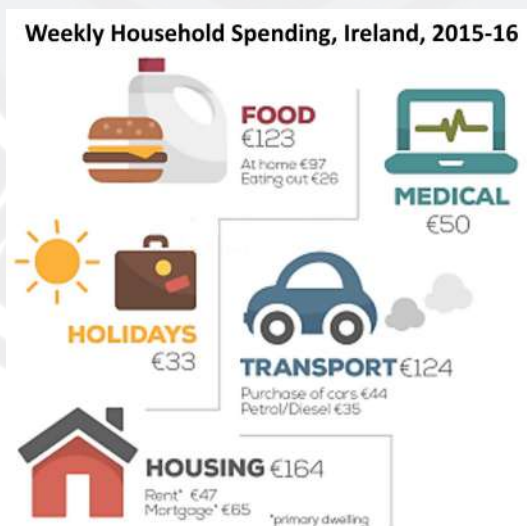


**Answer:**

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)

### 11. Household Budget

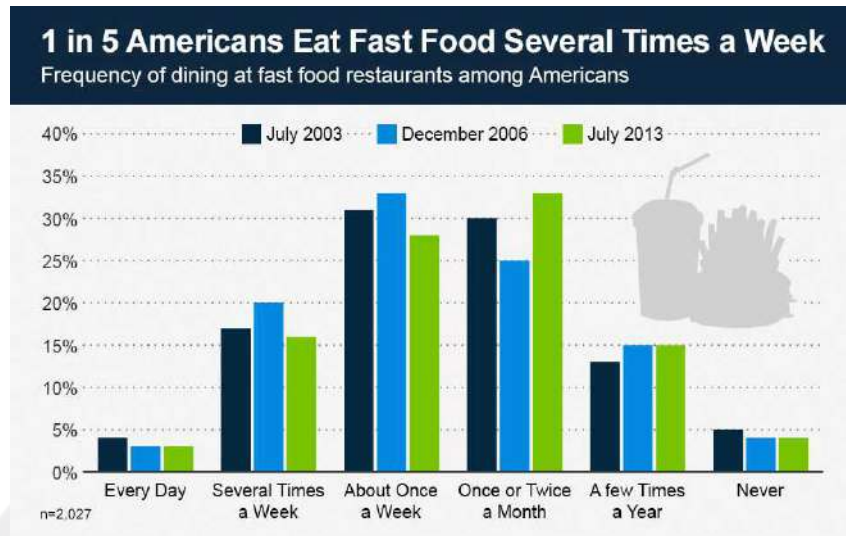


**Answer:**

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)

## 12. 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)

## 13. Richest Countries or Regions

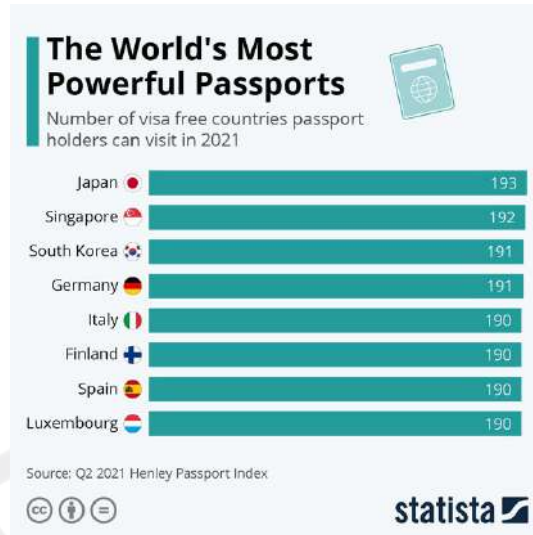


**Answer:**

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)

### 14. 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)

### 15. 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)

### 16. 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)

**17. Plastic Bottle Recycling**

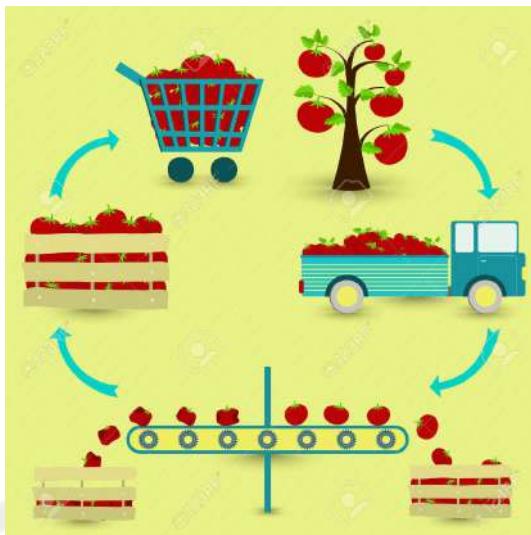


**Answer:**

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)

**18. Tomato Processing Cycle**

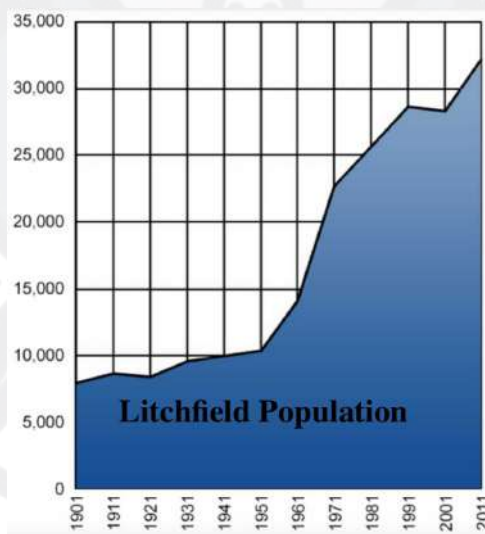


**Answer:**

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)

**19. Litchfield Population**



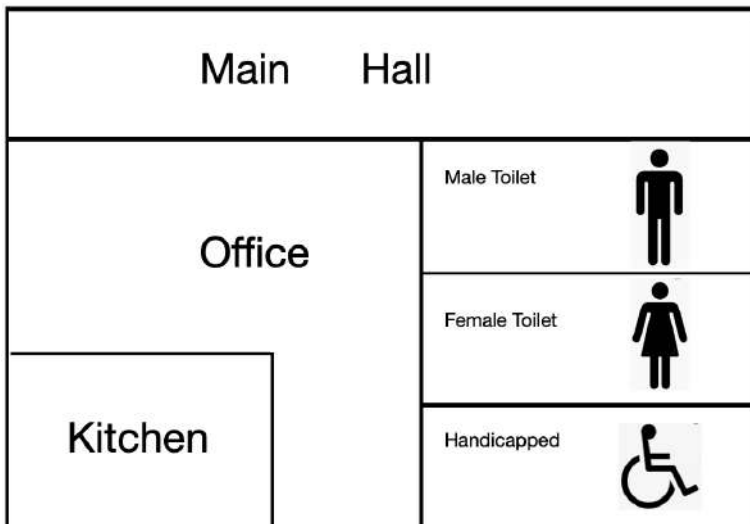
**Answer:**

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)

**20. 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.

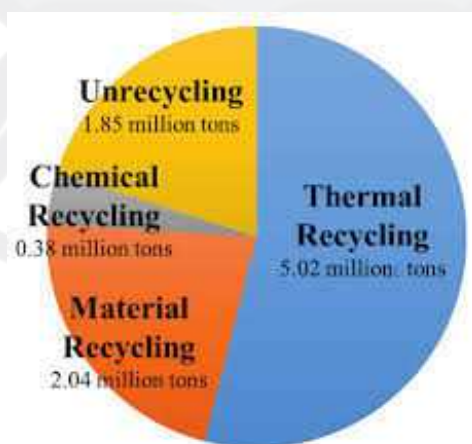
(APEUni Website / App DI #553)

**21. 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)

**22. Recycling**

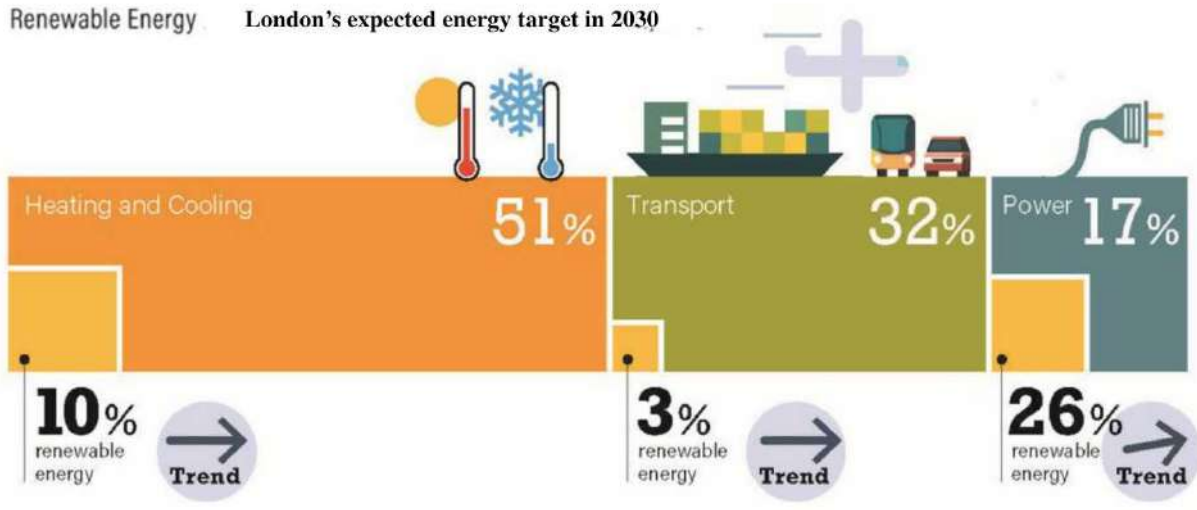


**Answer:**

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)

### 23. Renewable Energy

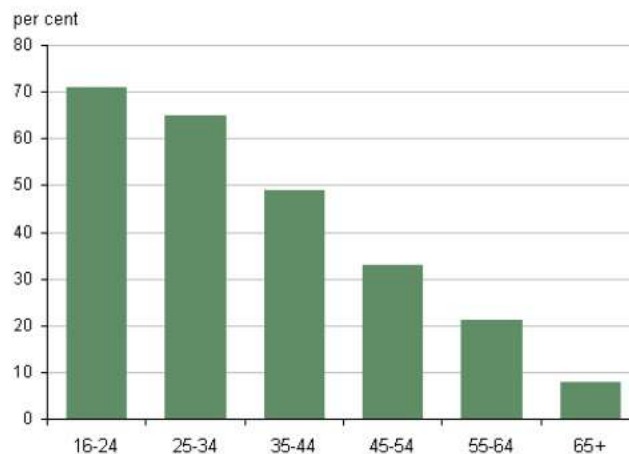


**Answer:**

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 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)

### 24. 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.

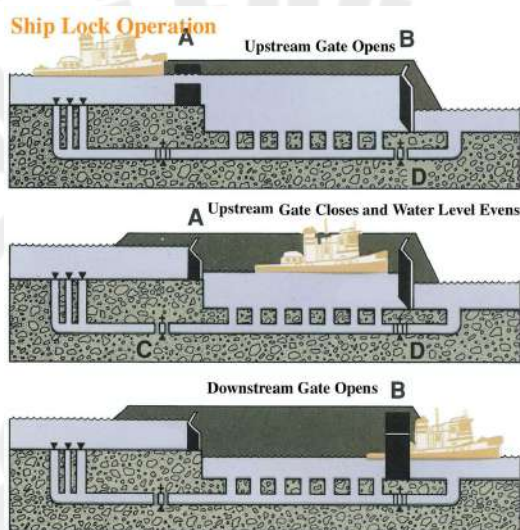
(APEUni Website / App DI #549)

### 25. Age group (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #400)

### 26. 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)

### 27. 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)

**28. Ice Thickness**

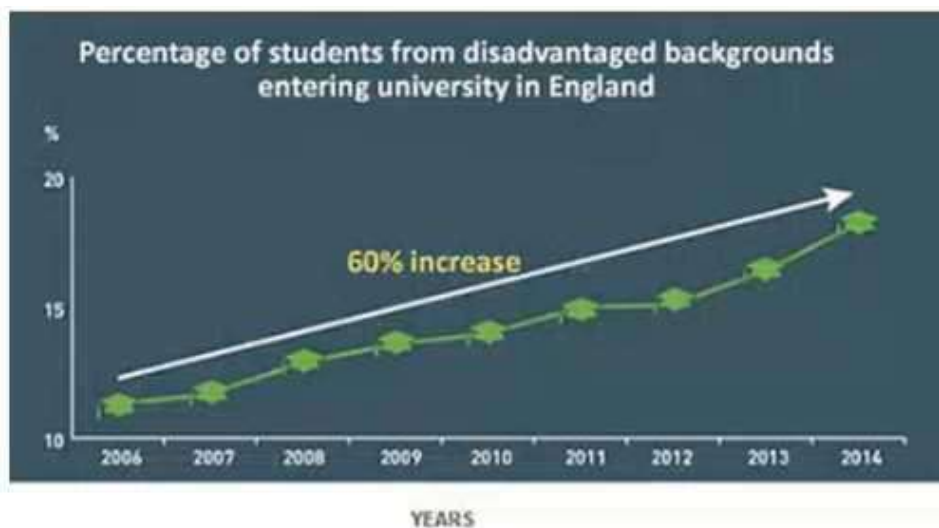


**Answer:**

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)

### 29. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students

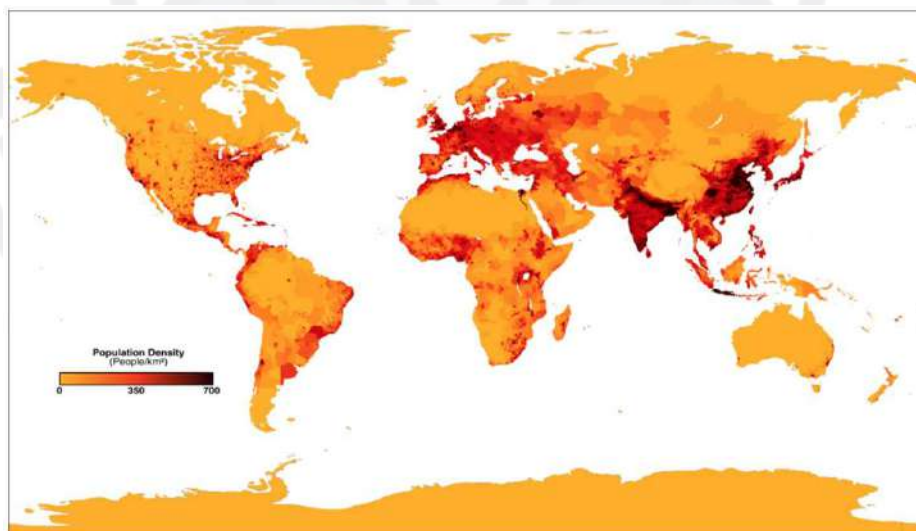


**Answer:**

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)

### 30. 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)

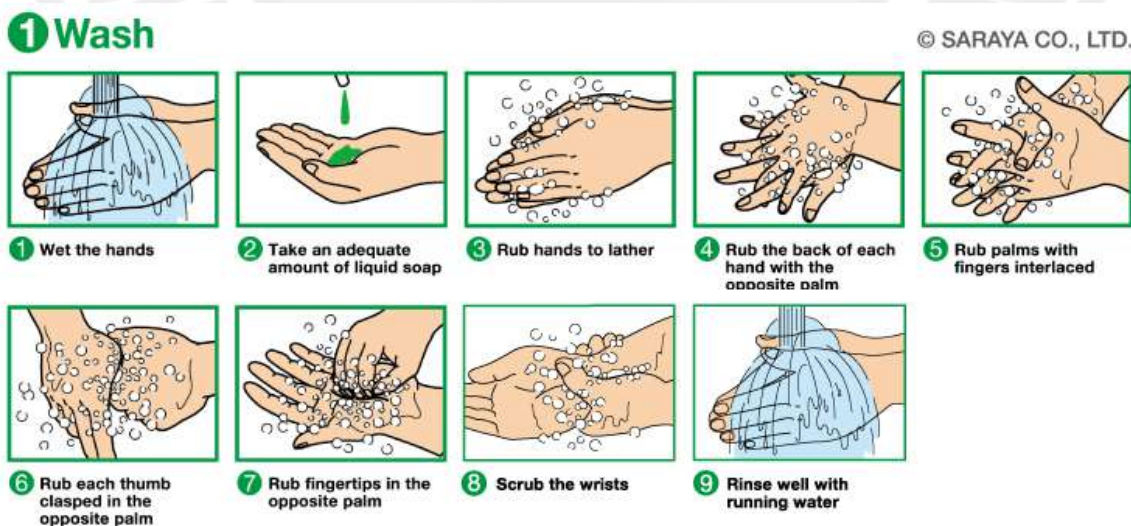
### 31. Dining Table



**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)

### 32. 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)

### 33. 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)

### 34. 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)

### 35. Coffee House

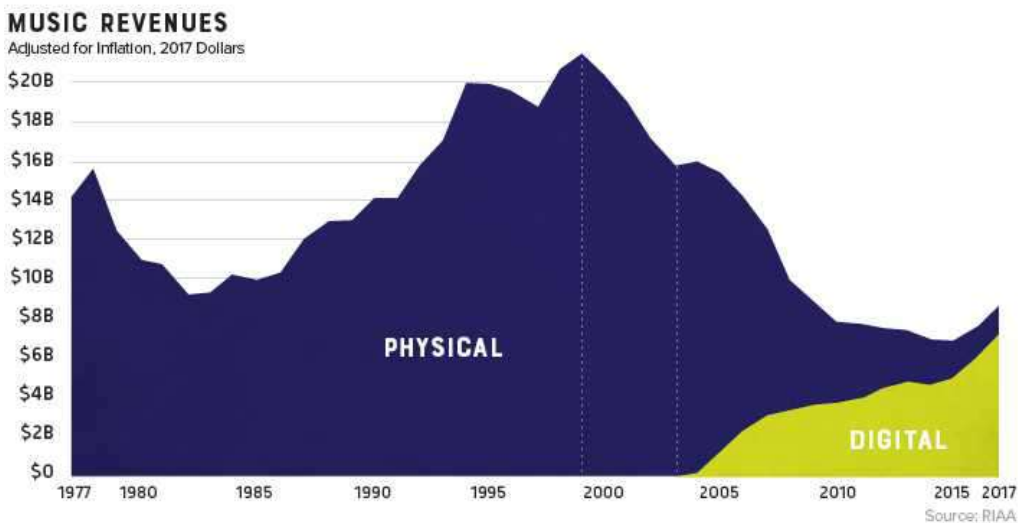


**Answer:**

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)

### 36. Music Revenues



**Answer:**

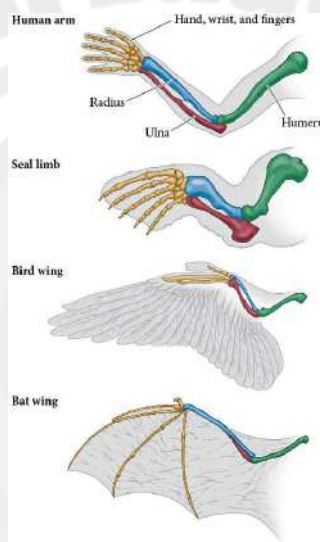
The following line chart gives information about music revenues by dollars from 1977 to 2017. According



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)

### 37. Upper Arms (B)

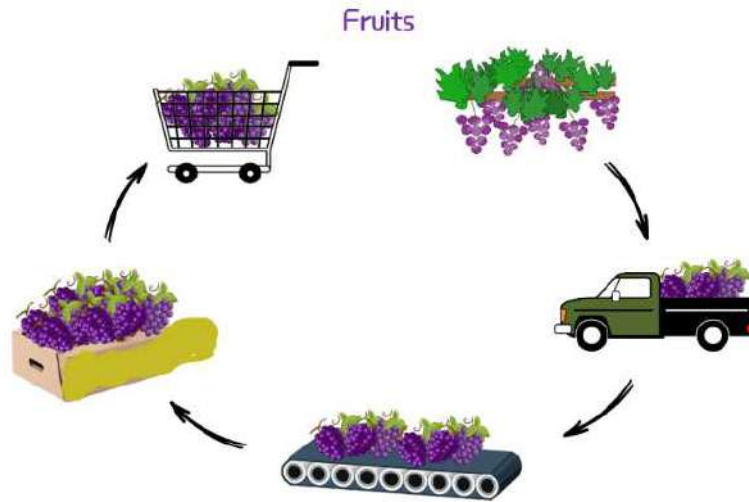


**Answer:**

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)

### 38. 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)

**39. South American Rainforest**

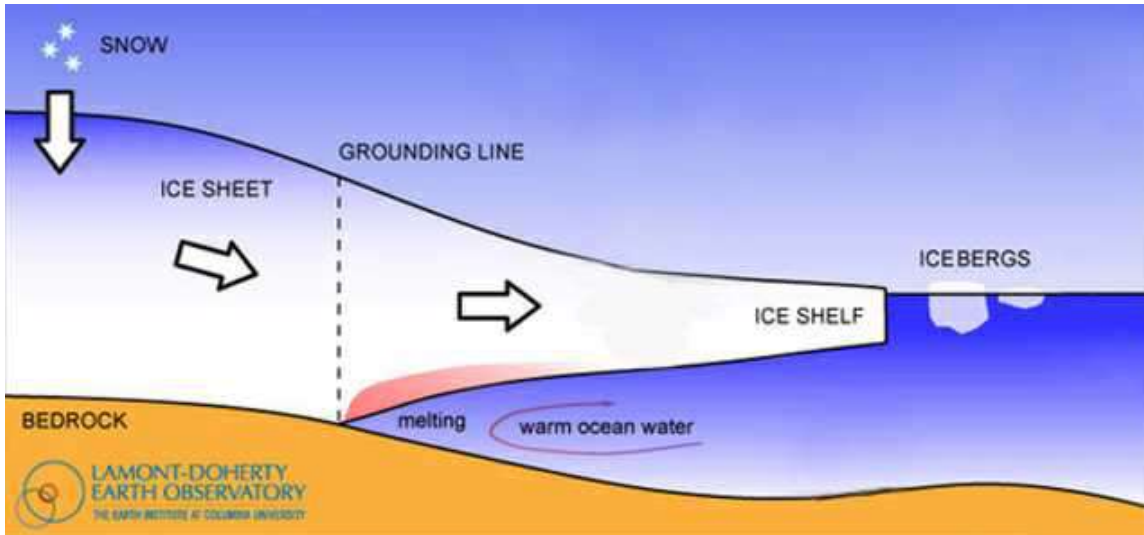


**Answer:**

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 aother 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)

**40. Formation of Iceberg**

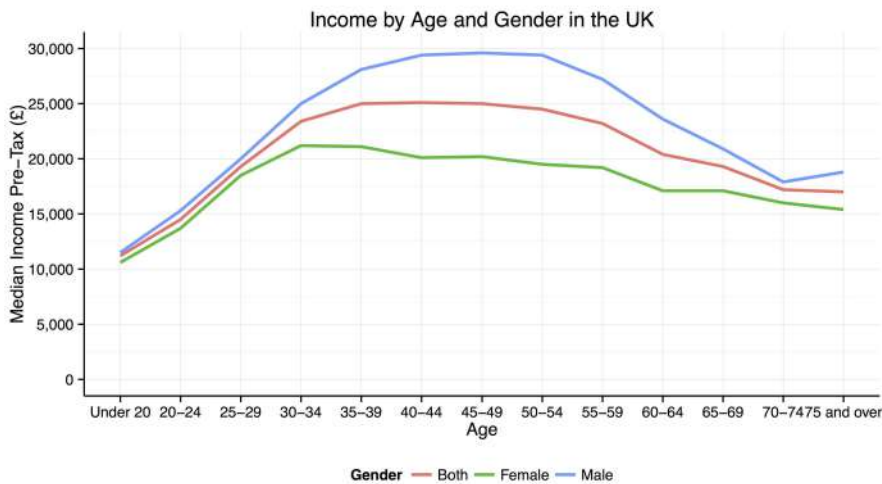


**Answer:**

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 forth 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)

**41. UK Income by Age&Gender**

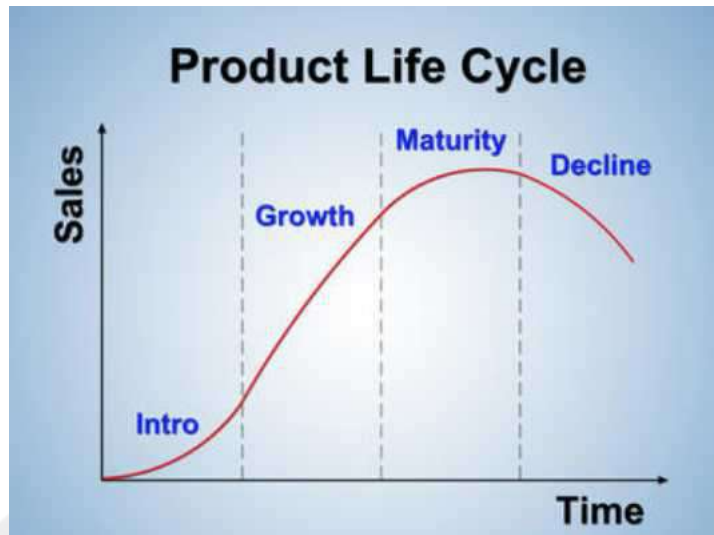


**Answer:**

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)

## 42. 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)

## 43. Computer Then and Now

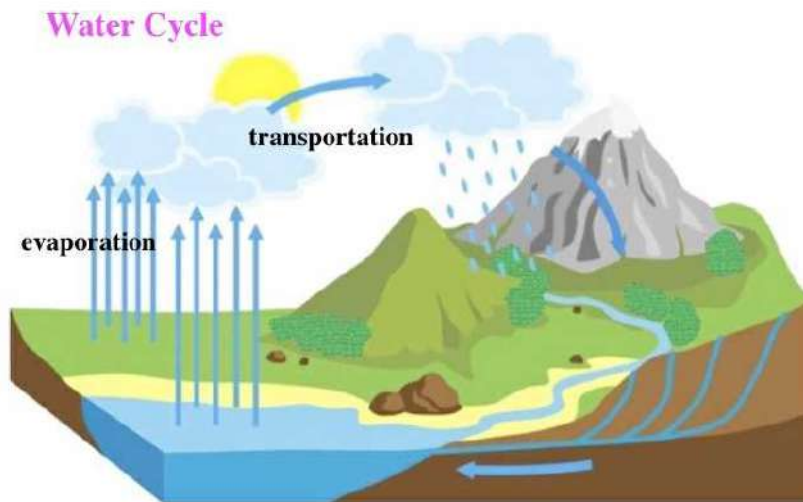


### Answer:

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)

## 44. Water Cycle

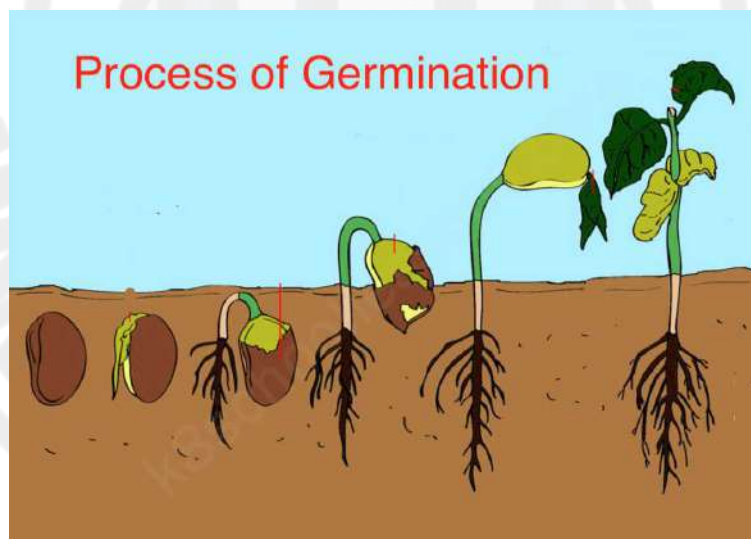


**Answer:**

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)

**45. Germination**

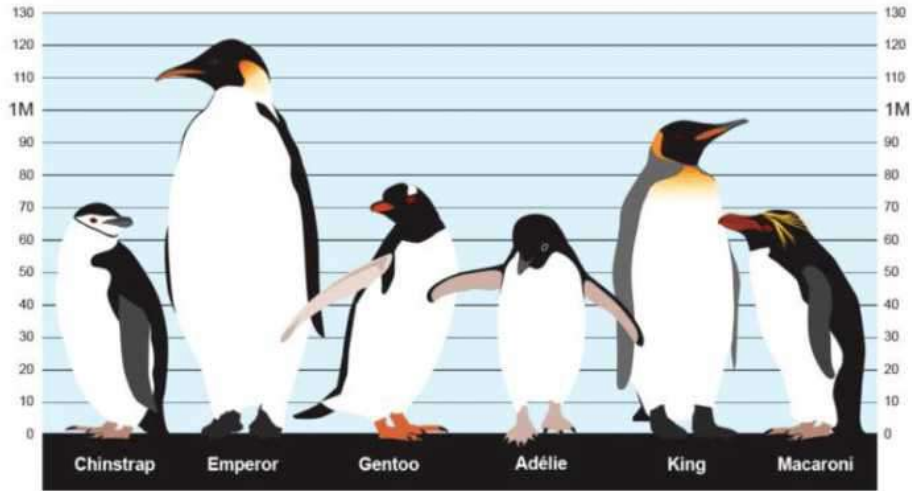


**Answer:**

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)

**46. Penguin**

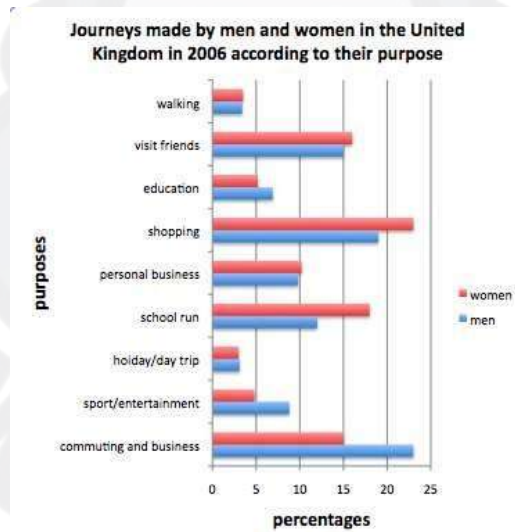


**Answer:**

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)

**47. Journeys in the UK**



**Answer:**

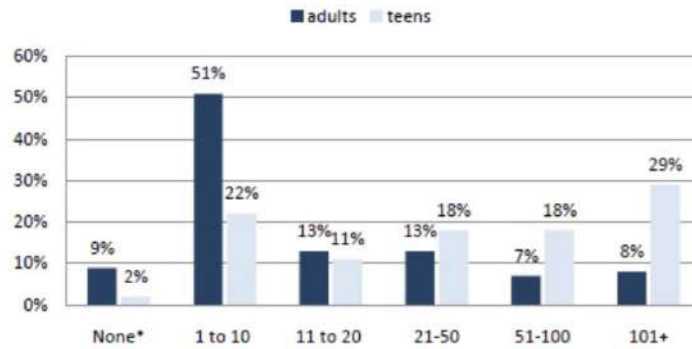
The following graph gives information about journeys made in the UK in 2006 according to their purpose. The items include walking, education, shopping, personal business, school run, day trip, sport, entertainment, and commuting. According to this graph, in walking, the value of men and women are around 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)

**48. 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)

**49. Auditorium**

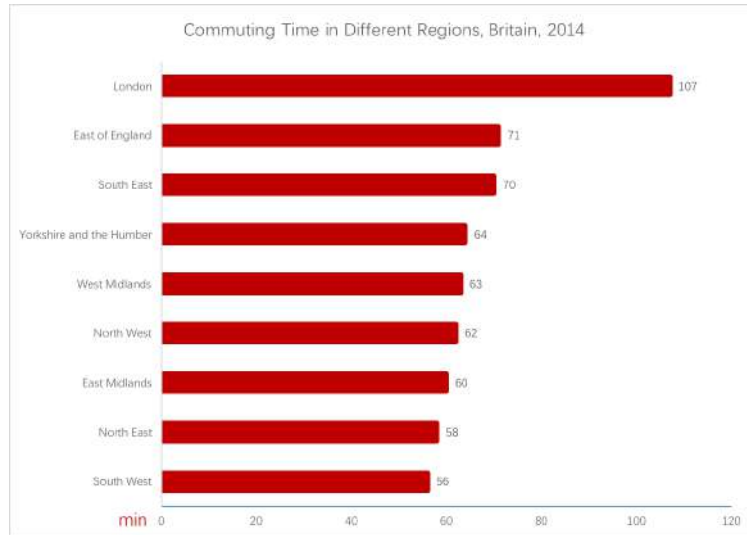


**Answer:**

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)

**50. Commuting Time**

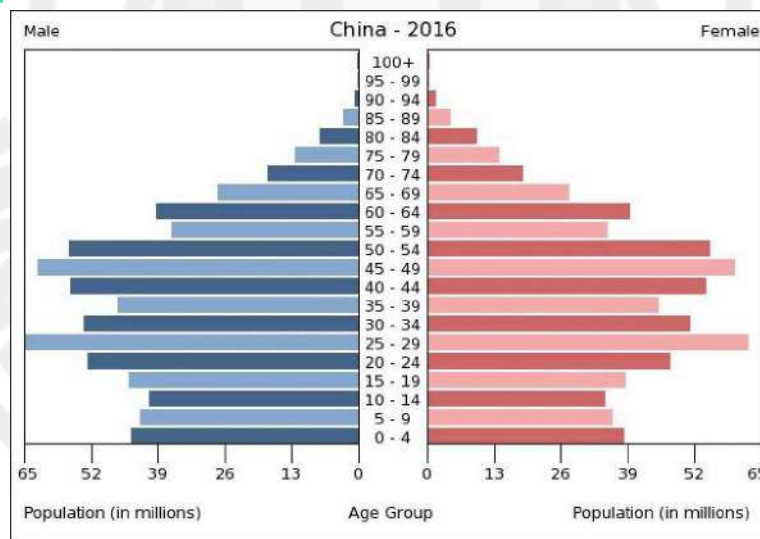


**Answer:**

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)

**51. China Age Group**



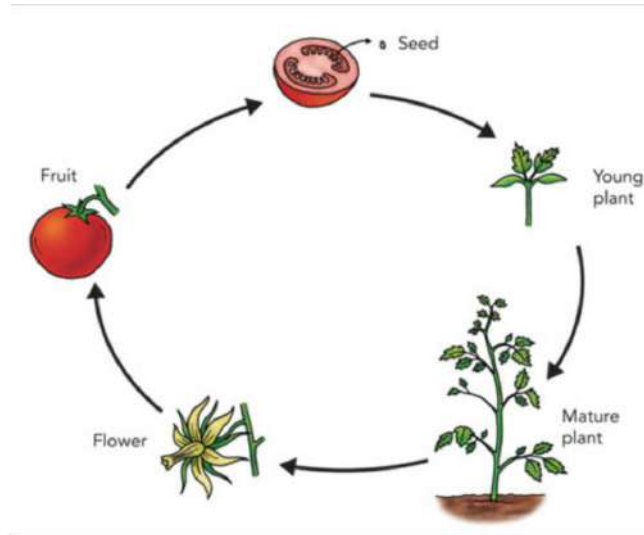
**Answer:**

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)

**52. Tomato Life Cycle**

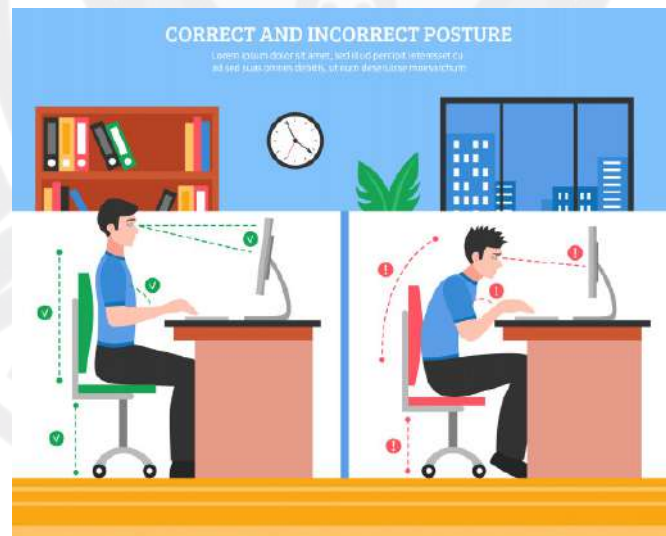




**Answer:**

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)

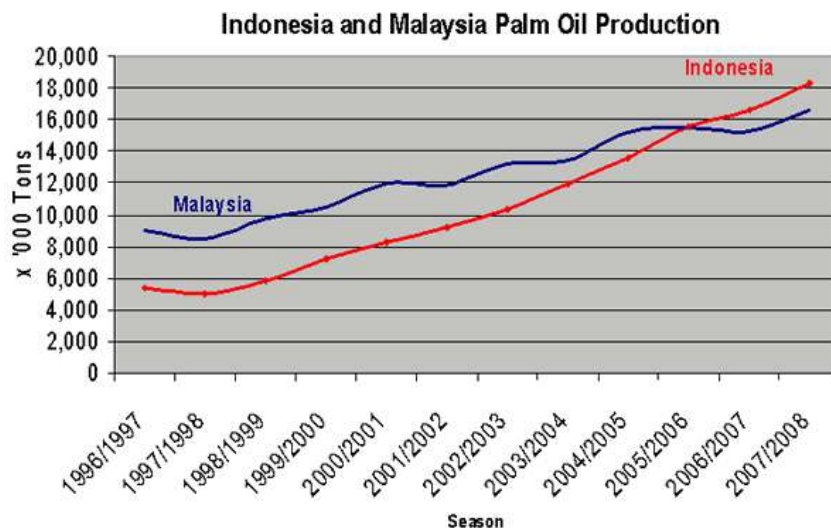
**53. Sitting Posture**



**Answer:**

This picture gives information about correct and incorrect posture; It is a very interesting picture, because it shows a number of things; (According to the picture, at the top area, I can see there is a clock and a bookshelf, also I can see the window and the sky is dark blue.) According to the picture, at the left area, there is a man sitting on the chair, he sits very straight and his eyes are looking at the computer screen, and his hands placed naturally on the keyboard; According to the picture, at the right area, the man is sitting on the chair and his back is hunched [hant ǝ t]弯腰驼背bend over; (and his hands placed too close to the table) In conclusion, this picture is very informative (because it gives information about correct and incorrect posture; ) (APEUni Website / App DI #315)

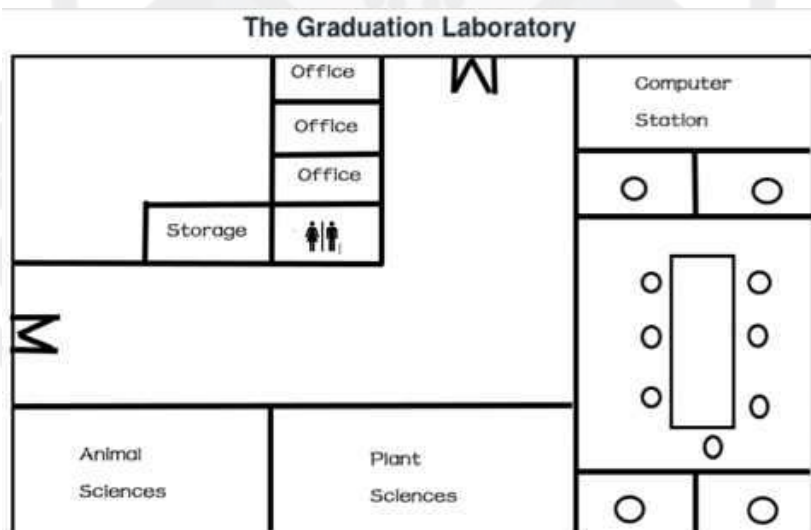
### 54. Palm Oil Production



**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)

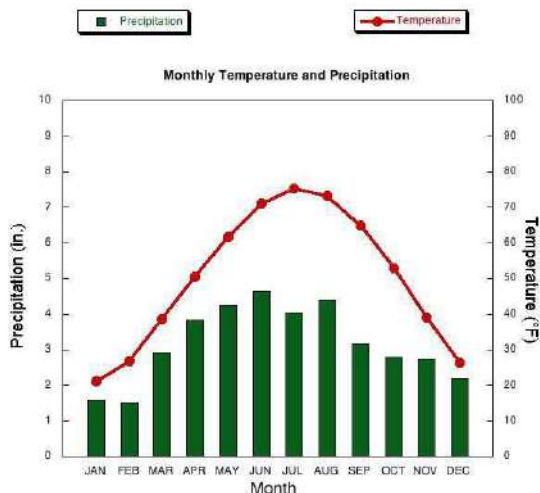
### 55. Laboratory Plan



**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)

### 56. 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)

**57. 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)

**58. Desalination**

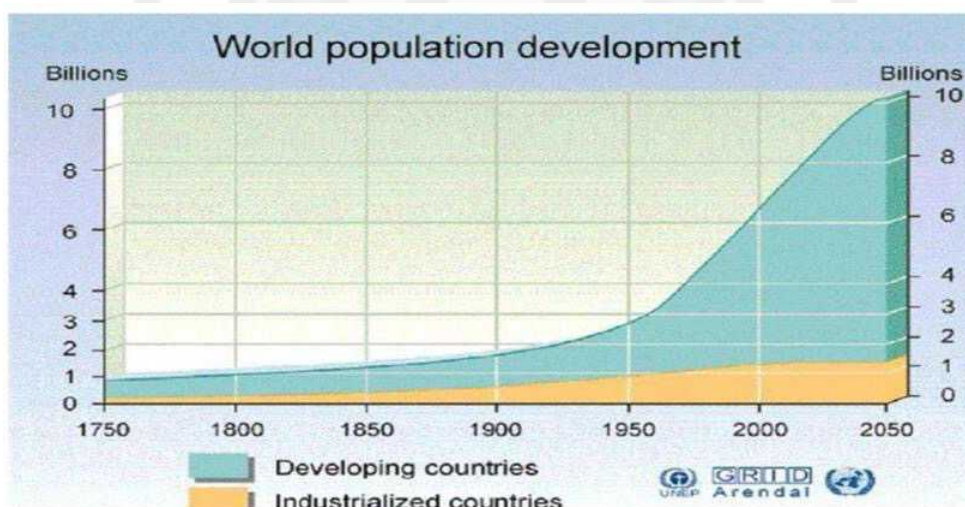


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the desalination process. According to the diagram, there are four elements, including the ocean, the salt or minerals, the energy, and the fresh water. As we can see, in the first step, the ocean water is stored in the vacuum. Following that, the water is pumped into the large bottle. With sunlight, the salt and mineral will saturate from water and recycle back to the ocean. Finally, we will get fresh water from the device. In conclusion, the diagram clearly shows us how salty water becomes fresh water.

(APEUni Website / App DI #156)

**59. World Population Development**

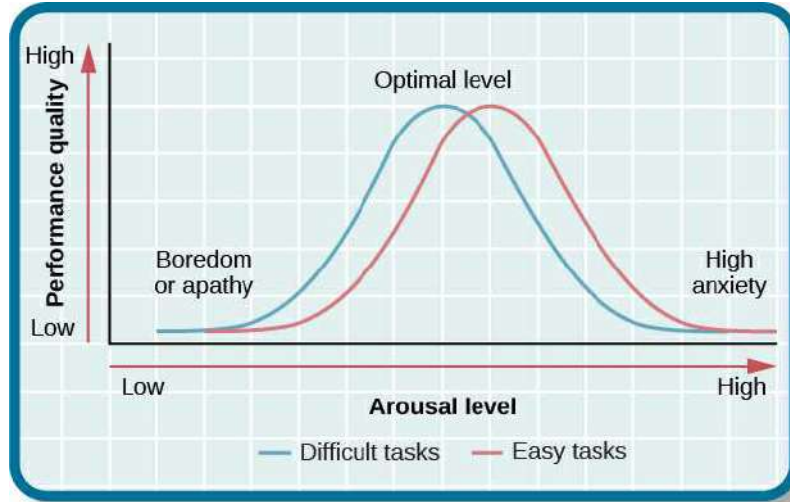


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about world population development from 1750 to 2050 in developing and industrialized countries. From 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)

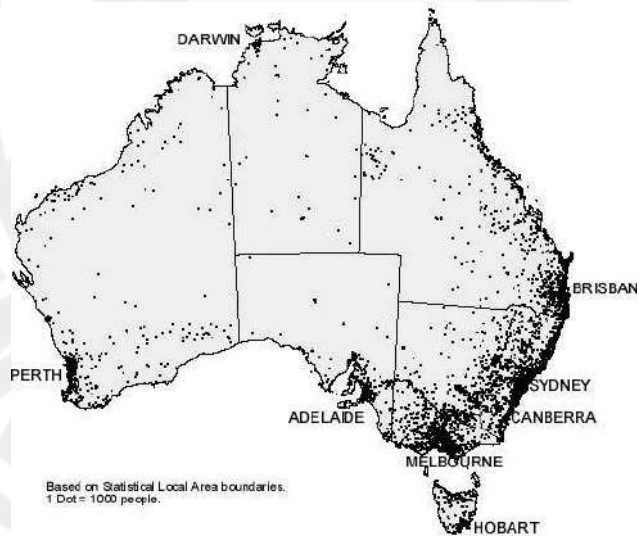
**60. Arousal Level**



**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)

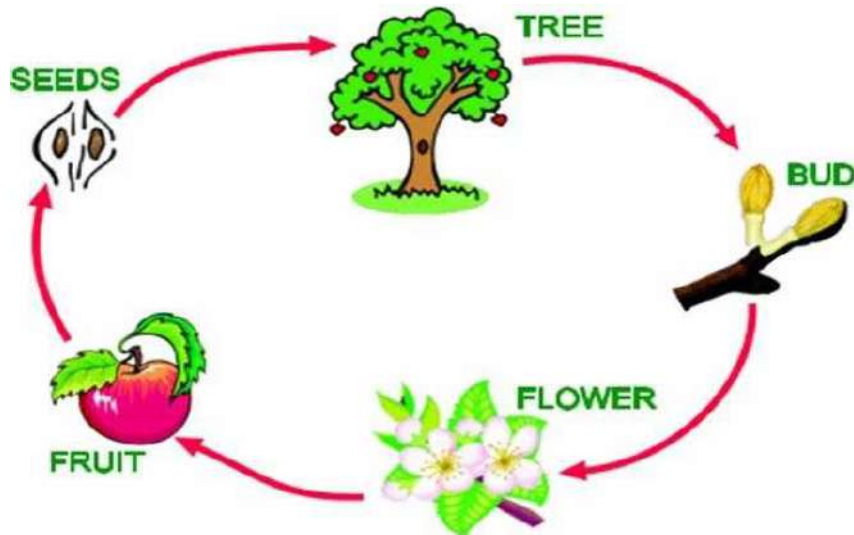
**61. Australian Population Density 1**



**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)

**62. Apple Life Cycle 1**

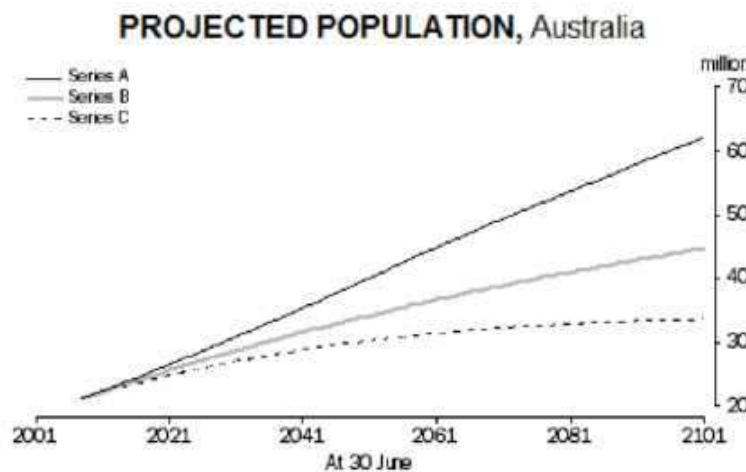


**Answer:**

The flow chart indicates how an apple seed can become an apple tree. As can be seen from the chart, the first step is about the apple seed, after burying it under the ground, it will go to the second step which is about a small apple tree. After the leaves are grown on the tree, it will come to the third step which is about the blossom of the tree. Then many small apples will come out of the blossoms. Finally, we can get red and big apples from the apple tree. In conclusion, we can get the seed from the matured apple and start the whole process again and again.

(APEUni Website / App DI #541)

**63. Projected Population**



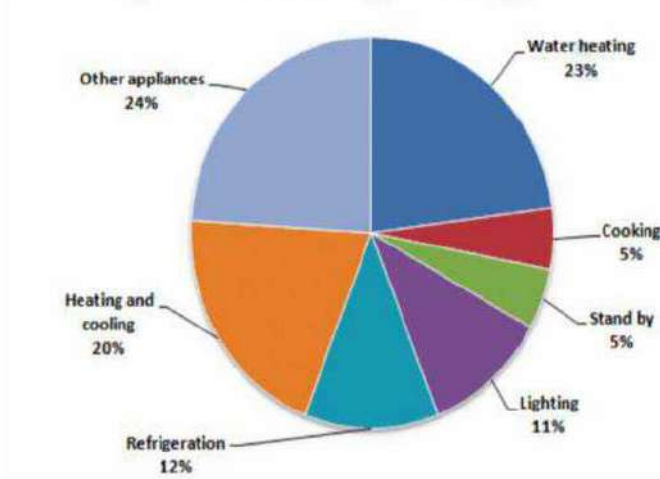
**Answer:**

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)

**64. Household Energy**

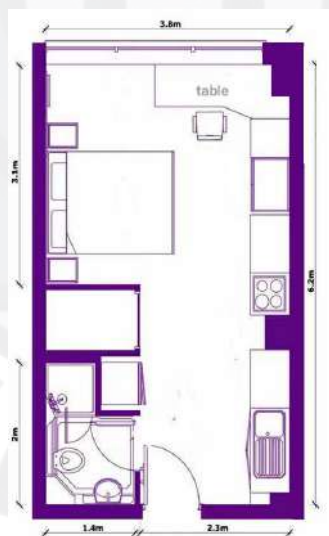
### The Average Household Energy Consumption



**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)

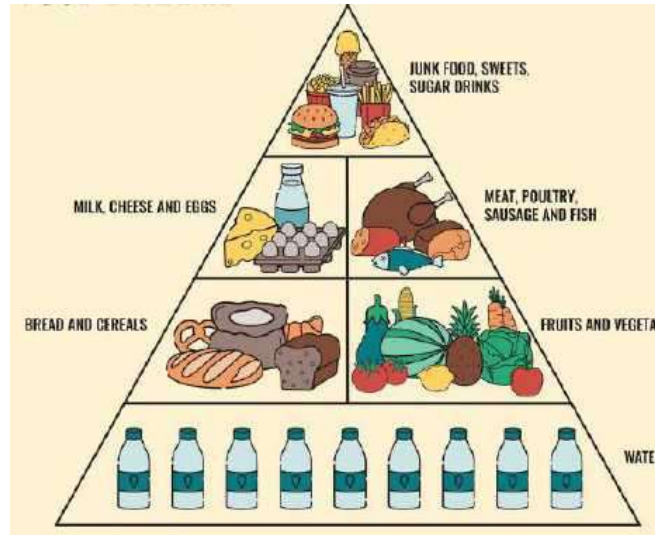
### 65. Apartment Plan 1



**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)

### 66. Food Pyramid

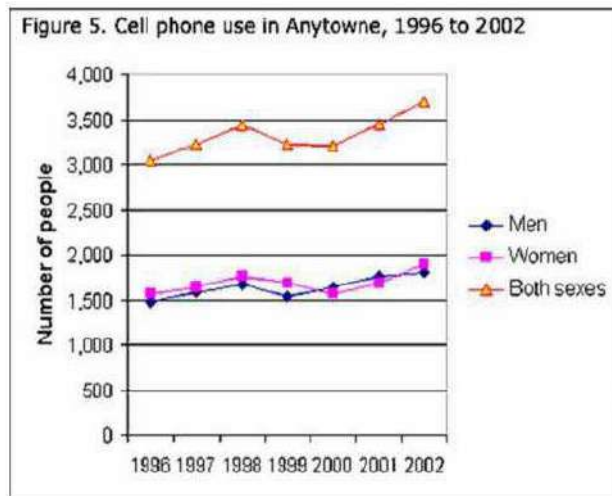


**Answer:**

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)

**67. Cell Phone Use in Anytowne**



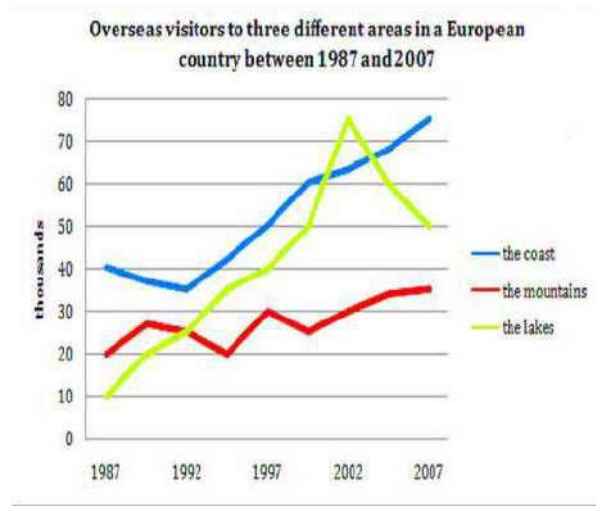
**Answer:**

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)

**68. Overseas Visitors**



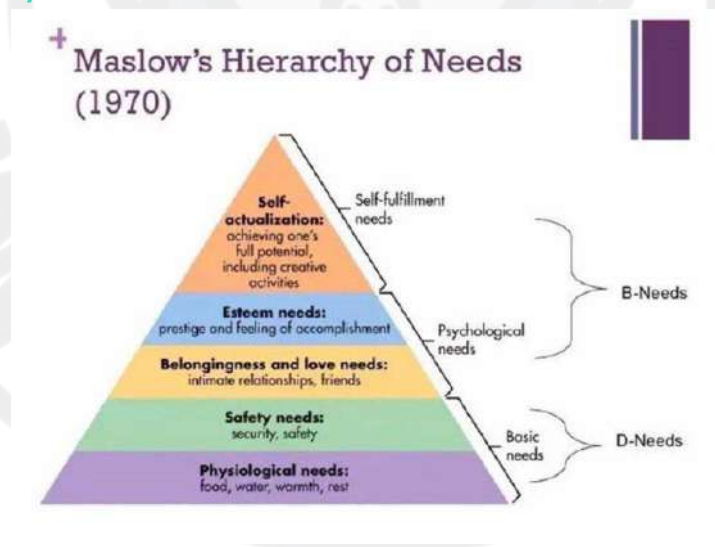


**Answer:**

This line graph contains information about overseas visitors to three different areas including the coast, the mountains, and the lakes, in a European country between 1987 and 2007, measured in thousands of people. The coast, which is represented in blue, starts at 40 thousand people in 1987 and concludes at a maximum of about 70 thousand people in 2007. The minimum occurs in 1992 at about 35 thousand people. The lakes are represented in green and it starts at 10 thousand people in 1987, after which it increases very rapidly to a maximum of 75 thousand people in 2002. It concludes at 50 thousand people in 2007. In conclusion, this graph shows significant information.

(APEUni Website / App DI #415)

**69. 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)

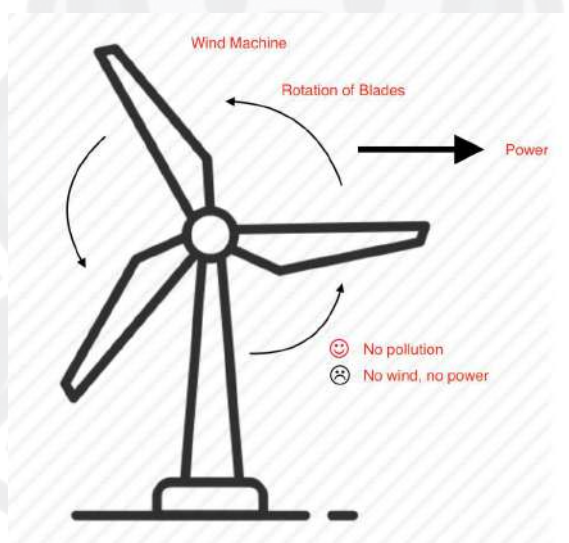
### 70. Chemical Lab



**Answer:**

The picture gives information about the chemical experiment. As we can see from the picture, on the left hand, there is a bottle with blue liquid in it, also there is some chemical equipment which allows the students to do the experiment. In the right of the picture, the man is monitoring the chemical experiment. .Also we can notice that the students are wearing protective glasses and there are big windows behind them. In conclusion, the picture shows how a chemical class can be conducted. (APEUni Website / App DI #408)

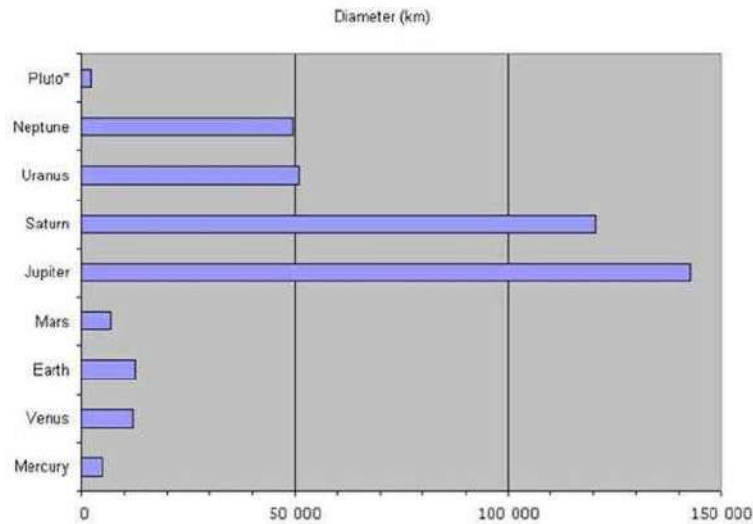
### 71. Wind Machine



**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)

### 72. 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)

**73. 100% Health**

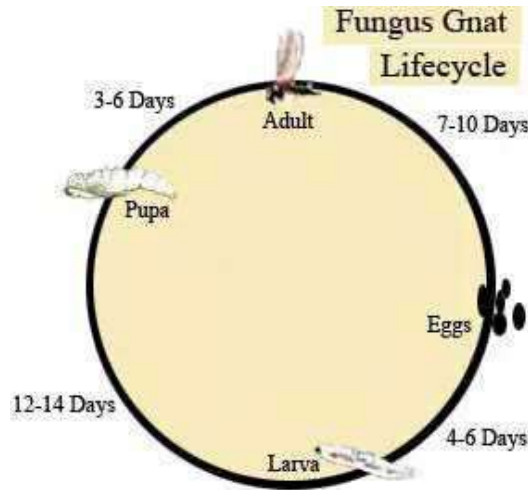


**Answer:**

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&exerciese 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)

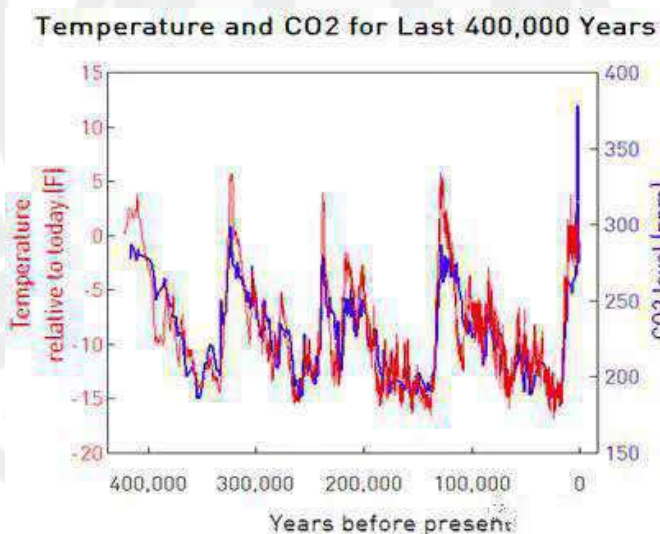
**74. Gnat Life Cycle**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about fungus gnat lifecycle is about 28 days. It shows how the process is done. The steps include eggs, larva, pupa, and adult. According to this graph, the first step is eggs. According to this graph, the second step is from eggs to larva in 4–6 days. You can see from this graph that the third step is from larva to pupa in 12 – 14 days. You can also see from this graph that the next step is from pupa to adult in 3 – 6 days. The final step is from adult to eggs in 7–10 days. In conclusion, the process will repeat. (APEUni Website / App DI #389)

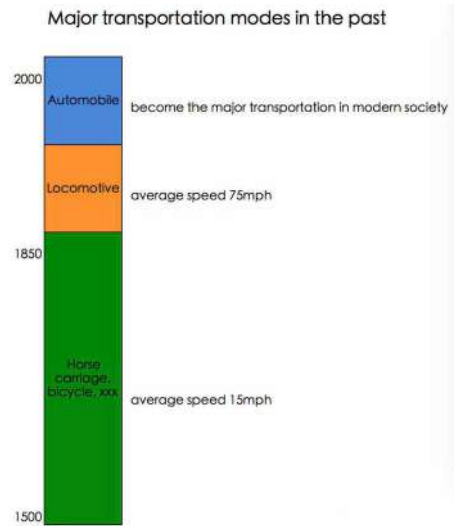
**75. Temperature&CO2**



**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)

**76. Past Transport**

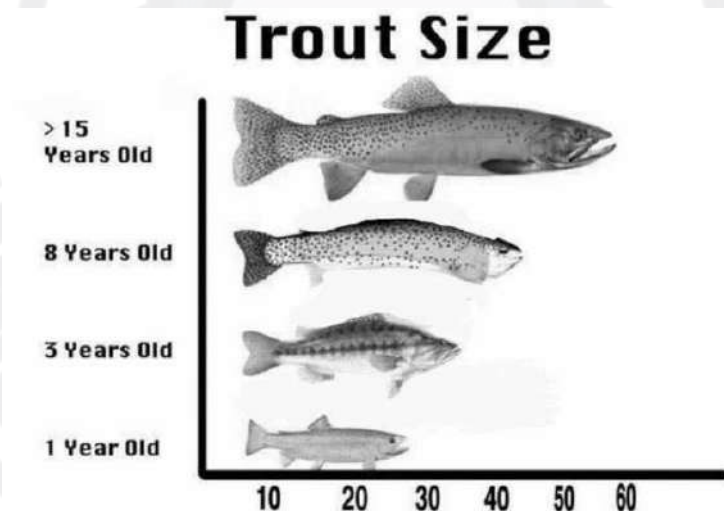


**Answer:**

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)

**77. Length of Fish**

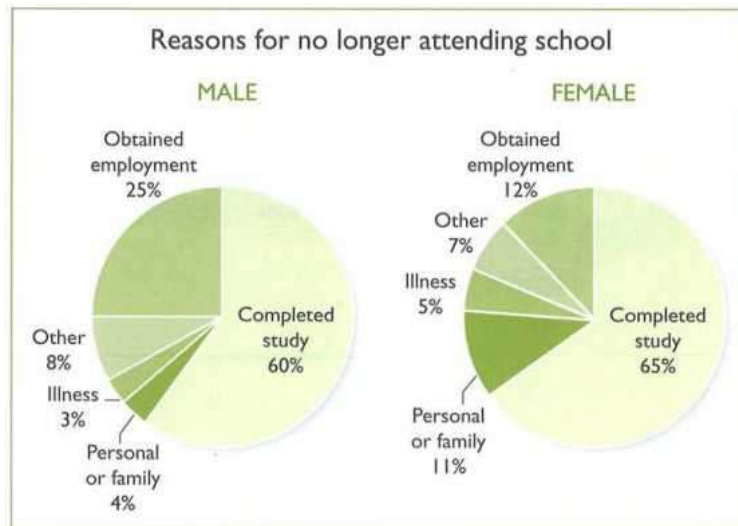


**Answer:**

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)

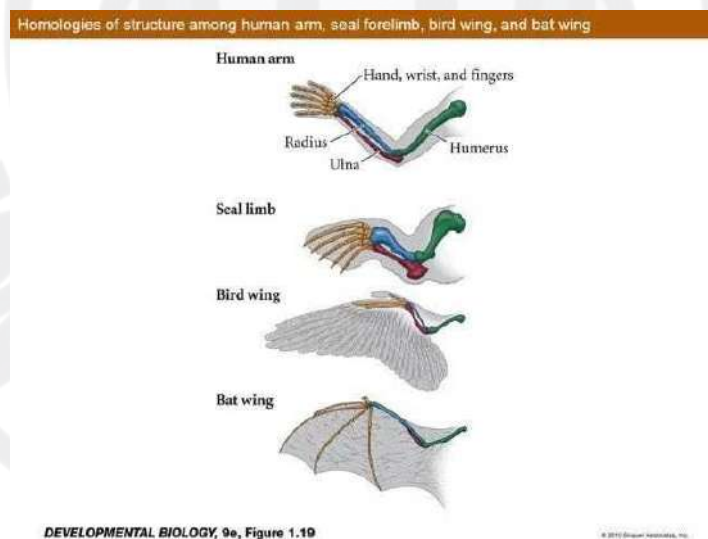
**78. Not Attending School**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about reasons for no longer attending school. The items include male and female. The data of the completed study, obtained employment, illness and so on are displayed. According to this graph, for the female, the highest value is the completed study, which is 65%. On the contrary, the lowest value is illness, which is 5%. For the male, you can see from this graph that the largest proportion is 60%. You can also see from this graph that the smallest proportion is 3%. In conclusion, the completed study is the most popular reasons for both male and female. (APEUni Website / App DI #352)

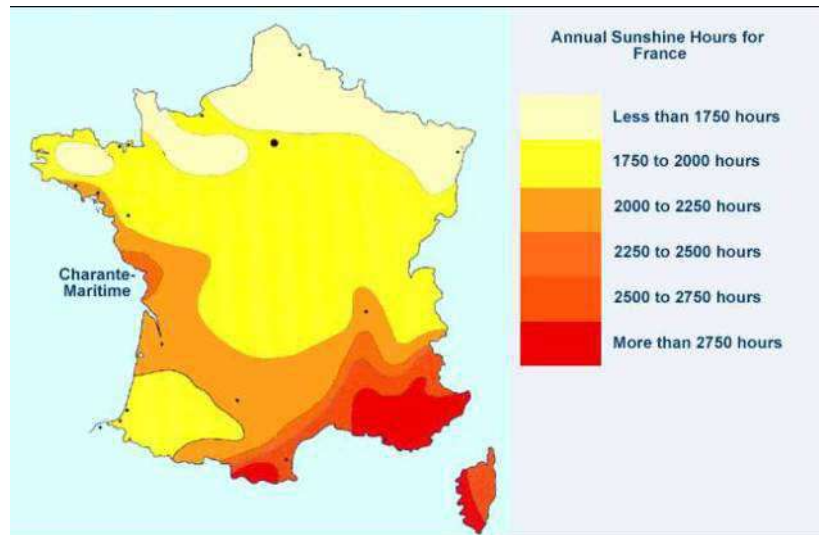
**79. homologies of structure**



**Answer:**

The picture gives information about different arm bones. As we can see from the picture, the human has the largest upper arm bone. Following that, birds and bats have the longest lower arm bone and they are almost the similar length. After that the bats have the longest metacarpals, however, the seal limb has the longest fingers. In conclusion, different body structure has different kinds of bones. (APEUni Website / App DI #348)

**80. Sunshine Hours in France**



**Answer:**

The map shows us the annual sunshine hours for France. According to the map, more than 2750 hours, which is represented by dark red, is located in the southeastern part of France. After that, 2250–2750 hours, which is represented by orange, is located in the southern part of France. Noticeably, the 1750 – 2000 hours, which is represented by yellow, is located in the middle and the majority areas of France. However, less than 1750 hours can only be found in the northern part of France. In conclusion, France has relatively long hours of annual sunshine hours generally.

(APEUni Website / App DI #347)

**81. London Street View**

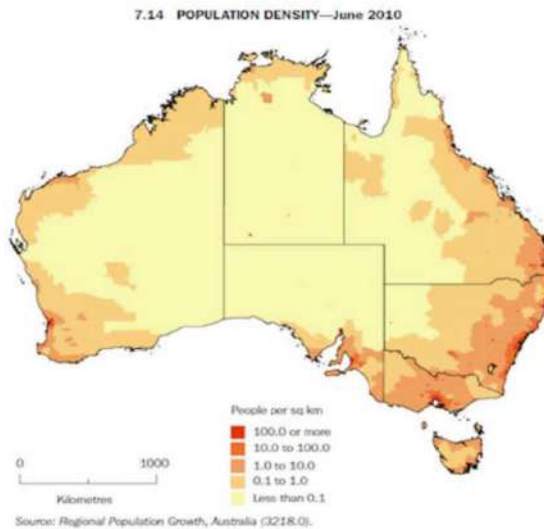


**Answer:**

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)

**82. Australian Population Density**

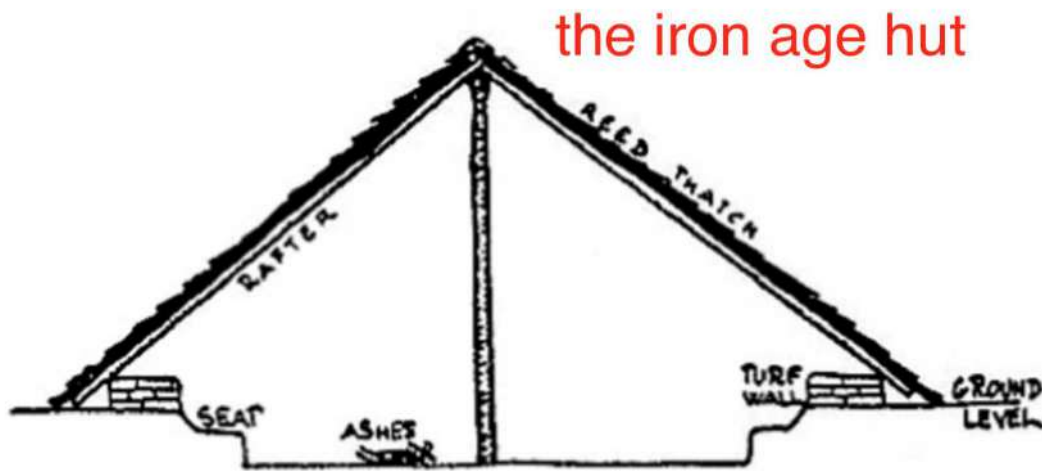


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about Australian Population Density. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, Melbourne and Sydney are the most populated city in Australia. In comparison, the smallest population is in the middle of Australia. You can see from this graph that Queensland will become the third largest populated city in Australia. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #336)

**83. 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)

**84. 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)

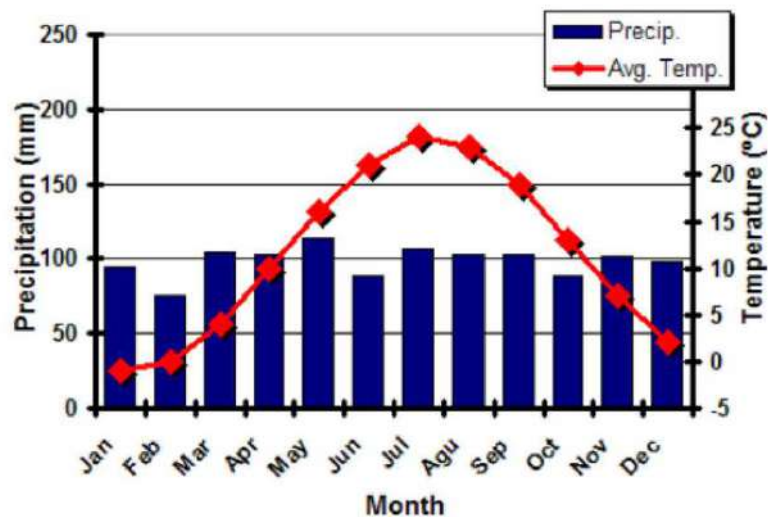
**85. Music Download**



**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)

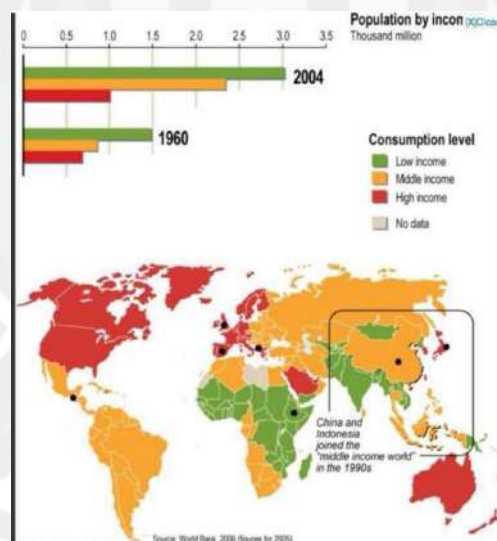
**86. Temperature&Precipitation**



**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 32.0oC. It concludes at about 28 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)

**87. 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)

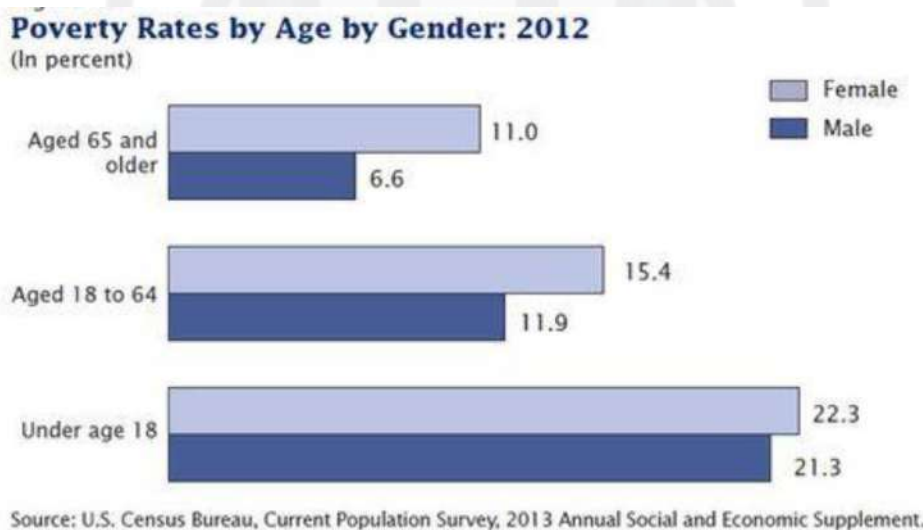
**88. Holiday Destinations**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the destinations of holiday makers from Indonesia. The items include Australia, Someland, and Korea. According to this graph, in Australia, the value of the destination is around 600000. and that of Someland is higher, which is around 1000000. You can see from this graph that the highest value of destination is in Someland, which is around 1000000. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of the destination in Pakistan, which is around 400000. In conclusion, Someland has the highest destination of holiday makers from Indonesia. (APEUni Website / App DI #257)

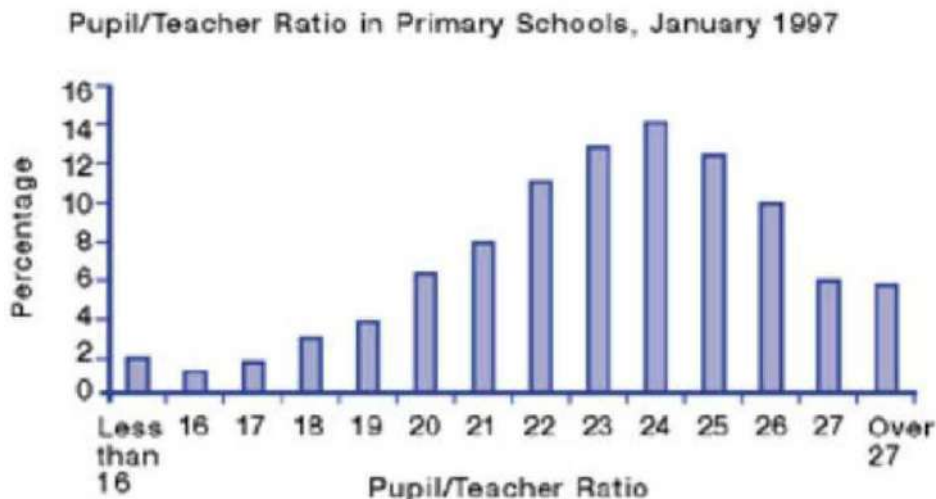
**89. Poverty Rate**



**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)

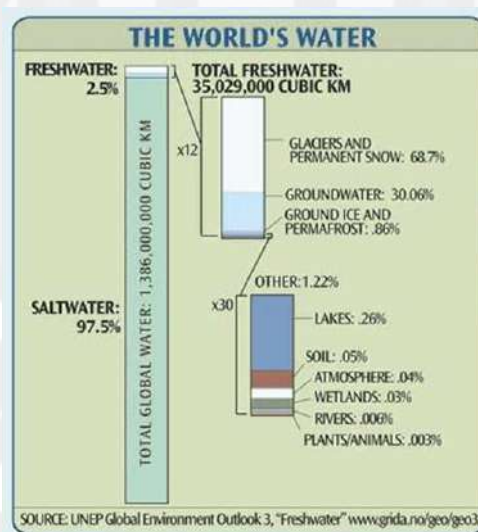
**90. Pupil/Teacher Ratio**



**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)

**91. World Water**

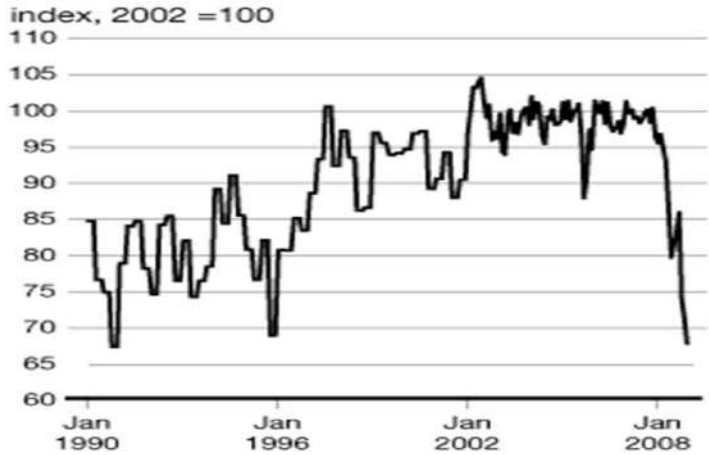


**Answer:**

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)

**92. Consumer Confidence**

### Consumer Confidence



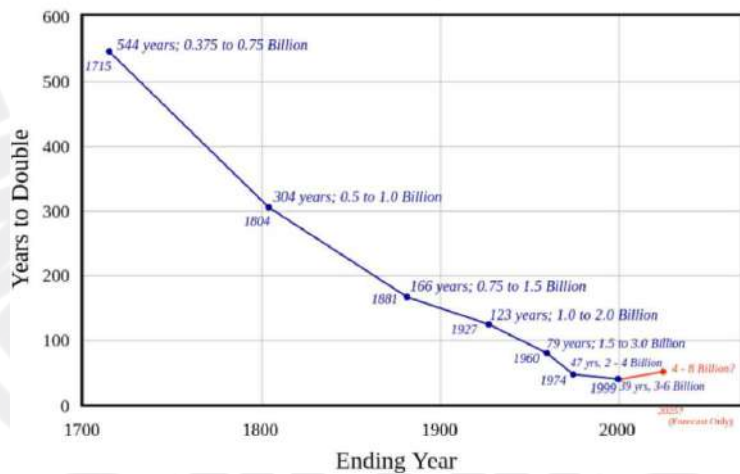
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about consumer confidence. The horizontal axis is years, ranging from 1990 to 2008. According to this graph, in 1990, the value is around 85, and that of 1996 is lower, which is around 70. According to this graph, the highest value is around 105, which is in 2002. According to this graph, the lowest value is around 65, which is in 2001. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #299)

### 93. Double Population

Years to Double Population

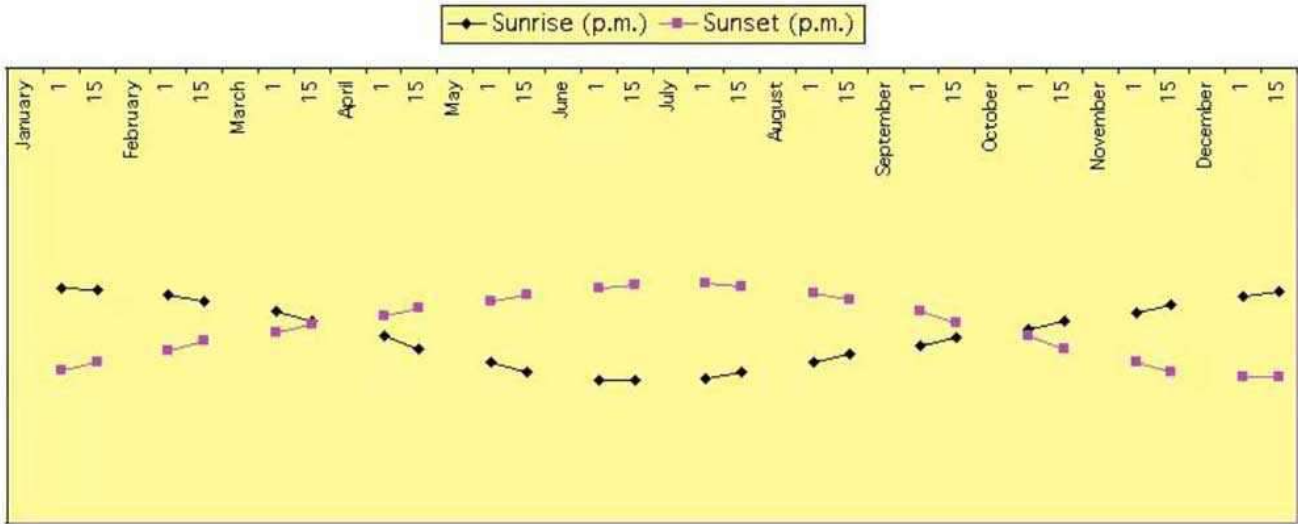


**Answer:**

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 1960. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #283)

### 94. Sunrise & Sunset

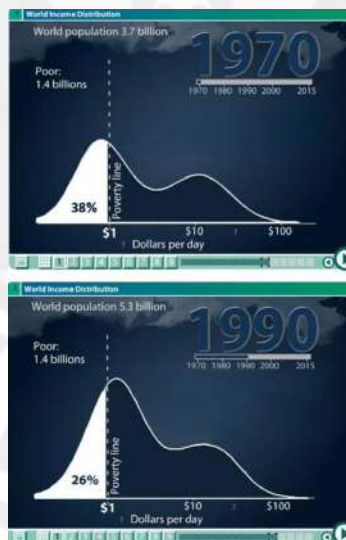


**Answer:**

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)

**95. World Income Distribution**

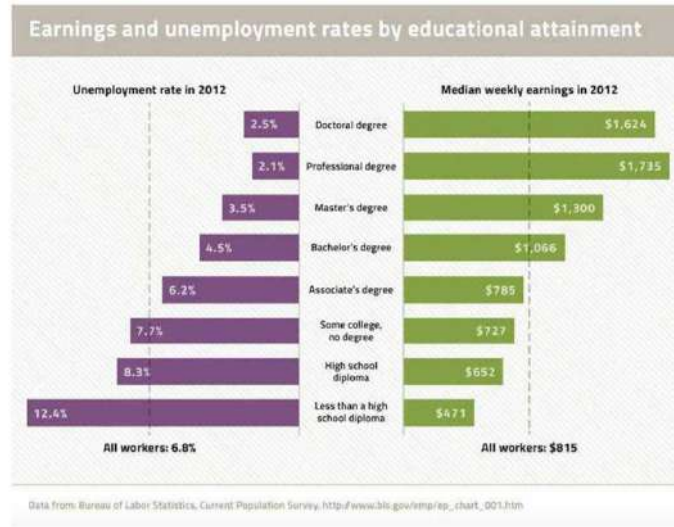


**Answer:**

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)

**96. Earning&Unemployment**

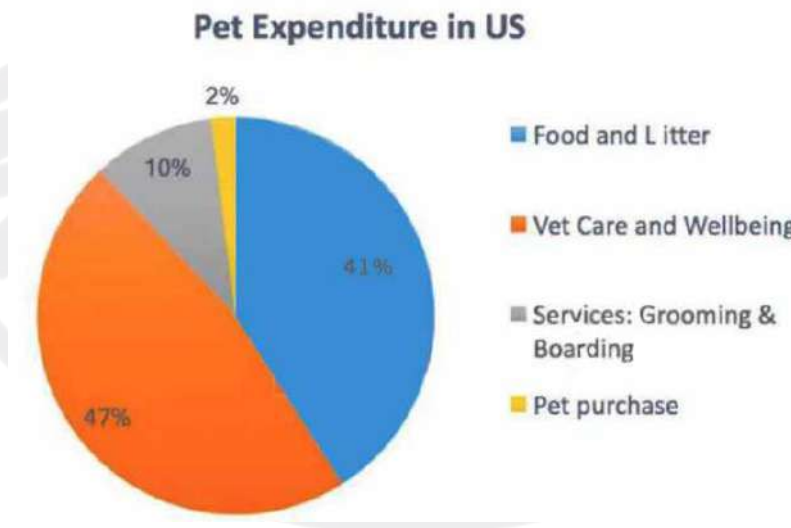


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment. The items include doctor degree, professional degree, and master degree. According to this graph, in doctor degree, the value of the unemployment rate is around 2.5. and that of a professional degree is lower, which is around 2.1. You can see from this graph that the highest value of unemployment is in less than a high school diploma, which is 12.4. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of median weekly earnings is 1735, which is on a professional degree. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #270)

**97. 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)

**98. Egypt Trading**

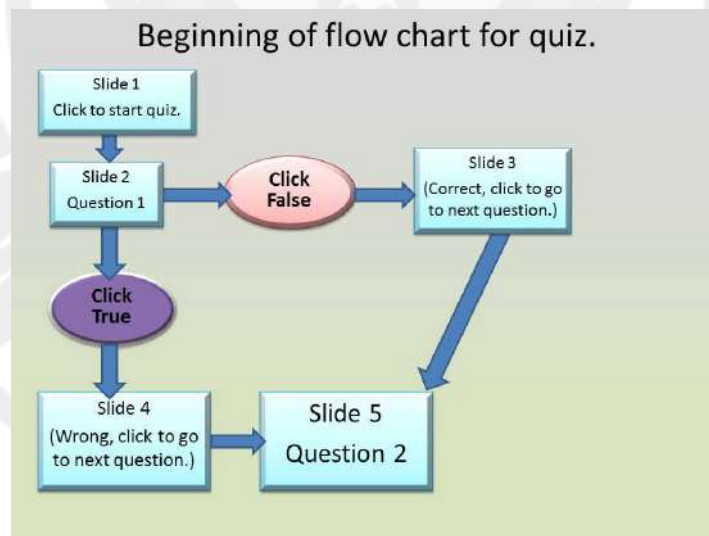


**Answer:**

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)

**99. Quiz Operation**



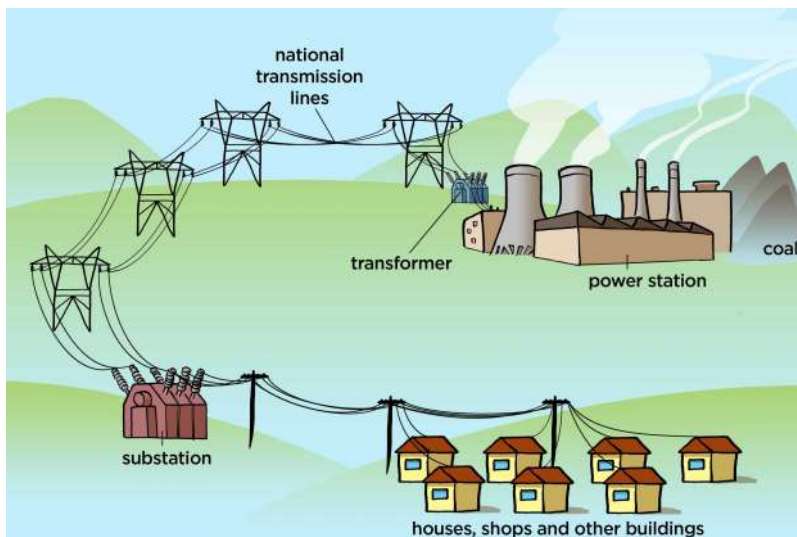
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the Beginning of the flow chart for the quiz. It shows how the process is done. The steps include clicking to start the quiz, clicking to go to the next question and click true. According to this graph, the first step is to click to start the quiz. Followed by that, the second step is to go to question 1. You can see from this graph that the third step is to click false or true. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to click to the next question. The final step is to go to question 2. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #256)

**100. 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)

**101. 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)

**102. 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)

**103. 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)

**104. Bird Migration**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about bird migration in the continent of America. In this graph Canada is marked as a breeding area in blue, and the north of South America is marked as a wintering area in orange. According to this graph, birds will fly northwards in the spring from the wintering area to the breeding area, as the yellow arrow shows. And birds will come back in the fall to the wintering area, as the green arrow shows. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.  
 (APEUni Website / App DI #231)

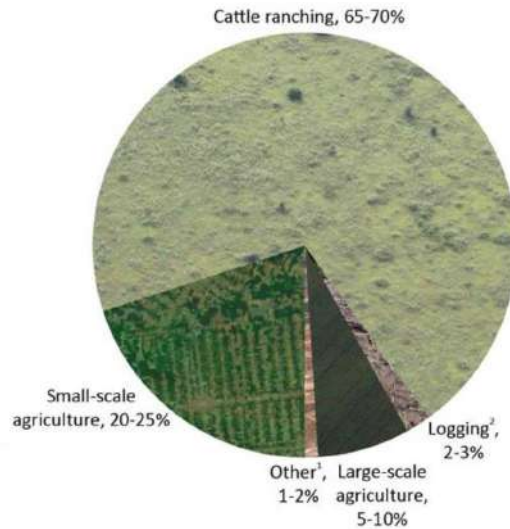
**105. S&P**



**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)

**106. 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)

**107. 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)

**108. Bird Feeder**

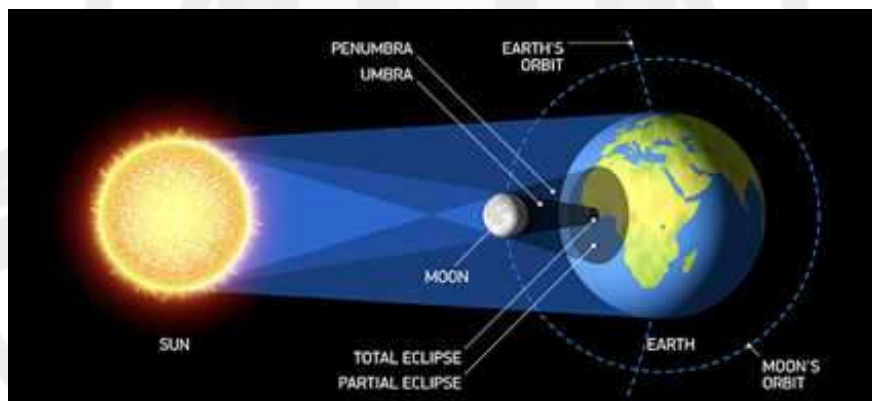


**Answer:**

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)

**109. Solar Eclipse 1**

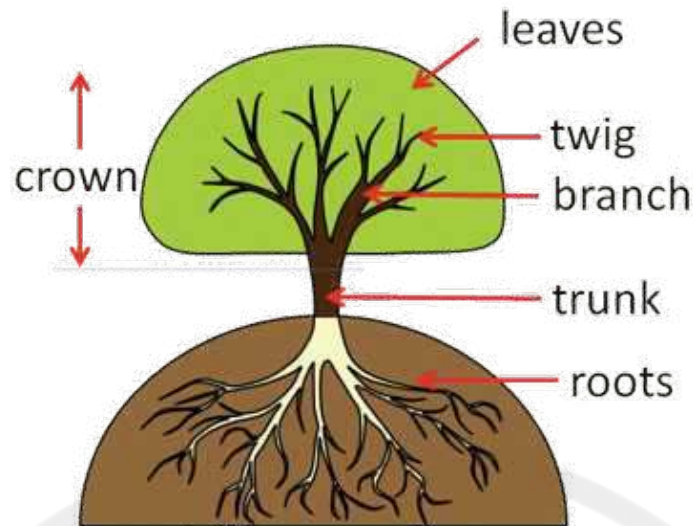


**Answer:**

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)

**110. Parts of Tree**

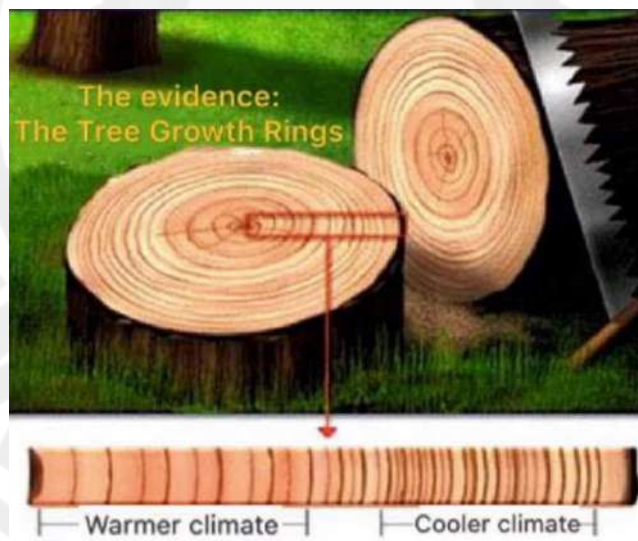


**Answer:**

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)

**111. Tree Ring and Saw**

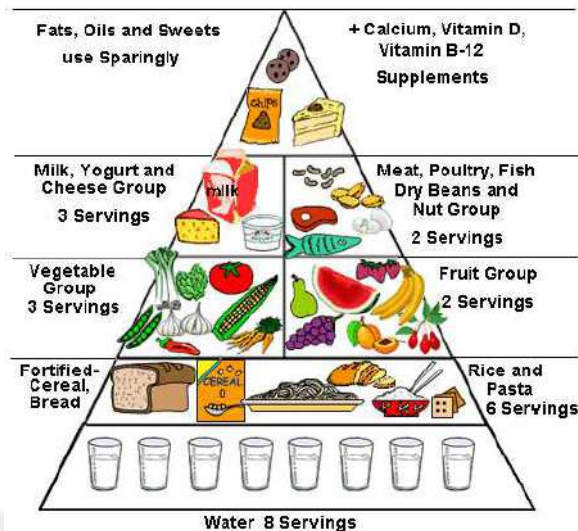


**Answer:**

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)

**112. Food Pyramid 1**

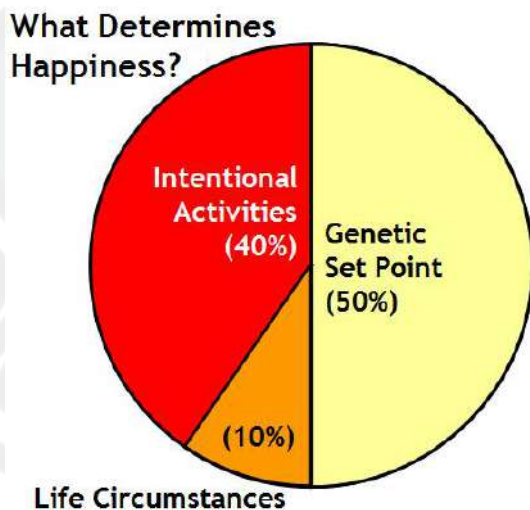


**Answer:**

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)

**113. Happiness**

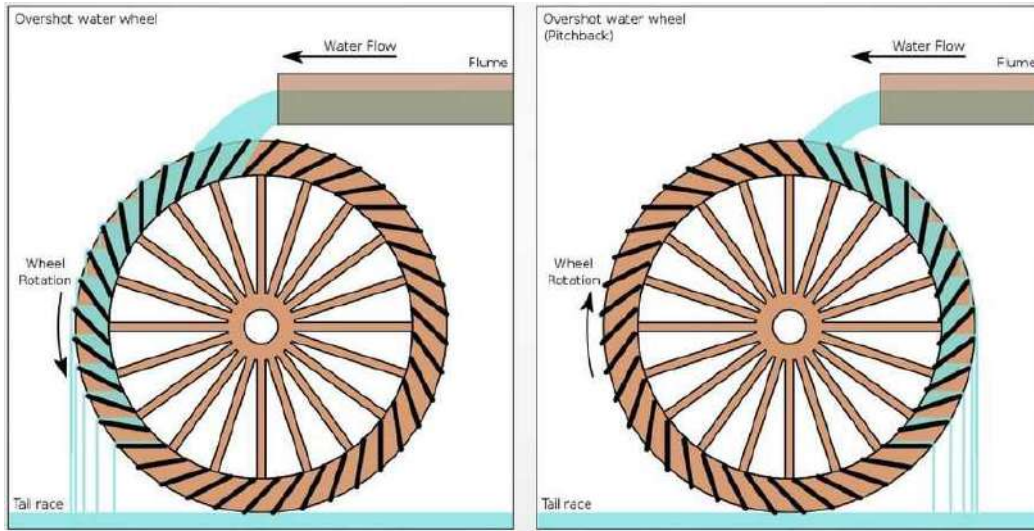


**Answer:**

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)

**114. Water Wheel**

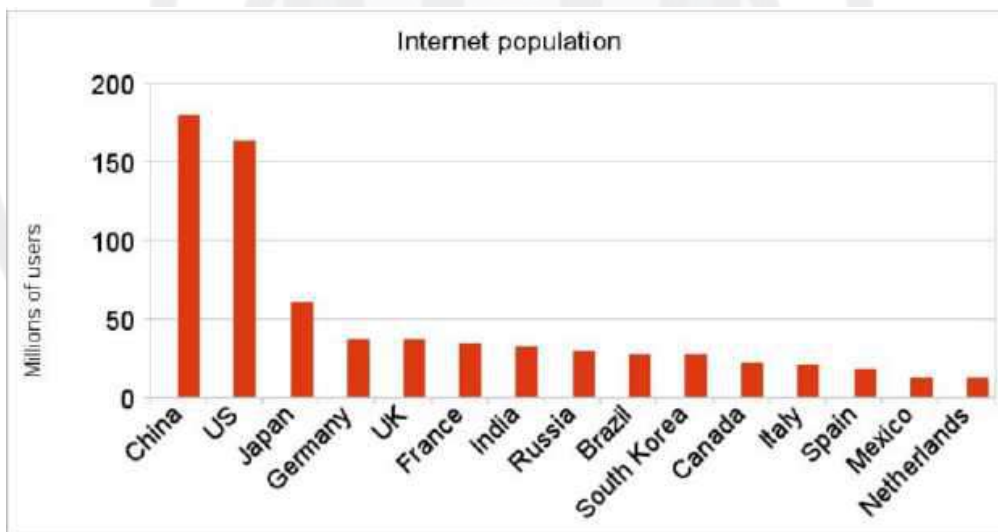


**Answer:**

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)

**115. Internet Population**



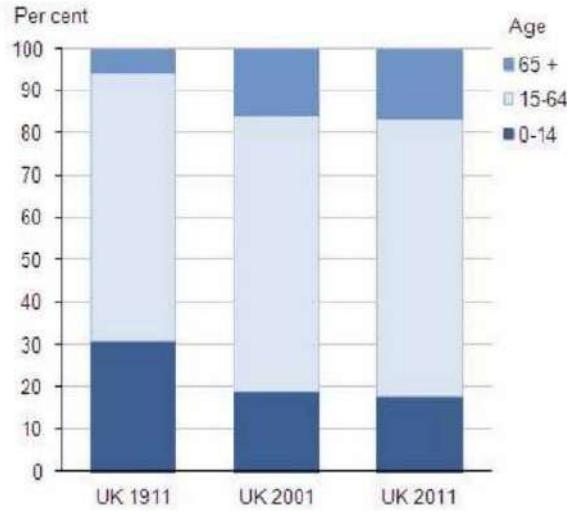
**Answer:**

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)

**116. Age Percentage**

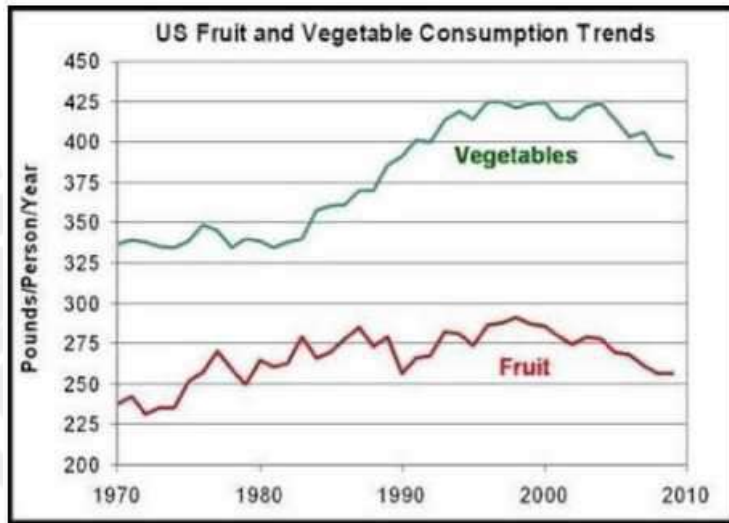




**Answer:**

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)

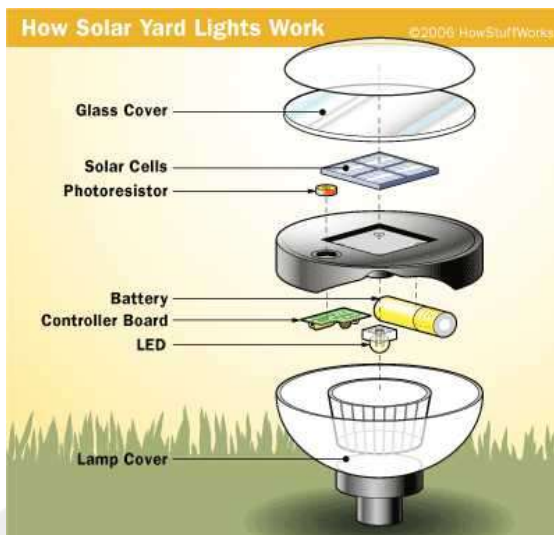
**117. Fruit&Vegetable Consumption**



**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)

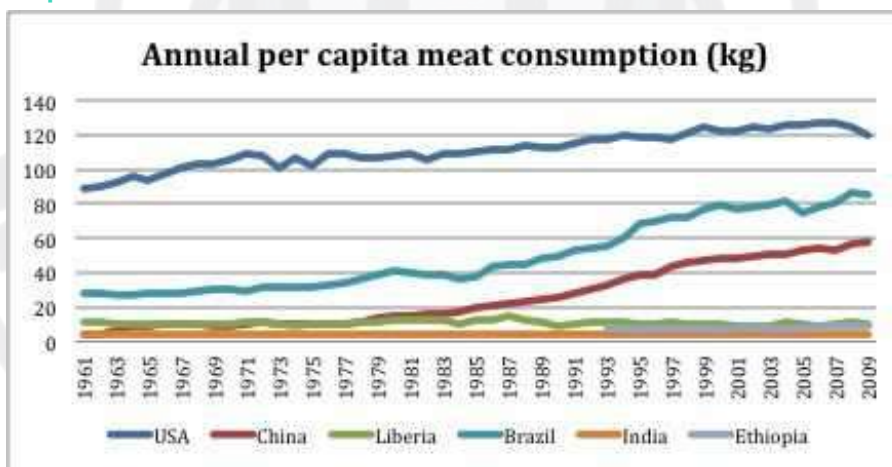
**118. Solar Yard Light**



**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)

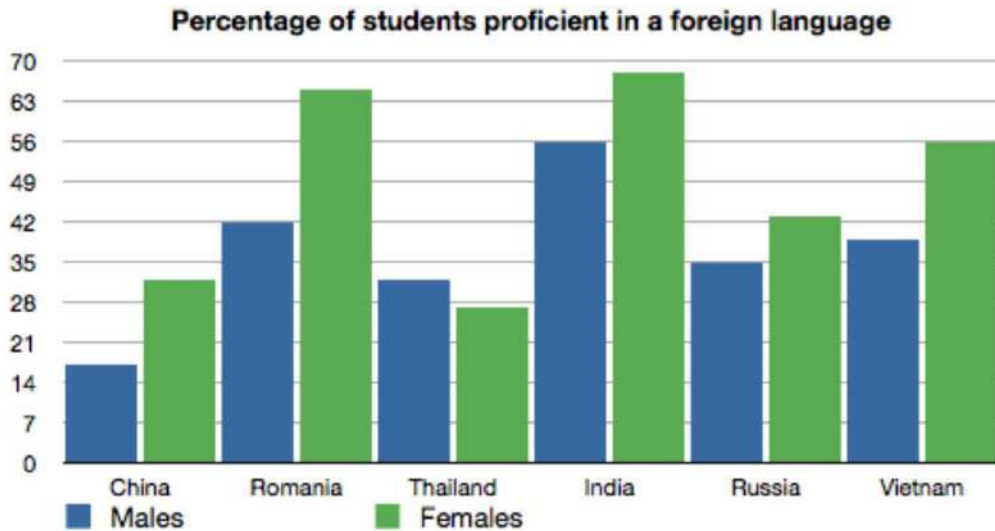
**119. Meat Consumption**



**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)

**120. Foreign Language Proficiency**

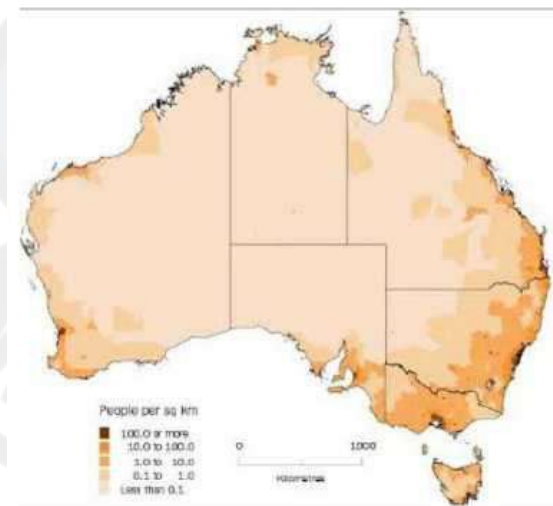


**Answer:**

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)

**121. Australian Population Density 2**

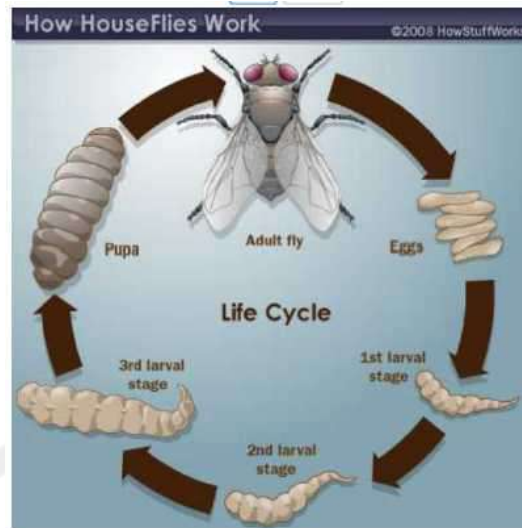


**Answer:**

This map gives information about the population density in Australia, measured in people per square kilometer and categorized by 100 people or more, 10 to 100 people and less than 0.1 people. It is clear that the majority of Australia has a population density of fewer than 0.1 people per sq km, which is represented in very light orange. You can find these areas in the middle of Australia. On the west edge of Australia, the population density is about 0.1 to 1.0 people per sq km. On the east coast of Australia, the population is a little bit denser, about 10 to 100 people per sq km, represented in orange. In conclusion, this map shows very significant information about population density in Australia.

(APEUni Website / App DI #142)

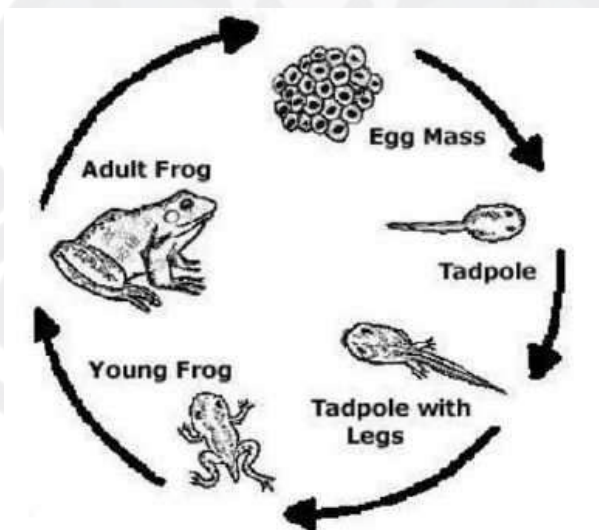
### 122. Fly Life Cycle



**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)

### 123. Frog Life Cycle 1

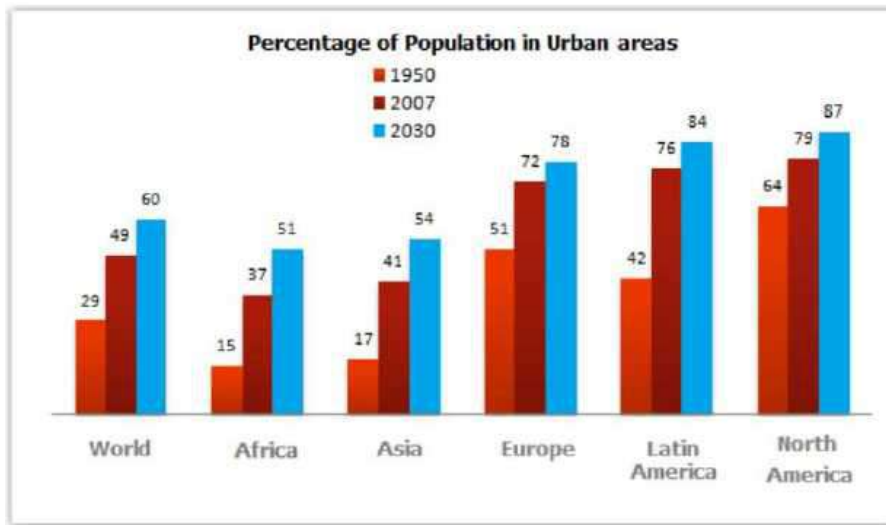


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the life cycle of a frog. It has six stages in total and it is a continuous process. It starts with an egg mass which is produced by an adult frog. The eggs become small tadpoles. Later, legs are grown, and the tadpoles become tadpoles with legs. The size has become a little bit bigger. After that, tadpoles come into the young frog stage where the frog has four legs but with a small, short tail. After the tail falls off, the frog becomes an adult frog eventually. The size becomes much bigger. The adult frogs can lay eggs so that the process can be continued. In conclusion, this image gives a vivid illustration of the life cycle of a frog.

(APEUni Website / App DI #131)

### 124. Urban Percentage 1

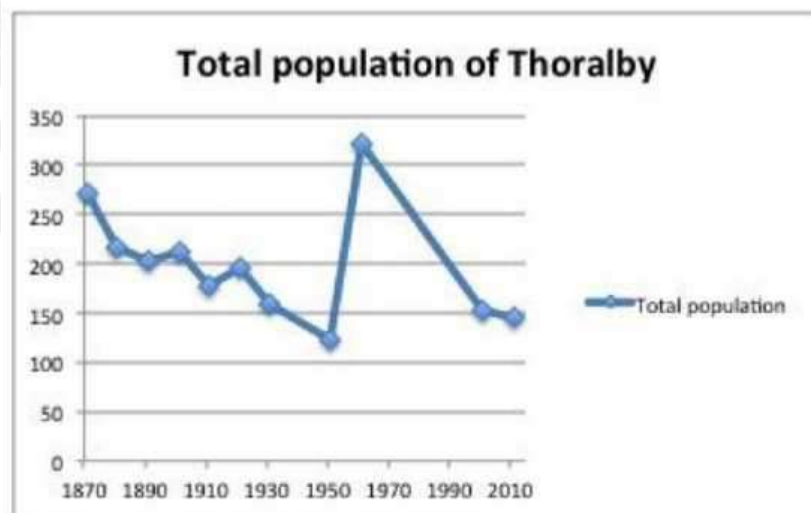


**Answer:**

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)

### 125. Thorlby Population

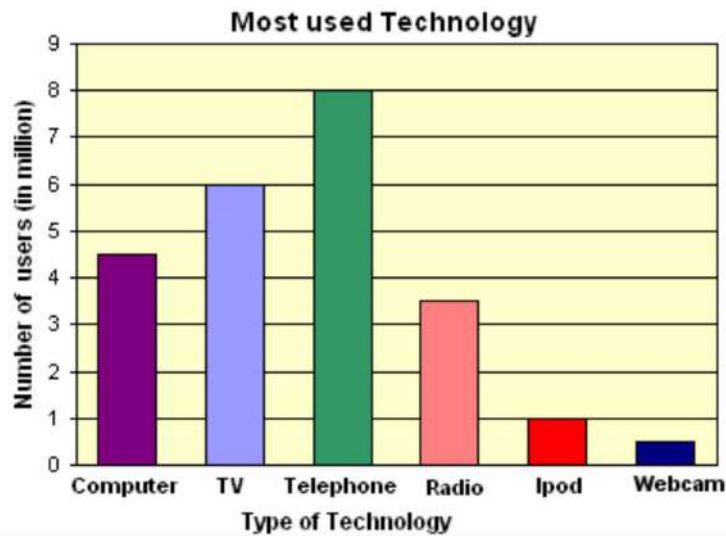


**Answer:**

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)

### 126. Most Used Technology

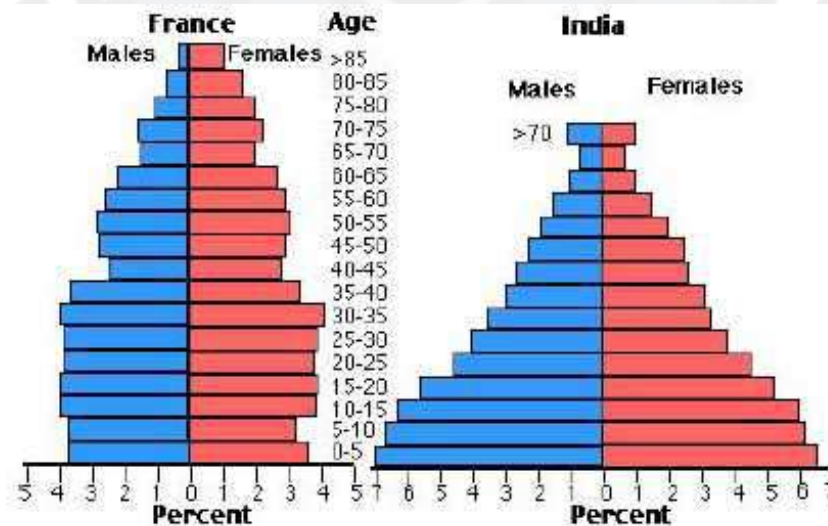


**Answer:**

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)

### 127. Countries' Age Group



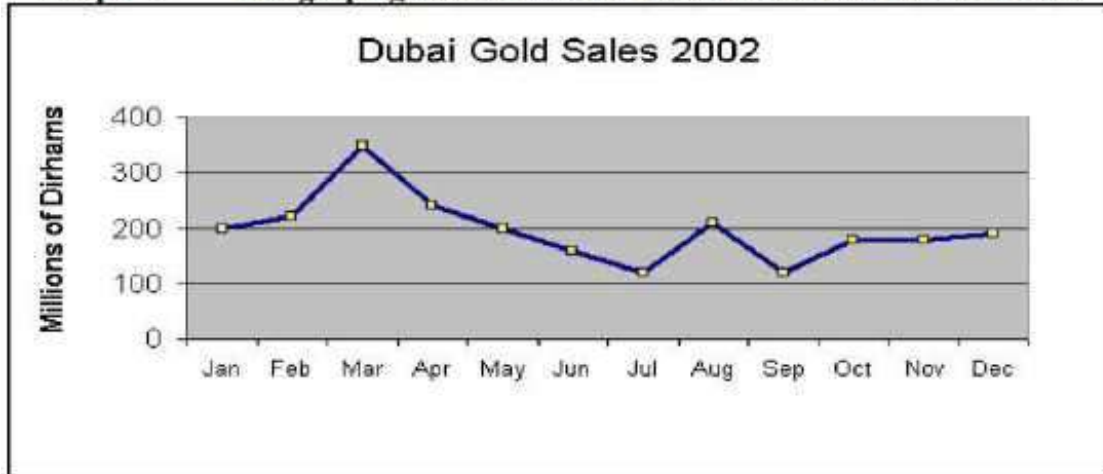
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the population structure of France and India in percentage. As we can see from the graph, the largest population in France is occupied by age 30–35, which is 4% in males and 5% in females. In contrast, the smallest amount is taken up by age above 85, which is 0.5% in males and 2% in females. When we look at India one, age 0–5 has taken up the largest amount, which is 7% in males and 6.5% in females. On the other hand, age 65–70 has made up the smallest amount, which is 1% in males and 1.5% in females. In summary, France and India have totally different population structures but with nearly balanced male and female populations.

(APEUni Website / App DI #101)

### 128. Dubai Gold Sales

**Graph :** The graph gives information about Dubai Gold Sales in 2002

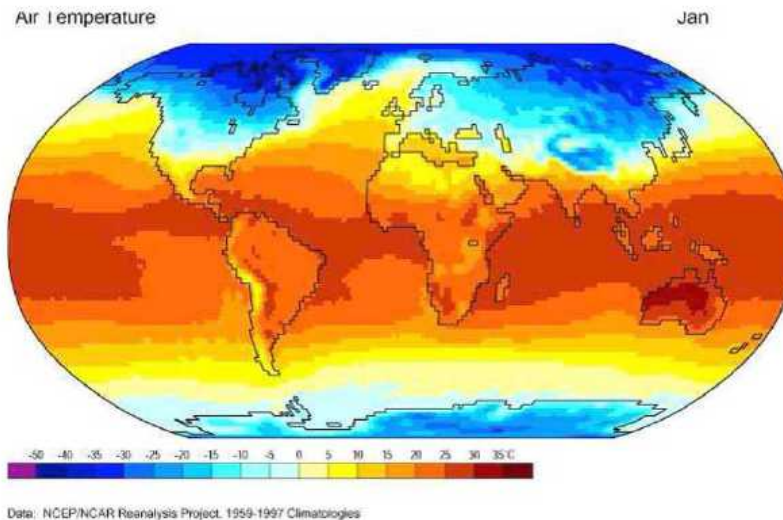


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about Dubai Gold Sales. The horizontal axis is the month, ranging from January to December. According to this graph, in January, the value is around 200, and that of February is higher, which is around 210. According to this graph, the highest value is around 300, which is in March. According to this graph, the lowest value is around 100, which is in July and September. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #92)

### 129. Air Temperature

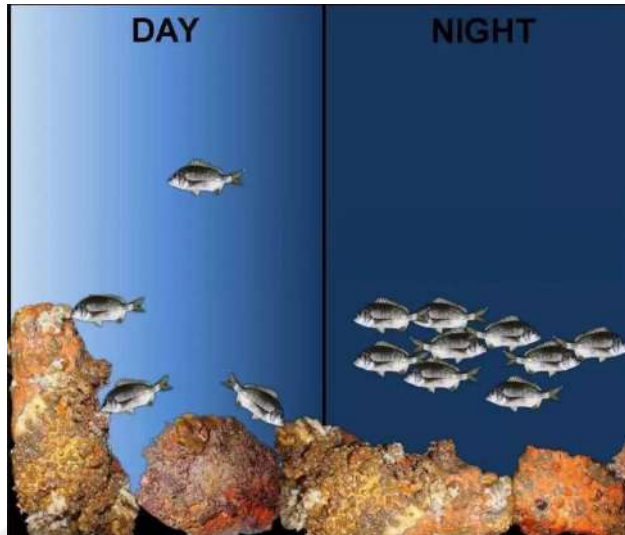


**Answer:**

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)

### 130. Fish Shoal



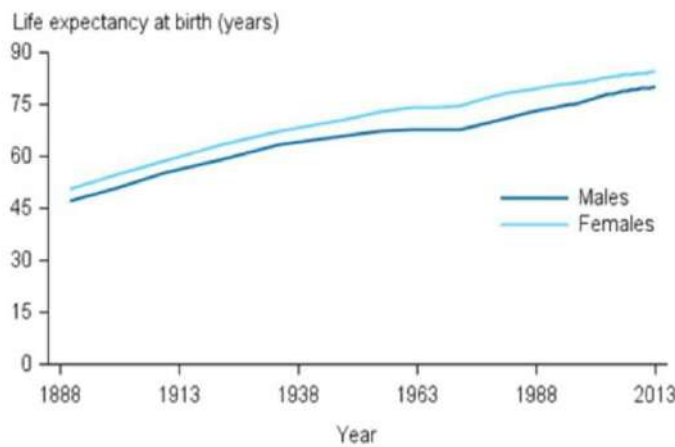
**Answer:**

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)

**131. Life Expectancy**

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



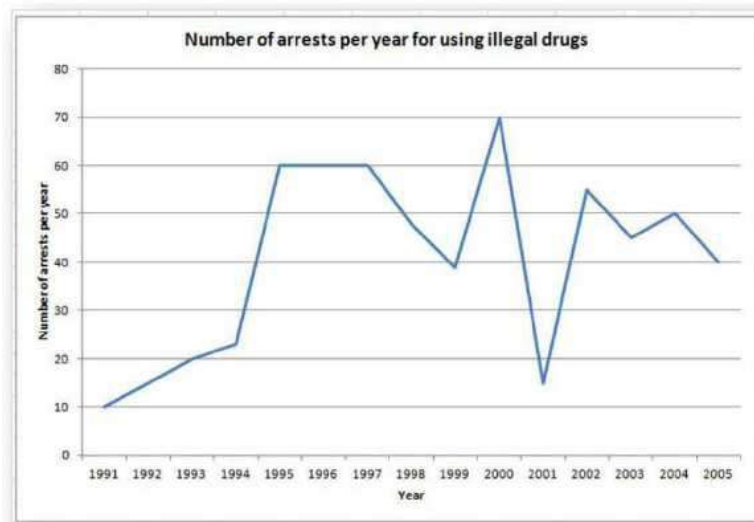
**Answer:**

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)

**132. Number of Arrests**





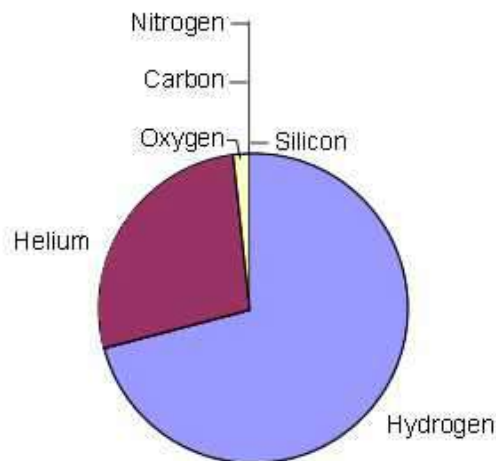
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the number of arrests per year for using illegal drugs from 1991 to 2005. It starts at 10 arrests in 1991 and increases to about 23 arrests in 1993, followed by a much steeper increase to about 60 arrests in 1995 and remains constant until 1997. The number decreases after that to 40 arrests in 1999 but then increases again to a maximum of 70 arrests in 2000. The number remains relatively stable in the last three years and concludes at 40 arrests in 2005. In conclusion, this graph gives an interesting trend.

(APEUni Website / App DI #75)

**133. Solar Composition**

**Composition of the Sun (% components)**

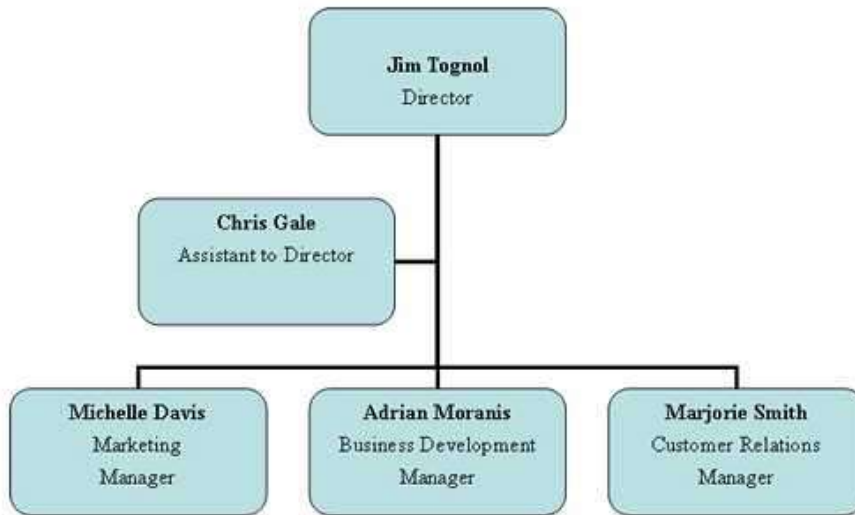


**Answer:**

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)

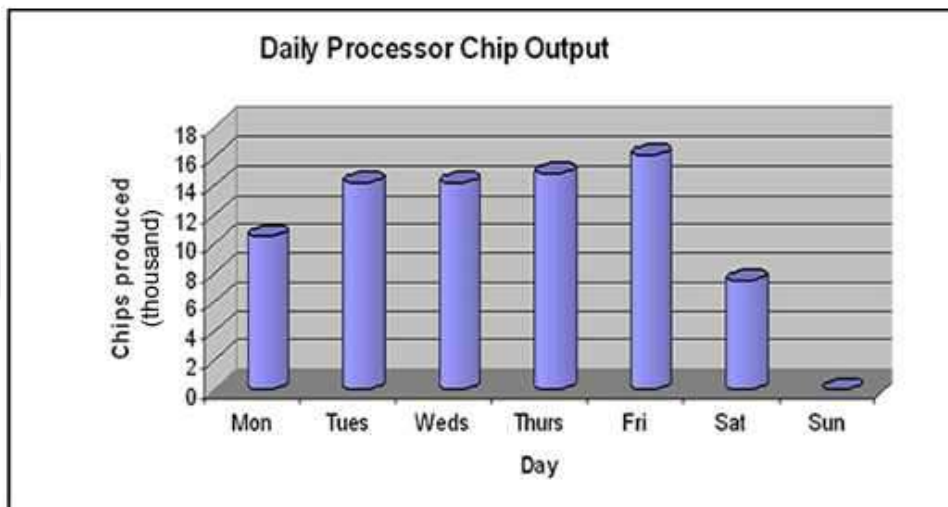
**134. Ranks in Workplace**



**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 Tegnol 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)

**135. Chip Output**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about daily processor chip output. The items include days, and products. According to this graph, on Monday, the value of chips product is around 11. and that of Tuesday is higher, which is around 14. You can see from this graph that the highest value of chips product is on Friday, which is around 16. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of chips product is Sunday, which is around 1. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #52)

**136. Sprouting**

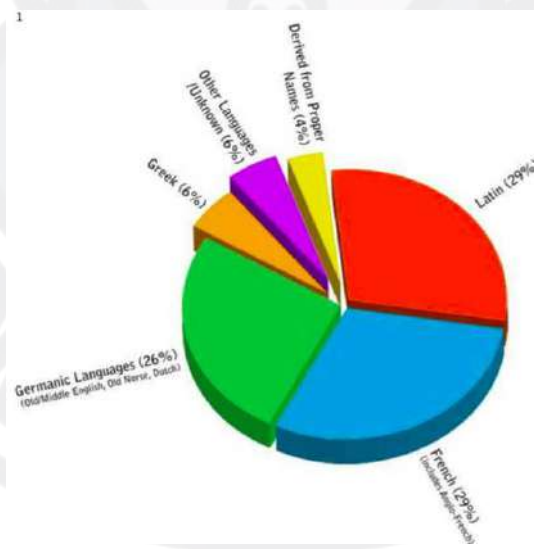


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the process of how the seeds can grow into a tree. The first step is about a seed, it is buried under the ground. The second step is about a seedling, which means the seed can grow after some time and the roots underground will begin to extend. The next step is about a small tree, which means there is a leave growing out of the seed and the roots underground becoming further extended. Finally, the last step is about the tree, more leaves are grown from the stems and roots underground extend deeper and deeper. In conclusion, the whole process contains 4 steps and it is an easy process to see the mature tree from a small seed.

(APEUni Website / App DI #48)

**137. Language Shares**

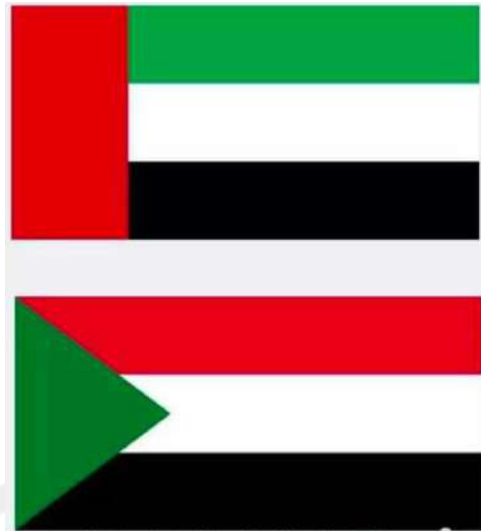


**Answer:**

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)

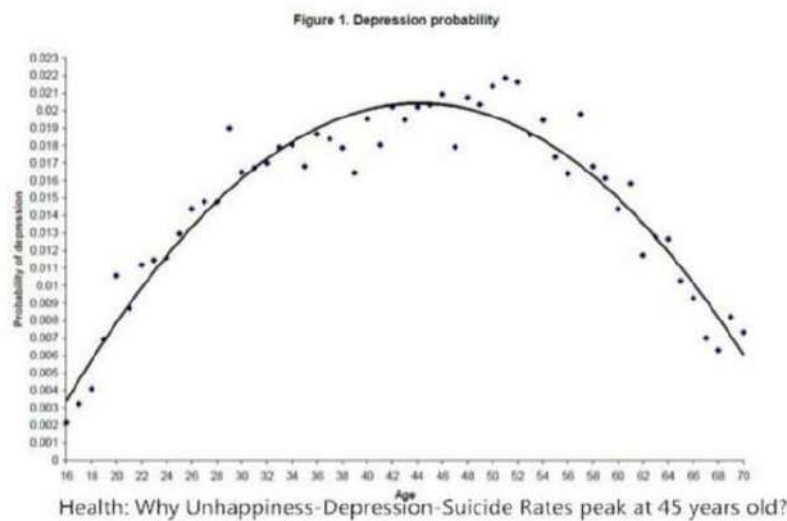
**138. National Flags**



**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)

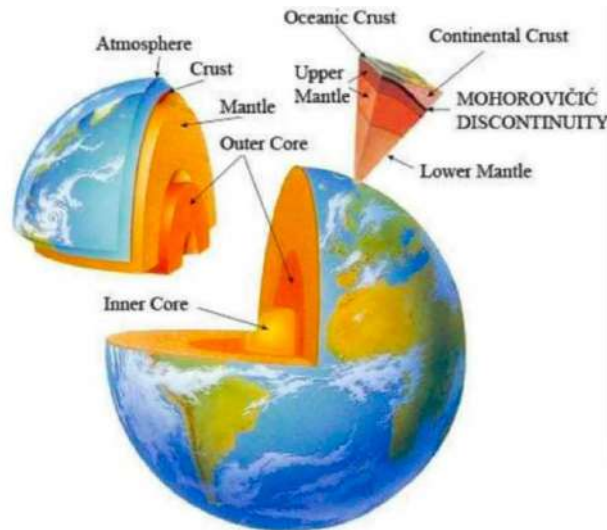
**139. Depression Probability**



**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)

**140. Earth Crust (2)**

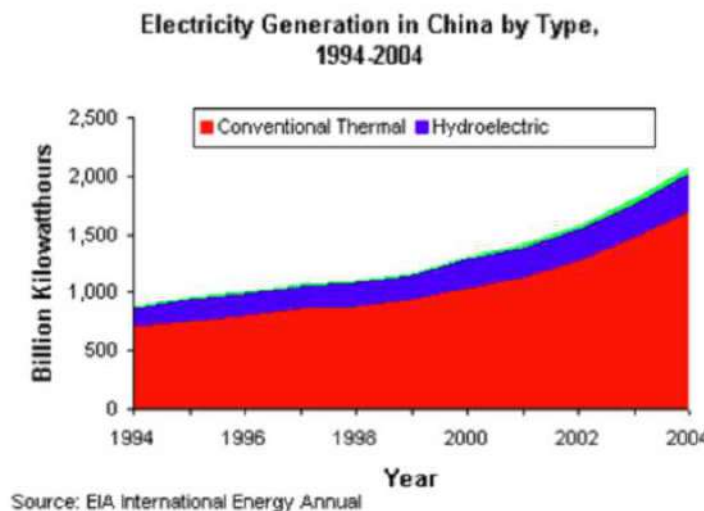


**Answer:**

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)

**141. Electricity Generation**

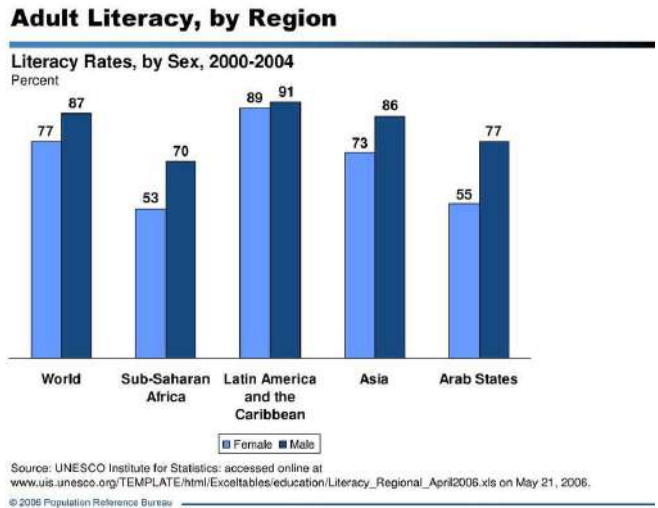


**Answer:**

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)

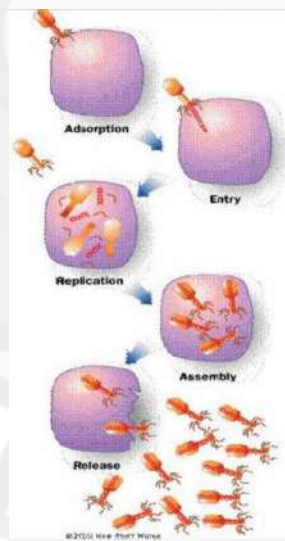
**142. Adult Literacy**



**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)

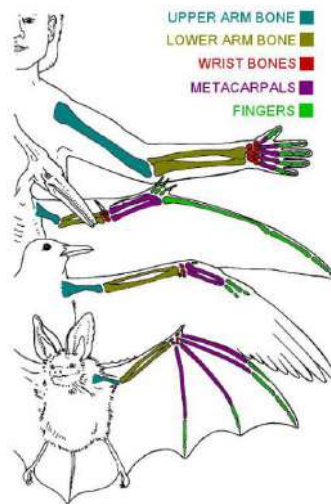
**143. Virus Replication**



**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)

**144. Upper Arms**

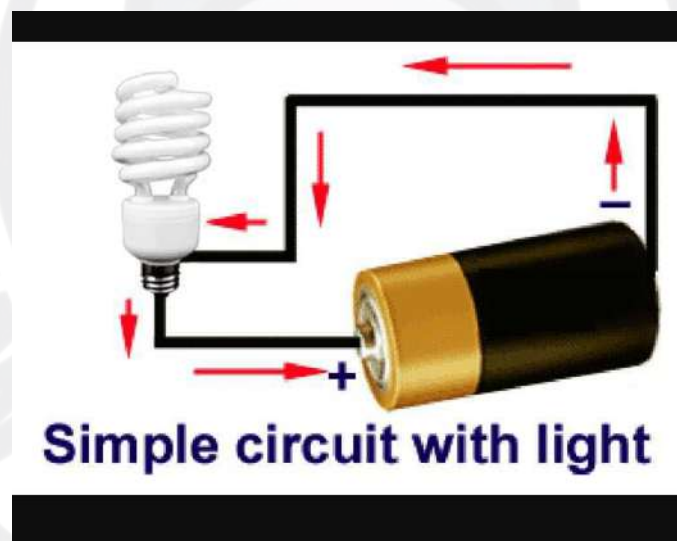


**Answer:**

In human, The following graph gives information about bones. The items include upper arm bones, Lower arm bone and Wrist bone. In human, the longest bone is upper arm bones, In the second creature, the longest bone is fingers, and the shortest is .. In the bird, the longest is lower arm bone, In the bat, the longest bone is metacarpals[metə'kaplz]掌骨 In conclusion, ...

(APEUni Website / App DI #18)

**145. Simple Circuit**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about simple circuit with light. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the central area, there is a battery; the colour of it is black and yellow. You can see from this graph that, at the left area, there is a bulb; the colour of it is white. You can see from this graph that, there is a line connecting the bulb and the battery. The electricity flows from the negative pole to the positive pole. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #16)

**146. Nuclear Power Plants**

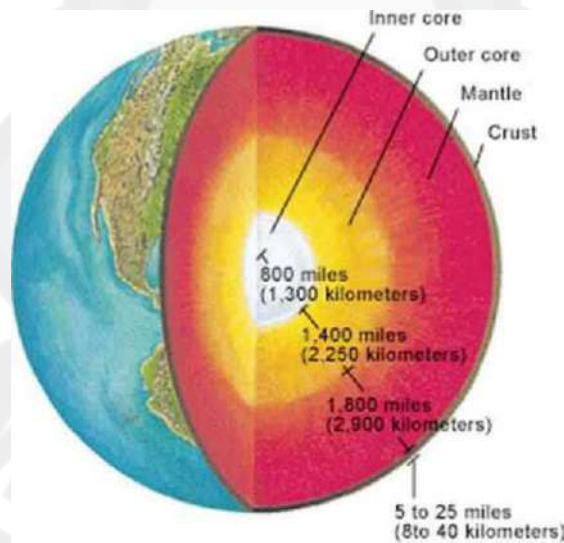


Nuclear Power Plants in Operation in Europe, March 2004

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about nuclear power plants in operation in Europe. As we can see from the map, the largest nuclear electricity generation can be found in France, which is 58. Following that the second largest can be found in Russia, which is 30. In contrast, the Netherlands has the smallest number which is 1. Apart from that, Spain has 7, Germany has 8 and United Kingdom has 15. In conclusion, France is the largest nuclear generation owner. (APEUni Website / App DI #10)

**147. 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)

**148. Height of Tree**



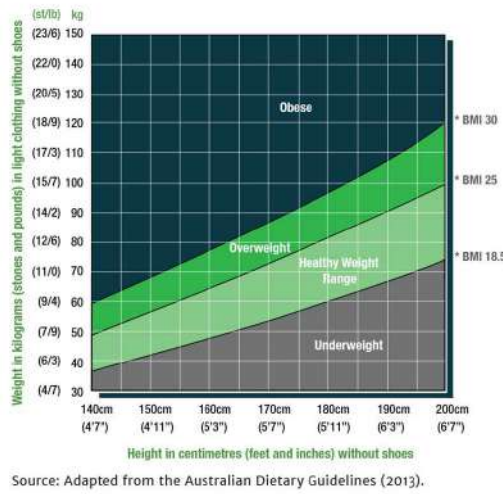


**Answer:**

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)

**149. BMI**

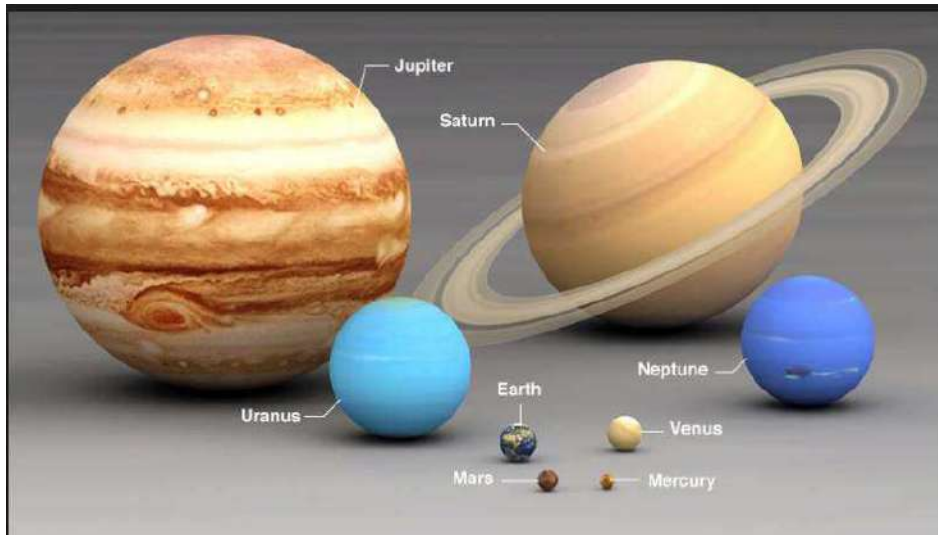
**Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults**



**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)

**150. Solar System**

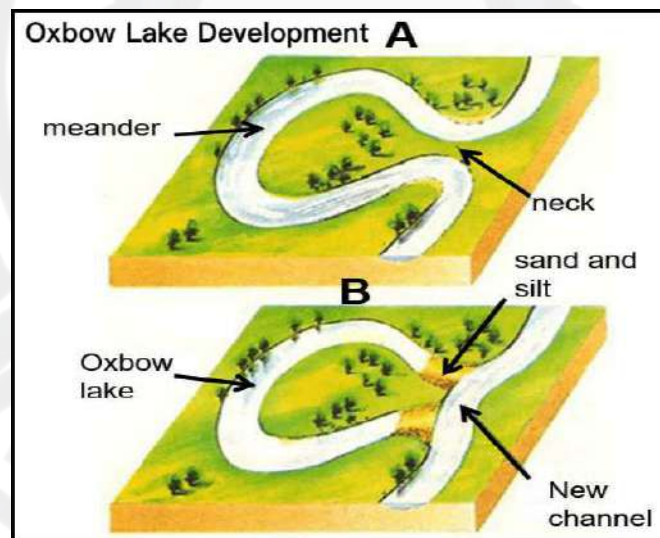


**Answer:**

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)

**151. Oxbow Lake**

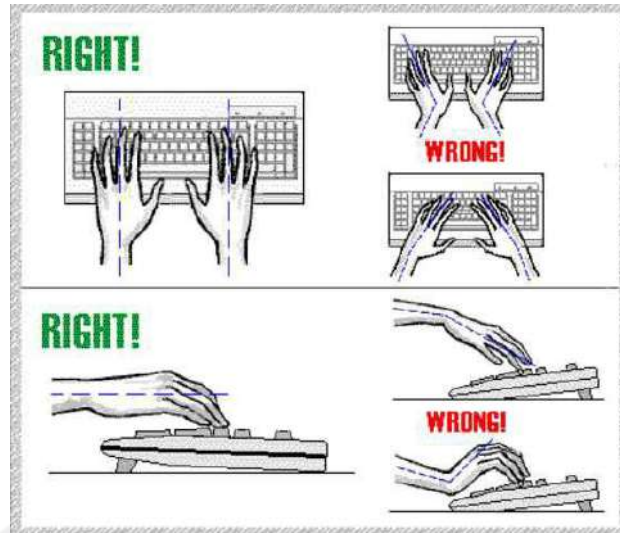


**Answer:**

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)

**152. Typing Hands**

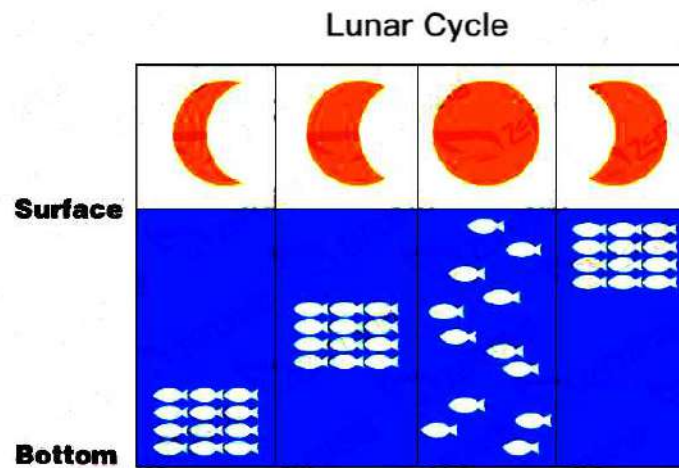


**Answer:**

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)

**153. 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)

**154. Apartment Plan**

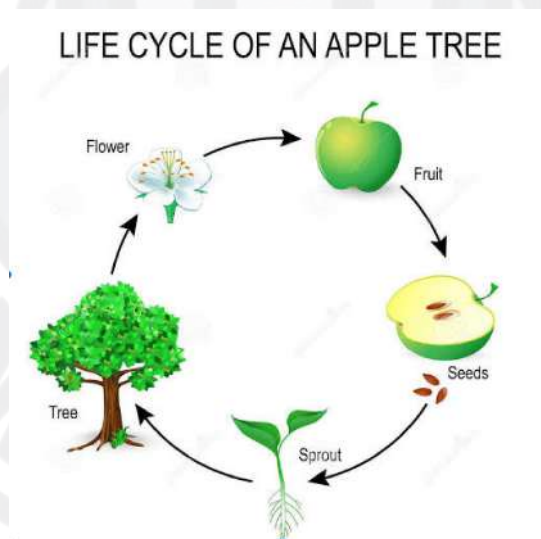


**Answer:**

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)

**155. Apple Life Cycle**



**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. Animal Image (Incomplete)

**Points:** A lecture with a video about how to find images of animals. Six trillion triangles in the video. How to use computers to create images of animals. The more triangles we use, the more details we can see. (APEUni Website / App RL #588)

### 2. Cosmic Civilization (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the possibility of existence of other cosmic civilizations. Every year there are seven new born stars but most planets around them are either too hot or too cold to support lives. Only twenty percent of all the planets meet all necessary criteria to have a chance to have lives, and the chance is nearly zero. So it is very hard to find other cosmic civilization. (APEUni Website / App RL #587)

### 3. Universal Philosophy (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Okay. So this is the this is the big benefit of a universal philosophy. It says it applies to everybody. Well, looks that doesn't, you know, 205 or 206 countries in the world. And you've got something that applies to everybody. That's a bit strange, isn't it? No, says liberal theory. There are same value structures that apply to all of us. You couldn't have the United Nations without it. It couldn't tell you that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights without this idea of values that apply to all of us just because we are humans. Now, the idea is to test that as well. Why is sport universal? Why does everybody play football? It's because the values are specified at a very thin level at the top. There are these rules and we all have to abide by just these rules. But there are lots of things about football that aren't rules specified. So Brazilian football is different from Italian football, from British football, from German football, from Spanish football. It's culturally specific, but acknowledges that there are these universal general rules to apply to everybody.

(APEUni Website / App RL #586)

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

### 4. Facial Recognition (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Last week we talked about how people recognize objects and really how well people recognize objects, given how difficult the problem is, given how objects can be seen in all different sorts of illumination, in different positions, in different angles. And yet we are able to extract that information, we are able to take the visual stuff out there, interpret it in a way that allows us to recognize all the different things that we can see in our environment. Today we're gonna kind of carry on looking at that, but we gonna look at what's really a special class of objects. That's the human face. So we gonna look at how we recognize human faces and how we do it quite as well as we do. We're really expert at recognizing faces. So again we can think about how do we take that visual information and how do we transform it into a form which allows us to put a name to a face, and to do all the other clever things that we can do with faces. So I'm gonna start off again by just pointing out that it's a hard problem. Face recognition is a hard problem, and it's a clever thing we do. If you think about all the different types of faces you can recognize, and all the different types of information you can get from the face, you kind of start to

appreciate how well we can do face recognition.

(APEUni Website / App RL #580)

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

### 5. 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)

### 6. History and Book (Incomplete)

**Points:** A man talks about some history and book. The book's name is The Beast. Children like the book. Key words: French Revolution, some regions, Asia, middle east, 1400 – 1500's. Children's behaviors, what children like the most.

(APEUni Website / App RL #479)

### 7. Leader and Manager (Incomplete)

**Points:** About differences between a manager and a leader. A leader drives positive attitudes; a manager completed tasks.

(APEUni Website / App RL #455)

### 8. 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. They should learn organizational skills, and professional knowledge. 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)

### 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. Light Pollution (Audio Available)

### Original:

Look at any photo of earth's night sight, and you see the planet lit up like a Christmas decoration. As the glowing lights of bustling cities expand, the serenity of natural darkness wanes. But the repercussions are not just the loss of the starry night sky. Light pollution also affects animals who depend on a nighttime environment to survive. Many bird species use the stars to navigate at night. Baby sea turtles use moonlight reflected off the ocean to guide them back to the water. City lights can confuse them, and fear them off course. Humans are not immune, either. Excessive exposure to artificial light at night can increase the risk of sleep disorders and it's also been linked to obesity, depression, diabetes and even cancer.

(APEUni Website / App RL #332)

[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. Interval Training (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video about Interval training in HIIT. You work out in a way that alternates periods of high-intensity exercise with periods of low-intensity recovery, which means you do the exercise at 20-meter speed, and then at 30-meter speed. Interval training has been often used for athletes and their sports. It can also accelerate cardio and aerobic exercises.

(APEUni Website / App RL #323)

### 14. Red Planet (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun and the second smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury, named after the Roman god of the war. It is often referred to as a red planet because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance. Mars is a terrestrial planet with a thin atmosphere, having surface features reminiscent both of the impact crater of the moon, and the volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps of the earth. The rotational period and the season cycles of the Mars are likewise similar of those of earth, as it was the tilt that produce the seasons. Mars is the site of the Olympus Mons, the largest volcano and the second largest known mountain in the solar system, and the Valles Marineris, one of the largest canyon in the solar system. Until the first successful Mars flyby in 1965 by Mariner 4, many speculated about the presence of the liquid water on the planet surface. This was based on observed periodic variation in the light and the dark patches, particularly in the polar latitude, which appeared to be seas and continents. Geological evidence gathered by the unmanned mission suggested that Mars once had large scale of water coverage on the surface on some earlier stages existence.

(APEUni Website / App RL #73)

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

### 15. Marco Polo (Incomplete)

**Points:** About Marco Polo .... the lone wanderer .... middle east ... of Asia and Africa.....

(APEUni Website / App RL #321)

### 16. Newspapers (Incomplete)

**Points:** About newspapers and their businesses. Keywords: economy, 15–30%, online news, single digit profit.

(APEUni Website / App RL #208)

### 17. Fashion (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video about the history of fashion dress. ... king grand land ... dutch duke ... provide services to the king ... It's like a show in the street, where people enjoy looking at others and being looked at. Key words: aesthetic, hat, Paris, London, stage, French fashion, society development.

(APEUni Website / App RL #158)

### 18. 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)



## 19. 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.](#)

## 20. Sunrise and Sunset in Space (Incomplete)

**Points:** When watching the earth from space, the first view is beautiful, phenomenal. A sunrise and a sunset can be seen every 90 minutes, 45 minutes in darkness and 45 minutes in light, so a sunrise every 45 minutes and a sunset every 45 minutes. Orbit is also mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App RL #312)

## 21. 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.](#)

## 22. Soot (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Soot, which comes from combustion of many different things, is black so it's a strong absorber. In fact it's second only to CO<sub>2</sub> in terms of warming, so it's actually ahead of methane, which you hear a lot about. The interesting thing about soot and aerosols' impact on climate is that their lifetimes are so much shorter. So if we can reduce the soot we can make changes within months versus tens of years. It's not to say we should ignore the CO<sub>2</sub> and the greenhouse gases but it could buy us some time while we actually do the right strategies to reduce the greenhouse gases.

(APEUni Website / App RL #307)

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

## 23. Amazon (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture about the Amazon Company. Two examples are given, with one being that kindles can cancel the wrong orders. The lecture mainly talks about how to be customer centric.

(APEUni Website / App RL #300)

## 24. Biological Forgetting (Audio Available)

### Original:

People forget things every day including experiences, feelings and thoughts. We call this process biological forgetting. Remembering is hard for people, and people try to overcome biological forgetting. Human' memory is not fixed, but it can be reconstructed and shaped by the past. Since ancestors, we have always been trying to improve our memory.

(APEUni Website / App RL #297)

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

## 25. Leadership and Management (Incomplete)

**Points:** About profound differences between management and leadership. Leaders often dislike the status quo, and want to make some challenges to change directions. However, management stays in the status quo and follows procedures to make sure everything goes well. So in other words, leadership disrupts management.

(APEUni Website / App RL #190)

## 26. 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'. The PPT is about a kind of software for video/audio edition. In the beginning, music can be recorded, modified, and redone. Then the software is introduced, saying it is used on computer. All this is electronic, and this job is very professional. 'graphical representation' and 'software' are mentioned many times.

(APEUni Website / App RL #293)

## 27. Psychology (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video with 'Yale University' on the right lower corner. A male, black-haired professor is introducing psychology to students. Psychology is the studying of human mind, how it developed, how humans act in social groups, and mental illness and mental health.

(APEUni Website / App RL #292)

## 28. 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)

## 29. Edmund Wilson (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Wilson came then from a different world and he became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people. They were not modernists in an abstract sense and certainly some of them like TS Eliot and Faulkner were too difficult for some of their writings to be read by ordinary people, but this was a world before the division between the brows or between elite or whatever had established itself as part of our consciousness. Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life and innovative literature that would equal the great cultures of Europe. And he knew that the great cultures of Europe were there he was not a product of a

narrow American Studies kind of training at all. He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as conversation. He thought that Proust and Joyce and Yeats and Eliot could and should be read by ordinary Americans and helped that to happen. Wilson was a very various man over a period of almost 50 years. He was a dedicated a literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.

(APEUni Website / App RL #142)

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

### 30. Children Obesity (Incomplete)

**Points:** There are twenty percent of children in the USA today have the obesity problem. As a result, heart diseases have become more and more common among children, the youngest of which is five years old. This situation makes children suffer the heart attack and other health problems earlier and earlier, such as kidney impairment and stroke. The diseases that used to occur to people above fifty or sixty are now happening to people as early as they are five or six years old. Those diseases that used to be uncommon have begun to be common. We have to address the overweight problem.

(APEUni Website / App RL #287)

### 31. Cloud Formation (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Absolutely. There's a lot of interest in what forms those clouds. Why are those clouds there, why do they stick around? At the center of every cloud drop is a particle. You can't grow a cloud drop without having a particle there for the water to condense on. The key questions that people have not directly addressed until very recently is what actually forms those clouds. And so the ones that you're looking at over the ocean, it turns out sea salt is a very effective nucleator for forming clouds,, so there's a really good chance that those are loaded with sea salt. But as you go inland you start to have pollution come from all different kinds of sources, and so different sources form clouds more effectively than others. And we're trying to unravel which sources are actually contributing to the clouds. The clouds are incredibly important players in climate change in that they reflect the light back to space, and so they're keeping things much, much cooler than they would be if they weren't there. They also play a huge role in regional weather. So we're actually starting to see shifts where having more pollution input into the clouds is affecting weather patterns, and in particular it's actually reducing the amount of precipitation, so we're starting to see drought in areas with super high levels of air pollution.

(APEUni Website / App RL #249)

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

### 32. Procedure (Incomplete)

**Points:** A pale yellow PPT, with the title 'Kumar Case' and three points: justice, procedural fairness, conclusion. Male: What is your concern about the system of law? Anything about independency, procedural fairness, or else? Female: Procedural fairness. It enables one party to see the other's evidence, and provides opportunities to question the other party. One party hands in evidence, the evidence is questioned by the opposite party, and then new evidence is handed in again. But procedural fairness actually influences substantive fairness. How dose such a procedure guarantee justice.

(APEUni Website / App RL #285)

### 33. 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 males in the society especially young males, 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.](#)

**34. Fatherhood (Incomplete)**

**Points:** A picture in which a pair of hands hold a baby. The lecturer talks with a high speech rate. The role of father in parenting is mentioned. Fatherhood makes children feel safe so they can take risks to develop independence and autonomy. Thus children can grow up into responsible and compassionate citizens.

(APEUni Website / App RL #282)

**35. Oracle (Incomplete)**

**Points:** Oracle is the largest database company in the world. It has many services such as emails, voice mails and database. It helps business people travel around and do business anywhere they need. Mobile phone let people communicate on the way. In conclusion, technology provides convenience. (In the exam, there is a picture going with this audio, and you can give your response according to the words in the picture.)

(APEUni Website / App RL #241)

**36. 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.](#)

**37. Creativity (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

Here are three important factors in creativity: people, process and product. The most important one is

the process. First you have to create the right person through education with a creative mind. Second, you have to create the right process to have people engaged in innovation process. Third, you need to find the right problem to work on. Human beings can survive and prosper largely depending on the creativity they have. If you identify and assess the creativity of a finished product, it is taken as a proxy for the creativity of the person who produced such a product. Therefore, a creative product should be surprising, original, beautiful and useful. People should have factors necessary for genius, ability, and right mindset. You should improve to imitate and change insight look from new perspectives, innovatively create something with imagination to expand conceptual spaces.

(APEUni Website / App RL #280)

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

### 38. 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.](#)

### 39. 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.](#)

#### 40. 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 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.](#)

#### 41. Overfishing (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Aquaculture, the farming of fish, shrimp, shellfish and seaweeds, has been the sources of human protein for nearly four thousand years, especially in Asia. In the last decade, however, there is been unprecedented growth in aquaculture production, more than 300% since 1984, which has increased the importance of the modern food supply. It's the world's fastest growing food production activity. And globally, more than 25% of the odd fishing and shellfish production in 1999 was attributable to aquaculture. Yes, this industry's contributions to human diet is actually greater than the numbers imply, whereas 1/3 of the conventional fish catch is used to make fish meal and fish oil. Virtually all farmed fish are used as human food. Today, nearly 1/3 of fish consumed by human is the product of aquaculture, and that percentage will only increase as aquaculture expands the world's conventional fish catch, for the oceans and lakes continues to decline because of overfishing and environmental damage.

(APEUni Website / App RL #263)

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

#### 42. Ageing Population (Incomplete)

**Points:** As the world population grow, the problem of ageing population has become more serious globally. About nine percent of people are more than sixty-five years old in the world. Ageing percentage in the US is now 13% and is expected to be 23% by 2030. The situation is more severe in Japan and Italy. And Germany follows, whose percentage of people over sixty-five years old is expected to be twenty-five percent by 2030. Ageing problem is related to industrialization.

(APEUni Website / App RL #257)

#### 43. Absolute Zero (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Can we never get to absolute zero? What a wonderful question. I wish I had a wonderful answer to go with it. Here is the problem, there is actually a law of physics called the third law of thermodynamics, that says you cannot get to the absolutely zero, but we don't really know it's true, but we are pretty sure it is for the following reason: every time you think of some way of cooling something down a little bit, it means you try to get energy out of that thing and make the temperature lower. Well if you can get energy out, usually there is a way that the energy can go in as well. And that always means there is a competition between taking the energy out and putting the energy in. Now you can try to make it, so you

are favoring getting energy out, but you can't completely stop the energy from going in and that means you might be able to get colder and colder, but you won't be able to get all the way to absolute zero. Could we go back to my power point, because I think that one of these slides will illustrate that point a little bit better. Yes, here, remember the logarithmic thermometer? There is no zero on this logarithmic thermometer, just keeps going down, you make it a fact of 10 colder, you're not a zero. You make it a fact of 10 colder, you're still not a zero. You make it a fact of 10 colder, you're still not a zero. So, you start a million of a degree, now you are 10 millions of a degree, now you are 100 millions of a degree. Now you are billions of degree. You never get to zero that way. You get closer and closer, but you never get to zero. So that's why we cannot get to absolute zero.

(APEUni Website / App RL #253)

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

#### 44. The Poor's Health (Incomplete)

**Points:** Three bar charts containing three countries and areas. Poor people are more vulnerable to health crisis. There are two reasons: sanitation and water supply. It affects 1.8 million people and xx million of them are children less than 5 years old. Half of the world population.....

(APEUni Website / App RL #251)

#### 45. Underwater Detectors (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Science lets us know what is going on. Underwater remote detector, which is called Antares, is a kind of camera installed underwater in cages for fish monitoring in the industry of marine aquaculture. It is an advanced system of remote technology, by which researchers can remotely monitor fish on their computers in their universities. The camera can detect surrounding environments as well as fish. This helps people find out what they eat, what they don't eat, and how much they eat. Thus people can stop feeding them if necessary in some situation to save time and labor.

(APEUni Website / App RL #250)

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

#### 46. Linguistic Training (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

I think with our linguistic training we also get all this invisible training to be authorities, to be the people who know. It is part of that process that you come out as a world authority on your chosen subject. But when we move into working with communities, we have to recognise that the communities have to be the authority in their language. Actually, a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists, because of our training we do, have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces. I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.

(APEUni Website / App RL #247)

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

### 47. 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 differences. 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)

### 48. Advanced Machine (Audio Available)

**Original:**

The biotech engineering has undergone three phases. In the first phase, people designed and made some simple machines, which aimed to help people understand ourselves. And first group of people that realized we could learn from ourselves were engineers. And then, based on the studies, people began to make complicated devices, in order to cure wounds, like the practice of suture, and to study physiology. This is the second phase. Later, since we went into the third phase, more complicated machines have been developed, like ECG (electrocardiography), able to have an insight of your internal body without intruding it, which can show the human brain's functions. X-ray is a good example. In an X-ray picture, you can see the bright area is the heart with some vessels around, and the dark area is the lungs. These devices benefit humans greatly in solving health problems, such as diseases.

(APEUni Website / App RL #242)

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

### 49. Ship (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Our civilization, which subsumes most of its predecessors, is a great ship steaming at speed into the future. It travels faster, further, and more laden than any before. We may not be able to foresee every reef and hazard, but by reading her compass bearing and headway, by understanding her design, her safety record, and the abilities of her crew, we can, I think, plot a wise course between the narrows and bergs looming ahead. And I believe we must do this without delay, because there are too many shipwrecks behind us. The vessel we are now aboard is not merely the biggest of all time; it is also the only one left. The future of everything we have accomplished since our intelligence evolved will depend on the wisdom of our actions over the next few years. Like all creatures, humans have made their way in the world so far by trial and error; unlike other creatures, we have a presence so colossal that error is a luxury we can no longer afford. The world has grown too small to forgive us any big mistakes.

(APEUni Website / App RL #235)

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

### 50. Loggerhead Turtle (Incomplete)

**Points:** About loggerhead turtle, one of the largest turtles in the world, and almost distinct in the USA. They have big heads and short necks. In September, 1986, scientists put a tracker on a turtle's shell, and used satellites to track and locate the migration route of the turtle. They reached different localities in different time. The migration took three months, from the south Florida to the north. A map of the East Coast of the US is given and the turtle migration route and the year are marked it.

(APEUni Website / App RL #233)



### 51. CO2 Pollution (Incomplete)

**Points:** The topic is the correlation between greenhouse gases and temperature. Greenhouse gas has increased during these years. It does not prove one causes the other, but the correlation is true and undeniable. CO2 is a lot worse than we thought, but we don't know how to reduce the amount. Developing sustainable energy resources is important to conserve the energy we have.

(APEUni Website / App RL #226)

### 52. 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)

### 53. 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.](#)

### 54. Telescope (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video with a lady, standing, giving her lecture. About instruments used in space observation. Telescopes should be put as high as possible. Via a telescope installed in higher areas, especially desert and mountainous areas, people can observe distant objects clearer. They can also be placed in space, such as the Hubble telescope, which 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)

### 55. Visual Culture (Incomplete)

**Points:** This topic is described as the visual culture in science fiction. The visual culture in science fiction involves drama, culture, technology, and most importantly, logical and visual effects. This was minor and sub-cultural until a big change occurred since the introduction of the movie Star War. The story of the movie is stupid and aggressive, but the speaker still likes it because of the well-designed visual logic. Fiction is now a part of the visual culture.

(APEUni Website / App RL #178)

### 56. Advertising Standard Authority (Incomplete)

**Points:** About ASA(Advertising Standard Authority), with HFSS( food high in fat, sugar and salt) mentioned in the very final part. 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)

### 57. 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.](#)

### 58. 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.](#)

### 59. NGO V2 (Audio Available)

**Original:**

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by

governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons. Some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different parts of the world. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious, or other interests. The number of NGOs in the United States is estimated at 1.5 million. Russia has 277,000 NGOs. India is estimated to have had around 2 million NGOs in 2009, just over one NGO per 600 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centres in India. NGOs are difficult to define, and the term 'NGO' is rarely used consistently. As a result, there are many different classifications in use. The most common focus is on "orientation" and "level of operation". An NGO's orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental, improving health, or development work. An NGO's level of operation indicates the scale at which an organization works, such as local, regional, national, or international.

Sample Answer: This lecture mainly talks about the non-governmental organization. NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses or private persons. The number of NGOs in the US is 1.5 million and India has around 2 million in 2009. It is difficult to define NGO as the activities are highly diverse, some may have charitable status while others maybe registered for tax exemption.

(APEUni Website / App RL #175)

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

## 60. 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 the 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. In pre-industrial societies, the increase of income contributed to human's wellbeing. Countries such as China and those in Africa have developed a lot recently. But for rich countries, it seems that there is no correlation between economic and technological progress and contentment.

(APEUni Website / App RL #215)

## 61. 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.](#)

## 62. 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)

## 63. 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)

## 64. Earthquake and Fault (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Today, we will discuss the relationship between the fault lines in the Earth's crust and an earthquake. This dislocation of the rock occurs from the Earth's surface, seven kilometers to several hundred kilometers vertically down to the crust. The earthquake's focus is called epicenter which is vertically beneath the interior of the Earth's crust and the energy releases and transfers through epicenter. The faults are the fracture on the Earth's crust. The position of the epicenters can be identified by the faults' maps, looking down from the center of the Earth. It will result in seismic wave which is decreased as it moved away from the epicenter.

(APEUni Website / App RL #167)

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

## 65. 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.](#)

### 66. 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.](#)

### 67. Civilization and Art (Audio Available)

**Original:**

I have said before that you can't have a civilization that doesn't have art. When we think about the great civilizations historically, all of them had great production of culture and art, because a society has to be able to observe itself. And the sophistication of the great civilizations were their ability to look at themselves and what allows a society to do that. Are the producers of Art and Culture mirror back to the core of the society? Exactly what is being produced at that moment? How people are thinking of themselves and how individuals are relating to the social structure at that time? Art is the vehicle through which we understand that. Were you to take away art? What would be that mirror? How would we see what we are about? How would we understand what was going on in Paris at the time of the impressionists when people were learning to see in a completely different way. Pre cinematograph appear all of these things are just emerging and here are people looking at the world in a very different way which was considered so radical at the time.

(APEUni Website / App RL #156)

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

### 68. 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.](#)

### 69. 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.](#)

### 70. Happiness (Audio Available)

#### Original:

As Joanne pointed out, only one country, tiny little Bhutan, wedged between China and India, has adopted the Gross National Happiness as the central index of the government policy, and actually has a good deal of success in education and in health and in economic growth and in environmental preservation. They have a rather sophisticated way of measuring the effects of different policies on people's happiness. They are the only country to go that far. But you are now beginning to get other countries interested enough to do kind of white paper policy analyses of happiness research—what effects would it have if we used it more for public policy? You are beginning to get countries like Australia, France, Great Britain, that are considering publishing regular statistics on happiness. So it is beginning to become a subject of greater interest for policymakers and legislators in different advanced countries.

(APEUni Website / App RL #150)

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

### 71. 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.](#)

## 72. Chest X-Ray (Audio Available)

### Original:

This is one picture that you probably you all know what it is when you see it. It's a familiar-looking image. It's something that probably we all have some personal experience with, right? This is a chest X-ray that would be taken in your doctor's office, for example, or a radiologist's office. And it is a good example of Biomedical Engineering and that it takes a physical principle, that is how do X-rays interact with the tissues of your body, and it uses that physics, that physical principle to develop a picture of what's inside your body, so to look inside and see things that you couldn't see without this device. And you'll recognize some parts of the image, you can see the ribcage here, the bones you can see the heart is the large bright object down here. If you, have good eyesight from the distance, you can see the vessels leading out of the heart and into the lungs, and the lungs are darker spaces within the ribcage.

(APEUni Website / App RL #143)

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

## 73. Extinction of Language (Audio Available)

### Original:

A language dies when the last person who speaks it dies. But you know, sometimes people say it dies when the second-last person who speaks it dies, because the last person has nobody to talk to. Well, of course, languages have come and gone throughout history as communities have come and gone. But what's happening now is something really quite extraordinary. Well, there are about 6000 languages in the world at the moment, more or less. Nobody knows the exact number. Of these, about half of them are so seriously in danger, are likely to die out in the course of present century. Now the present century is a hundred years, half is 3000 languages. So, that means one language is dying out somewhere in the world average every two weeks. There are all kinds of reasons why languages die; one is physical reason when people are affected by famine, disease and earthquake. Another is genocide, when some countries deliberately stamp out a small language. The main reason is globalization. That is, some huge languages in the world, like English, Arabic, Spanish and French, and these are like steam rollers crushing the smaller languages they find in their path. A great deal can be done to preserve endangered language.

The first thing is that the people themselves must want the language to be preserved. That's very important. The second thing is that the powers-that-be must want the language to be preserved. They must be respect for the minority languages in their care. The third thing has to be there, of course, is cash. It costs quite a lot of money to preserve an endangered language. Think about it, You have to train the teachers, you have to write books for the children. And all sorts of things. It doesn't cost a extraordinary amount money, but it does cost a bit. So without money, endangered languages don't have a positive future.

(APEUni Website / App RL #122)

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

#### 74. Bomb Calorimeter (Audio Available)

##### Original:

This is a bomb calorimeter; this is the actual piece of equipment that researchers used to calculate the energy content of either biodiesel or maybe even the potato chips that you had for lunch today. When they calculate the amount of energy. They're going to calculate it in heat unites which would either be joules or calories. I want you to look inside the bomb calorimeter inside here, you can see that there's a silver bucket water goes all in here and this is actually the bomb is the smaller silver cylinder what you do is put your fuel sample in there then these two electrodes are connected to the bomb. These provide the spark that will ignite your sample when your sample burns or combust that gives off energy. So how is the energy collected or how did a scientist figure out how much energy is being given off. Well, it's a closed system, there's a lid here that goes on top of this calorimeter and what's in here in the lid is a stirrer. The stir is going to stir the water. That's in this big pool here so that the heat given off from the sample is going to warm the water in a uniform way. This is the temperature probe, this goes down in the water also and measures the change in temperature because as the sample is burned, it will give off heat and the temperature the water will increase. So the lid goes on the sample is prepared. The last thing that you need to make a combustion reaction happen is oxygen and at some point during the process, some oxygen is added by a tank. That's connected to the calorimeter here. So we are going to burn a sample of the biodiesel that you've prepared and get some feedback on the energy content of it. You'll be able to use this to compare it to petroleum-based fuels like octane.

(APEUni Website / App RL #72)

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

#### 75. 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.](#)

## 76. 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.](#)

## 77. 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, its'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 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.](#)

## 78. 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.](#)

### 79. Freud (Audio Available)

**Original:**

For better or worse, we live in a world profoundly affected by Sigmund Freud. If I had to ask you to name a famous psychologist, the answer of most of you would be Freud. He was the most famous psychologist ever and he had a profound influence on the 20th and 21st century. Some biographical information: he was born in the 1850s. He spent most of his life in Vienna, Austria, and, but he died in London and he escaped to London soon after retreating there at the beginning of World War Two as the Nazis began to occupy where he lived. He was one of the most famous scholars ever but he was not known for any single discovery. Instead, he was known for the development of an encompassing theory of mind, one that he developed over the span of many decades. He was in his time extremely well known, a celebrity recognized on the street, and throughout his life. He was a man of extraordinary energy and productivity, in part because he was a very serious cocaine addict, but also just in general. He was just a high-energy sort of person.

(APEUni Website / App RL #59)

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

### 80. Linguistic Change (Audio Available)

**Original:**

The Internet is changing everything. The world of language in the future is totally different from the world of language in the past and the reason is quite simple. There is more written language on the Internet now than all the libraries in the world combined. We've never seen anything like it before and we haven't seen anything yet. When you're talking about the future of a language. We are asking about its long-term prospects, where do they essentially lie? And my answer is they lie in the young people, they lie especially in the hands of teenagers. The teenagers are the parents of next generation of children. If teenagers are going to succeed in maintaining the intergenerational transmission of a language, then they have got to be infused about the minority language, the endangered language that their parents and others speak, so how would you get teenagers infused is the question. Well there is no question today, the only thing that infuses teenagers, apart from sex, is internet and all the electronic world. And so that is the area where one has got to focus. A minority language has got to get itself up electronically in all the varieties that are available to it. Now in the case of something like welsh, there is already quite a strong welsh presence on the World Wide Web and increasingly there are welsh chat rooms, welsh blogs, welsh face book interactions and so on. Well this is a very very positive sign, and it needs to be reinforced as much as possible. The future of the welsh language, I think all languages actually lies in the electronic domain.

(APEUni Website / App RL #17)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website](http://www.apeuni.com) / 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 do you call the hair that grows above your eyes?

Answer: Eyebrow ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1665](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

2. What is the famous canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean?

Answer: Suez ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #305](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

3. **Points:**

Answer: ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #225](#)) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

4. What is the generic term for a person who once had the same title as you have now?

Answer: Predecessor ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1664](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

5. What type of body covering helps to insulate burns?

Answer: Dressing / bandage ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1663](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

6. What do we call the musical instrument which has six strings?

Answer: Guitar ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1662](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

7. What do we call a table showing days, weeks and months of a year?

Answer: Calendar ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1661](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

8. What do we call the phase in a trial in which both parties interrogate each other?

Answer: Cross examination ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1660](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

9. What do we say if we call brothers and sisters in a same way?

Answer: Siblings ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1659](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

10. What is the portable breathing apparatus for divers?

Answer: Aqualung ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1658](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

11. What do you call the dark shape your body make on the ground in the sun?

Answer: Shadow ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1657](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

12. What is the conservation of non-renewable energy?

Answer: Reuse / recycling ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1656](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

13. How often does an annual event happen?

Answer: Once a year / yearly ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1655](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

14. If a driver drives the car, what does a pilot do to the plane?

Answer: Fly / flies ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1654](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

15. What will happen to a fragile item if it is not handled carefully?

Answer: Smash / break / broken ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1653](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

16. Where does a pilot sit in an airplane?

Answer: Cockpit ([APEUni Website / App ASQ #1652](#)) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

17. What type of work is a sabbatical a lengthy time away from?

Answer: Teaching (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1651) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

18. What do we call a statement presented in court by a defendant or a lawyer?

Answer: Plea (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1650) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

19. What is the straight line between the center of a circle and any point on its outer edge?

Answer: Radius (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1649) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

20. Where is a suspect convicted of a crime?

Answer: Court (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1648) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

21. What do we call the weather conditions like rain, hail, etc.?

Answer: Precipitation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1646) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

22. What do we call a group of people who sing together?

Answer: Choir / chorus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1645) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

23. What do we call a person who trains a team in a particular sport?

Answer: Coach (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1643) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

24. What geometric shape are circumference, diameter and radius related with?

Answer: Circle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1642) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

25. What do we call the machine that provides drinking water in an office?

Answer: Water cooler / water dispenser (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1640) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

26. What do we call the industry connected with getting valuable minerals from the ground?

Answer: Mining (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1531) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

27. What do we call a vehicle equipped for carrying the injured or sick?

Answer: Ambulance (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1530) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

28. What do we call apartment, flat and house?

Answer: Properties (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1529) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

29. What object has three legs and can support a camera?

Answer: Tripod (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1526) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

30. What does the color green help for?

Answer: Sight / eyesight (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1524) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

31. What do we call a young dog?

Answer: Puppy (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1523) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

32. Where do we catch a flight?

Answer: Airport (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1521) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. What do we call traveling at a high speed?

Answer: Speed (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1460) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

39. What is a text that you send to your friends to invite them to a party?

Answer: Invitation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1455) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

40. What shows how many people can be in a place like an apartment?

Answer: Capacity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1453) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

41. What part of the body propels a flying bird in the air?

Answer: Wing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1413) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

42. What is the top surface inside the room?

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

43. Where do marine animals live?

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

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

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

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

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

46. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

49. What's the first meal of the day in the morning?

Answer: Breakfast (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1013) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

50. Where do we conduct experiments?

Answer: Laboratory / lab (APEUni Website / App ASQ #992) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

52. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

53. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #984) **(Incomplete)**

54. When you bake a cake, what do you put the cake into?

Answer: Oven (APEUni Website / App ASQ #980) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

56. What is the antonym of 'entrance'?

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

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

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

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

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

59. Who flies an airplane?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: Platform (APEUni Website / App ASQ #229) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

70. What is the process of choosing a person for a position by voting?

Answer: election (APEUni Website / App ASQ #898) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

71. What do we call a person undergoing treatments in hospital?

Answer: patient (APEUni Website / App ASQ #888) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

72. What fruit category includes orange, mandarin and lemon?

Answer: citrus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #879) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

73. What is the shape of the earth's orbit?

Answer: oval / ellipse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #872) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

74. What do we call a person who pays rent to the landlord?

Answer: lessee / tenant (APEUni Website / App ASQ #866) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

75. What is the process of breaking down plastic and glass and using it again?

Answer: recycling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #859) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

76. What do we call someone who studies languages?

Answer: linguist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #833) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

77. What do we call a group of mountains such as the Himalayas?

Answer: range (APEUni Website / App ASQ #832) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

78. What instrument would you use when you want to weigh something up?

Answer: scale (APEUni Website / App ASQ #829) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

79. What is the storyline or the series of scenes of novels, movies, short stories or plays?

Answer: plot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #828) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

80. What do we call people who help others get insurance?

Answer: insurance agents / insurance brokers (APEUni Website / App ASQ #812) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

81. What do we call a car that needs to be charged?

Answer: electric car (APEUni Website / App ASQ #802) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

82. What is the couple's formal relationship called?

Answer: marriage (APEUni Website / App ASQ #797) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

83. We call a person used to using the right hand a right-hander, and what do we call a person if the left hand?

Answer: left-hander (APEUni Website / App ASQ #791) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

84. What do we call the selling and transporting of goods to another country?

Answer: export / exportation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #778) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

85. Where are goods stored before sale?



Answer: Warehouse / inventory / stock / storeroom (APEUni Website / App ASQ #777)

[\(Audio Available\)](#)

86. In sport, what do we call the cloths that we wear and end above the knee?

Answer: Shorts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #776) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

87. What do we call a child who will soon be a teenager?

Answer: preteen / tween (APEUni Website / App ASQ #775) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

88. What do you call a person who lives next to your house?

Answer: neighbor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #768) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

89. If Monday is the first day, what day is the forth day?

Answer: thursday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #139) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

90. What is the study of religion called?

Answer: theology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #760) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

91. What do people usually use to cut food?

Answer: knife (APEUni Website / App ASQ #755) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

92. What do you call a person who studies the weather?

Answer: Meteorologist / climatologist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #748) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

93. **Points:** What do we call a long narrow piece of land almost completely surrounded by water?

Answer: peninsula (APEUni Website / App ASQ #746) **(Incomplete)**

94. What kind of soup utensils do you use at table?

Answer: spoon / spoons (APEUni Website / App ASQ #744) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

95. What do you call a statue or a building that is dedicated in memory of someone?

Answer: Monument / memorial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #740) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

96. What kind of food that vegetarians do not eat?

Answer: meat (APEUni Website / App ASQ #370) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

97. **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)**)

98. **Points:** What is this instrument?

Answer: Telescope (APEUni Website / App ASQ #638) **(Incomplete)**

99. What do pedestrians move by?

Answer: foot / feet (APEUni Website / App ASQ #626) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

100. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

101. What is the opposite of north?

Answer: south (APEUni Website / App ASQ #732) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

102. What is the term used to describe a period of seven days?

Answer: week (APEUni Website / App ASQ #730) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

103. What is the section in the library where books can be read but cannot be borrowed?

Answer: reserve collection (APEUni Website / App ASQ #726) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

104. What organ on your face do you breathe with?

Answer: nose (APEUni Website / App ASQ #723) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

105. How do you describe a line that segments a circle?

Answer: chord (APEUni Website / App ASQ #722) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

106. What do humans and animals need to inhale for survival?

Answer: air / oxygen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #721) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

107. What can bring astronauts to space?

Answer: spacecraft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #720) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

108. What is the opposite direction of sunrise?

Answer: west (APEUni Website / App ASQ #719) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

109. What do we use to launch a space shuttle?

Answer: rocket / booster (APEUni Website / App ASQ #718) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

110. What do we call the treatment in which people use needles to ease others' pain?

Answer: acupuncture (APEUni Website / App ASQ #717) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

111. If a building is one thousand meters high, from where do we measure the height?

Answer: sea level (APEUni Website / App ASQ #228) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

112. If someone tells something funny to you, what is your reaction?

Answer: laugh / laughing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #716) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

113. What is the act of reusing waste materials?

Answer: recycling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #715) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

114. Which part of our body does a gastroscope look into?

Answer: stomach (APEUni Website / App ASQ #714) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

115. How many days are there in a fortnight?

Answer: fourteen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #712) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

116. What do you call a word formed from the first letters of other words?

Answer: acronym (APEUni Website / App ASQ #708) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

117. What do you call the people who work on boats?

Answer: Sailors / mariner / seaman (APEUni Website / App ASQ #697) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

118. What does 'subterranean' mean?

Answer: underground (APEUni Website / App ASQ #696) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

119. What are the external organs used for hearing?

Answer: ears (APEUni Website / App ASQ #694) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

120. What is the boat that carries people from one side of a river to the other?

Answer: ferry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #692) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

121. What do you call the buildings of a university or college and the land around them?

Answer: campus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #689) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

122. What do you call the persons who study religions?

Answer: theologians / theologists (APEUni Website / App ASQ #686) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

123. If an event happens annually, how often does it happen?

Answer: once a year (APEUni Website / App ASQ #685) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

124. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

125. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

Answer: laboratory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #678) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

126. What do we call the subject that studies weather and temperature?

Answer: meteorology / climatology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #669) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

127. What will you hear after a flash of lightning?

Answer: thunder (APEUni Website / App ASQ #654) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

128. What do we call a baby cat?

Answer: Kitten / kitty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #645) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

129. What is the horizontal line that separates the globe into two halves?

Answer: equator (APEUni Website / App ASQ #642) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

130. What is the nominal form of the wide?

Answer: width (APEUni Website / App ASQ #641) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

131. Which day of the week starts with 'th'?

Answer: thursday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #84) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

132. What is the most important part of the human respiratory system?

Answer: lung (APEUni Website / App ASQ #630) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

133. When trains or cars need to go through a mountain, where do they enter the mountain?

Answer: tunnel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #629) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

134. What do you call the document that tells your qualification and work experience?

Answer: cv / curriculum vitae / resume (APEUni Website / App ASQ #606) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

135. Where is a criminal kept as punishment?

Answer: prison / jail (APEUni Website / App ASQ #605) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

136. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

137. Which one in the four seasons has the lowest temperature?

Answer: winter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #602) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

138. What does sub-Mediterranean refer to?

Answer: Climate (APEUni Website / App ASQ #592) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

139. Whose job is making and repairing wooden objects and structures?

Answer: carpenter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #587) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

140. What do you call students in universities who have not yet graduated?

Answer: undergraduates (APEUni Website / App ASQ #586) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

141. What do we call people who work on ship or plane?

Answer: crew (APEUni Website / App ASQ #583) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

142. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

143. What is the frozen type of water called?

Answer: ice (APEUni Website / App ASQ #579) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

144. Who is the Swiss greatest scientist in physics?

Answer: einstein (APEUni Website / App ASQ #423) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

145. What do we call famous people?

Answer: celebrity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #577) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

146. What is the highest position in the embassy?

Answer: ambassador (APEUni Website / App ASQ #576) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

147. What device is used to measure the height of mountains?

Answer: altimeter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #575) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

148. In the solar system, which heavenly body produces sunshine?

Answer: sun (APEUni Website / App ASQ #506) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

149. If you have a toothache, who will you go to?

Answer: dentist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #573) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

150. What is the legal document protecting someone's intellectual property?

Answer: patent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #565) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

151. What thing do postgraduate students have that undergraduate students don't?

Answer: bachelor degree (APEUni Website / App ASQ #563) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

152. What do people hold overhead when it is raining?

Answer: umbrella (APEUni Website / App ASQ #562) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

153. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

154. How do you call some one with no hair?

Answer: bald (APEUni Website / App ASQ #558) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

155. What is the thing used for sun protection in summer?

Answer: Sunscreen / sunblock / suncream / suntan lotion (APEUni Website / App ASQ #556)  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)

156. If a species is described as venomous, what substance does it has?

Answer: venom / poison (APEUni Website / App ASQ #433) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

157. What is the act of jumping into the water?

Answer: diving (APEUni Website / App ASQ #553) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

158. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

159. What do we call the pen that receive its ink from its reservoir?

Answer: fountain pen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #552) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

160. Apart from coffee and hot chocolate, what beverages also contain caffeine?

Answer: Tea / coke / cocoa (APEUni Website / App ASQ #547) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

161. What is the musical instrument which has both pedals and strings?

Answer: harp / piano (APEUni Website / App ASQ #546) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

162. Where can we find the page numbers of books?

Answer: footer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #545) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

163. Which part of our bodies do we use nasal spray in?

Answer: nose / nostril (APEUni Website / App ASQ #356) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

164. What is the occupation that transfers one language to another language?

Answer: translator (APEUni Website / App ASQ #543) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

165. What do you throw underwater to keep ships staying on rivers or oceans without drifting away?

Answer: anchor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #542) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

166. How do you call the movements that the babies move by using hands and legs?

Answer: Crawling / crawl (APEUni Website / App ASQ #541) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

167. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?

Answer: multiplication (APEUni Website / App ASQ #320) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

168. What force makes humans stay on the earth?

Answer: gravity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #537) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

169. What instrument would scientists use to examine very small life forms?

Answer: microscope (APEUni Website / App ASQ #532) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

170. What is the habitat of camels?

Answer: desert (APEUni Website / App ASQ #531) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

171. How many sides are there in a pentagon?

Answer: five (APEUni Website / App ASQ #529) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

172. What do we call the person who plays musical instruments as a job?

Answer: musician (APEUni Website / App ASQ #527) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

173. Where do people go to watch plays?

Answer: theatre / theater (APEUni Website / App ASQ #526) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

174. What do we call the ship that runs underwater?

Answer: submarine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #521) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

175. What subject involves the study of the Periodic Table?

Answer: chemistry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #520) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

176. What is the magazine that is dedicated to academic news?

Answer: journal / academic journal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #519) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

177. How many years are there in a bicentennial?

Answer: two hundred (APEUni Website / App ASQ #516) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

178. What do we call the thing we use to put into the lock and open it?

Answer: key (APEUni Website / App ASQ #515) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

179. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

180. What do we call dollars, cents, pounds and euros?

Answer: currency (APEUni Website / App ASQ #509) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

181. How do you call the doctor who treats sick animals?

Answer: vet / veterinarian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #508) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

182. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

183. What do we call the extra performance that actors give?

Answer: encore (APEUni Website / App ASQ #383) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

184. What do you call the strap that circles a person in a car or an airplane?

Answer: Seatbelt / safety belt (APEUni Website / App ASQ #296) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

185. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

186. What is the place you share bedroom with your classmates?

Answer: dormitory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #494) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

187. What is the room that is under the ground floor?

Answer: basement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #491) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

188. What do you need to submit for completing a degree in the university?

Answer: dissertation / thesis (APEUni Website / App ASQ #234) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

189. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

190. How do we call the car that uses two types of fuels?

Answer: hybrid (APEUni Website / App ASQ #298) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

191. Where do people go for watching sports or games?

Answer: stadium (APEUni Website / App ASQ #487) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

192. What material are windows made of?

Answer: glass (APEUni Website / App ASQ #486) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

193. What do birds use to fly?

Answer: wings (APEUni Website / App ASQ #485) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

194. What's the color of the medal that a champion gets?

Answer: Golden / gold (APEUni Website / App ASQ #32) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

195. What do we call the northernmost and southernmost parts of the earth?

Answer: Pole / poles (APEUni Website / App ASQ #482) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

196. How many wheels does a bicycle have?

Answer: two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #481) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

197. How do you call the two siblings born by a mother at the same time?

Answer: twins (APEUni Website / App ASQ #291) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

198. If you want to read tragedies or comedies, what kind of book do you read?

Answer: fiction books / novels (APEUni Website / App ASQ #477) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

199. What do you use to test the body temperature?

Answer: thermometer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #474) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

200. How do we call that animals and plants preserved in the rocks?

Answer: fossil (APEUni Website / App ASQ #469) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

201. Which one is more widespread, Korean, Thai or Hindi?

Answer: hindi (APEUni Website / App ASQ #464) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

202. How do you describe the money that citizens must contribute to the government for public use?

Answer: tax / taxes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #452) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

203. What device do you use to measure your weight?

Answer: scale / weighing machine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #651) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

204. What are the people who study history and historical evidence?

Answer: historian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #649) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

205. What is the force that happens between the relative motion when objects are rubbed against each other?

Answer: friction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #620) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

206. What is the opposite of artificial?

Answer: natural (APEUni Website / App ASQ #465) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

207. What is the hardest part of your hand?

Answer: Nails (APEUni Website / App ASQ #467) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

208. In mathematics and arithmetic, there are addition, multiplication, division. What's the other one?

Answer: subtraction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #462) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

209. What do bees collect from flowers?

Answer: pollen / nectar (APEUni Website / App ASQ #458) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

210. Which literary genre describes all details of a famous person's life?

Answer: Biography / autobiography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #457) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

211. What material is the tire made of?

Answer: rubber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #456) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

212. What are the people who study ancient bones or plants in rocks?

Answer: paleontologists / paleontologist / archaeologists / archaeologist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #646) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

213. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

Answer: twelve (APEUni Website / App ASQ #607) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

214. If you want to find the map of U.S., what type of book should you use?

Answer: atlas (APEUni Website / App ASQ #451) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

215. What do the following belong to: roses, daisies, tulip, etc?

Answer: flower (APEUni Website / App ASQ #446) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

216. What is the color that refers to environmental protection?

Answer: Green (APEUni Website / App ASQ #442) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

217. Which color do we make by blending black and white?

Answer: grey (APEUni Website / App ASQ #441) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

218. What do we call the liquid which is in a car?

Answer: gasoline / petrol / gas / fuel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #312) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

219. Which continent do China, India, Korea and Japan locate in?

Answer: Asia (APEUni Website / App ASQ #440) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

220. Before airplanes were invented, how did people travel from America to Europe?

Answer: by ship (APEUni Website / App ASQ #438) [\(Audio Available\)](#)



221. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?

Answer: surgeon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #437) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

222. In the word 'postgraduate', what does the 'post' mean?

Answer: after (APEUni Website / App ASQ #436) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

223. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?

Answer: wood / timber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #435) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

224. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention?

Answer: patent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #434) [\(Explanation\)](#) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

225. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year?

Answer: quarterly (APEUni Website / App ASQ #289) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

226. When something has increased by triple, how many times does it increase?

Answer: three times (APEUni Website / App ASQ #432) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

227. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?

Answer: pilot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #431) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

228. What will snow become after it melts?

Answer: Water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #427) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

229. Which part of your leg can make it possible to bend?

Answer: knee (APEUni Website / App ASQ #425) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

230. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

231. What is the opposite of convex?

Answer: concave (APEUni Website / App ASQ #422) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

232. What do we call the first paragraph of a report?

Answer: introduction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #418) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

233. What do we call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines?

Answer: pharmacist / chemist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #415) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

234. What kind of drugs are used for killing bacteria?

Answer: Antibiotics (APEUni Website / App ASQ #412) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

235. What is a thermometer used to measure?

Answer: Temperature (APEUni Website / App ASQ #406) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

236. How would you describe the process in which ice becomes water?

Answer: melting / thawing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #405) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

237. How many hemispheres does the equator divide earth into?

Answer: Two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #404) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

238. What is the collection of pictures called?

Answer: album (APEUni Website / App ASQ #321) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

239. How many extra days in February in a leap year?

Answer: One (APEUni Website / App ASQ #282) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

240. In statistics, what is a circle divided into many parts called?

Answer: pie chart (APEUni Website / App ASQ #315) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

241. How do you call a student that has finished his first year?

Answer: sophomore (APEUni Website / App ASQ #145) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

242. Which one is quicker? Running, jogging or walking?

Answer: running (APEUni Website / App ASQ #401) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

243. What does the sun do during dawn?

Answer: sunrise (APEUni Website / App ASQ #400) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

244. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

245. What is the feature that guitars and violins have in common?

Answer: string / strings (APEUni Website / App ASQ #393) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

246. What do we call a person who can speak two languages?

Answer: Bilingual / bilinguist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #388) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

247. What type of shape has four right corners, four lines that are equal in length?

Answer: square (APEUni Website / App ASQ #384) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

248. If a couple have a pair of children, how many children do they have?

Answer: two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #378) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

249. Which is easier to be recycled, plastic or paper?

Answer: paper (APEUni Website / App ASQ #377) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

250. What is the opposite word of "stale"?

Answer: fresh (APEUni Website / App ASQ #376) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

251. What do we call the "Times New Roman" in word?

Answer: typeface / font (APEUni Website / App ASQ #374) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

252. Which kind of mountain can erupt?

Answer: volcano / volcanos (APEUni Website / App ASQ #373) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

253. The instructions that tell you how to cook food?

Answer: recipe / recipes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #371) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

254. What is one half of 100% ?

Answer: fifty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #365) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

255. What is the opposite of positive?

Answer: negative (APEUni Website / App ASQ #362) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

256. What are the strings on shoes?

Answer: shoelace / shoelaces (APEUni Website / App ASQ #361) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

257. What is the name of the student who has not completed his course?

Answer: undergraduate student (APEUni Website / App ASQ #350) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

258. A dozen is a grouping of which number?

Answer: twelve (APEUni Website / App ASQ #349) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

259. What material is used for most of vehicles and craft?

Answer: metal / plastic / glass (APEUni Website / App ASQ #348) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

260. 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)  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)

261. What kind of dictionary provides synonyms, antonyms and related words?

Answer: thesaurus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #344) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

262. What is the opposite to “predecessor”?

Answer: successor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #335) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

263. What do we call the thread in the center of the candle?

Answer: wick (APEUni Website / App ASQ #332) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

264. What is the thing you touch when you play the guitar?

Answer: strings / string (APEUni Website / App ASQ #329) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

265. Which one is past tense: has gone, went or going?

Answer: went (APEUni Website / App ASQ #327) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

266. What do we call the animals with white ivory and long trunk?

Answer: elephant / elephants (APEUni Website / App ASQ #325) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

267. Which kind of book can we find Africa maps?

Answer: atlas (APEUni Website / App ASQ #324) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

268. What does a sundial measure?

Answer: Time (APEUni Website / App ASQ #336) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

269. What is the ceremony called for marriage?

Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #318) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

270. How many times a year is a quarterly journal published?

Answer: four (APEUni Website / App ASQ #306) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

271. What do you call a piece of equipment we use to look at stars?

Answer: telescope / astronomical telescope (APEUni Website / App ASQ #295) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

272. How many years are there in a decade?

Answer: ten years (APEUni Website / App ASQ #283) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

273. What kind of liquid do mammals feed their babies?

Answer: milk (APEUni Website / App ASQ #279) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

274. What is the antonym of vertical?

Answer: horizontal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #277) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

275. What is the economic sector that deals with farming?

Answer: agriculture (APEUni Website / App ASQ #273) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

276. Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week?

Answer: monday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #270) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

277. What do we call the piece of paper that proves you have bought an item?

Answer: Receipt (APEUni Website / App ASQ #304) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

278. In a recession, does economic activity increase or slow down?

Answer: slow down (APEUni Website / App ASQ #265) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

279. What is the name of the field of study that studies the human mind and behavior?

Answer: psychology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #262) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

280. Where would you expect to find equipment like microscopes, a Bunsen burner, beaker and petri dish?

Answer: laboratory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #243) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

281. What is the name of the instrument used to measure variations in temperature?

Answer: thermometer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #220) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

282. What is the joint called where your hand is connected to your arm?

Answer: wrist / wrists (APEUni Website / App ASQ #212) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

283. What is the behavior when an animal changes its color to match the environment for protection?

Answer: Camouflage (APEUni Website / App ASQ #226) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

284. How many days are there in a week?

Answer: Seven (APEUni Website / App ASQ #246) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

285. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

286. What do you call a specialist who repairs leaking water pipes?

Answer: plumber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #204) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

287. What do we call a period of ten years?

Answer: decade (APEUni Website / App ASQ #203) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

288. What do we call a period of 100 years?

Answer: century (APEUni Website / App ASQ #195) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

289. What is the job of someone that looks after your teeth and gums?

Answer: dentist / surgeon dentist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #171) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

290. Who is a person that makes bread, cakes and pastries?

Answer: baker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #157) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

291. What is the red liquid that flows through a body?

Answer: blood (APEUni Website / App ASQ #153) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

292. What kind of book is written by a person about their own life?

Answer: autobiography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #152) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

293. What is the meeting point of sea and sky called?

Answer: Horizon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #286) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

294. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

295. In addition to the A, E, what are the other three vowels?

Answer: U / I / O (APEUni Website / App ASQ #338) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

296. What key mineral makes sea water different from fresh water?

Answer: Salt (APEUni Website / App ASQ #235) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

297. What does ophthalmologist specialize in?

Answer: eye operations / eye (APEUni Website / App ASQ #368) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

298. What is the term used for a person who cannot read or write?

Answer: illiterate / illiteracy (APEUni Website / App ASQ #142) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

299. Who would you consult to treat a fear of crowded places, a philosopher or a psychologist?

Answer: psychologist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #140) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

300. How many days are in a leap year?

Answer: three hundred and sixty six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #136) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

301. In the animal kingdom, is the purpose of camouflage to attract a mate, to find food or to hide?

Answer: hide (APEUni Website / App ASQ #131) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

302. What special document do most people need to carry when they travel between countries?

Answer: passport (APEUni Website / App ASQ #130) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

303. What do we call the first meal of the day?

Answer: breakfast (APEUni Website / App ASQ #125) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

304. What do we call the date that a piece of work must be finished by?

Answer: deadline / due date (APEUni Website / App ASQ #115) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

305. Which word beginning with C is a synonym of idea?

Answer: concept (APEUni Website / App ASQ #100) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

306. What kind of equipment is used to protect motorbike riders' brains from injury?

Answer: helmet (APEUni Website / App ASQ #89) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

307. What is a list of historical events arranged in time order?

Answer: chronology / timeline (APEUni Website / App ASQ #76) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

308. Something that can be eaten is edible. What is something that can be heard?

Answer: audible (APEUni Website / App ASQ #66) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

309. What is the term used for the life history of a person written by himself?

Answer: autobiography / memoir (APEUni Website / App ASQ #65) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

310. Which one word is used for a brother or sister?

Answer: sibling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #55) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

311. What type of food is an apple?

Answer: fruit (APEUni Website / App ASQ #47) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

312. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

313. 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) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

314. What is the word for a building or room where art exhibitions are held?

Answer: art gallery / art museum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #14) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

315. At what ceremony do students receive their degree or diploma at the end of their period of study?

Answer: graduation / commencement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #8) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

316. A business doesn't want to make a loss – what does it want to make?

Answer: Profit / profits (APEUni Website / App ASQ #107) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

317. How many years does a millennium have?

Answer: One thousand (APEUni Website / App ASQ #122) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

318. What is the word for a period of one hundred years?

Answer: Century (APEUni Website / App ASQ #12) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

319. What is the word for the place where a river starts?

Answer: Source / birthplace / origin (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

320. What is the term used for a professional who practices law?

Answer: Lawyer / attorney (APEUni Website / App ASQ #2) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

321. Would it be better to go jogging at noon or in the early morning if you want to avoid the hottest part of the day?

Answer: In the early morning (APEUni Website / App ASQ #26) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

322. Which major branch of science deals with classification of living things?

Answer: Biology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #33) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

323. What do we call the organs in our chest that we use to breathe?

Answer: Lungs / lung (APEUni Website / App ASQ #41) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

324. Where can people go to borrow books?

Answer: Library / bibliotheca (APEUni Website / App ASQ #52) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

325. If telescopes are used to locate distant objects, what instrument is employed to magnify minuscule objects?

Answer: Microscope / microscopes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #111) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

326. What are winter, spring, summer and autumn?

Answer: Seasons (APEUni Website / App ASQ #134) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

327. Which sweet food is produced by bees?

Answer: Honey (APEUni Website / App ASQ #51) [\(Audio Available\)](#)



## B. Writing

### Summarize Written Text

#### 1. Women in University

**Original:**

If women are so far ahead of men, why are they so far behind? Reports from both sides of the Atlantic show that female students dominate university courses, yet women still do not make it to the top. A report on inequality in the UK said last week that girls had better educational results than boys at 16, went to university in greater numbers and achieved better degrees once they got there. "More women now have higher education qualifications than men in every age group up to age 44," the report said. In the US, 57 per cent of college graduates in 2006–07 were women. Women form the majority of all graduates under 45. Yet few women make it to the boards of companies in either country. In the UK, the proportion of women on FTSE 100 boards rose fractionally from 11.7 per cent to 12.2 per cent last year, according to the Cranfield University School of Management, but that was only because of a fall in the size of the boards. In the US, women accounted for 15.2 per cent of board seats on Fortune 500 companies, according to Catalyst, the research organisation, which said the numbers had barely budged for five years. The hopeful way of looking at this is that the rising generation of female graduates has yet to reach director age. Give it 10 years and they will dominate boards as they do universities. If that were true, however, we would surely see the number of women director numbers moving up by now. The first year that women college graduates outnumbered men in the US was 1982. These graduates must be entering their 50s – prime director age. There is evidence that the younger generation of women is thriving in the workplace. A recent report from the Pew Research Center found that the earnings of US-born 30- to 44-year old women grew 44 per cent between 1970 and 2007, compared with a rise of only 6 per cent for men. In this age group, 22 per cent of wives earned more than their husbands in 2007, compared with 4 per cent in 1970. Yet, even for this cohort, there was still a large pay gap, the Pew research found, with women earning on average only 71 per cent of what men earned.

**Answer:**

More women now have higher education qualifications than men in every age group up to age 44, and women form the majority of all graduates under 45, which means that we would surely see the number of women director numbers moving up by now, so the younger generation of women is thriving in the workplace; there was still a large pay gap.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #412)

#### 2. Levels of Crime

**Original:**

The British Crime Survey (BCS) provides an important source of information about levels of crime, public attitudes to crime and other related issues. The results play an important role in informing Home Office policy. The BCS measures the amount of crime in England and Wales by asking people about crimes they have experienced in the last year. This includes crimes not reported to the police, so it is an important alternative to police records. Victims do not report crime for various reasons, and without the BCS there would be no official source of information on these unreported crimes. Because members of the public are asked directly about their experiences, the survey also provides a consistent measure of crime that is unaffected by the extent to which crimes are reported to the police, or by changes in the criteria used by the police when recording crime. The survey also helps to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, and this helps in the planning of crime prevention programs. The BCS also examines people's attitudes to crime, such as how much they fear crime and what measures they take



to avoid it. The survey also covers attitudes to the Criminal Justice System (CJS), including the police and the courts, and has also been successful at developing special measures to estimate the extent of domestic violence, stalking and sexual victimization, which are probably the least reported to the police, but among the most serious of crimes in their impact on victims.

**Answer:**

The British Crime Survey provides an important source of information, and the survey also provides a consistent measure of crime that is unaffected, which means that the survey also helps to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, so the BCS also examines people's attitudes to crime; the survey also covers attitudes to the Criminal Justice System.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #411)

### 3. Human Traits

**Original:**

The age-old question of whether human traits are determined by nature or nurture has been answered, a team of researchers say. Their conclusion? It's a draw. By collating almost every twin study across the world from the past 50 years, researchers determined that the average variation for human traits and disease is 49 percent due to genetic factors and 51 percent due to environmental factors. University of Queensland researcher Beben Benyamin from the Queensland Brain Institute collaborated with researchers at VU University of Amsterdam to collate 2,748 studies involving more than 14.5 million pairs of twins. "Twin studies have been conducted for more than 50 years but there is still some debate in terms of how much the variation is due to genetic or environmental factors," Benyamin said. He said the study showed the conversation should move away from nature versus nature, instead looking at how the two work together. "Both are important sources of variation between individuals," he said. While the studies averaged an almost even split between nature and nurture, there was wide variation within the 17,800 separate traits and diseases examined by the studies. For example, the risk for bipolar disorder was found to be 68 percent due to genetics and only 32 percent due to environmental factors. Weight maintenance was 63 percent due to genetics and 37 percent due to environmental factors. In contrast, risk for eating disorders was found to be 40 percent genetic and 60 percent environmental, whereas the risk for mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol was 41 percent genetic and 59 percent environmental. Benyamin said in psychiatric, ophthalmological and skeletal traits, genetic factors were a larger influence than environmental factors. But for social values and attitudes it was the other way around.

**Answer:**

The average variation for human traits and disease is 49 percent due to genetic factors and 51 percent due to environmental factors, and both are important sources of variation between individuals, which means that in psychiatric, ophthalmological and skeletal traits, genetic factors were a larger influence than environmental factors, but for social values and attitudes it was the other way around.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #405)

### 4. 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.

**Answer:**

People differ greatly in all aspects of what is casually known as intelligence, and the differences are in the most ordinary circumstances, which means that the environment is the source of differences in cognitive skills, so differences in experience must be responsible for individual differences in learning; these findings suggest that differences in people’s genes affect how easily they learn.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #336)

## 5. 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.

**Answer:**

One contributing factor is the slow death of cooking, and the rise of restaurant meals, and restaurant food tends to have even less fiber than the food we would otherwise eat at home, which means that restaurants think fruits and vegetables are too expensive to feature prominently on the menu; they also opposed labeling certain menu items as healthier choices, so people like to eat out, and they prefer mushy, fiber-free comfort foods.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #318)

## 6. 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.

**Answer:**

Water is at the core of sustainable development, and water contributes to improvements in social well-being and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions, which means that 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, so water is duly valued in all its forms.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #317)

**7. CEO (Incomplete)****Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #315)

**8. Psychology (Incomplete)****Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #277)

**9. 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)

## 10. South Africa (Explanation)

**Original:**

The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia. The San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people who lived in small groups of about 15 to 20 people. They survived by fishing and hunting and by gathering roots and other wild foods. They did not build permanent dwellings but used rock shelters as temporary dwellings. Around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast. In the eastern part of present-day South Africa, iron-working societies date from about 300 AD. The Sotho-Tswana and Nguni peoples arrived in this region around 1,200 AD. They lived by agriculture and stock farming, mined gold, copper and tin and hunted for ivory and built stone-walled towns. Over the centuries, these societies had diverse contacts with the Khoisan. Strife between the San and the Khoikhoi developed over competition for game; eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant. These peoples lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known collectively as the Khoisan.

**Answer:**

The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia, as the San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people and around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast; the Sotho-Tswana and Nguni people arrived in this region around 1,200 AD, but eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant, and these people lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known as the Khoisan.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #215)

## 11. 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)

**12. 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)

**13. Image of Africa (Incomplete)****Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #174)

**14. Female Book Buyers (Incomplete)**

**Points:** There was an increase in female customers to buy books in the bookstore in London in 1970s. There was also another increase in female book purchasers who intentionally wanted to buy female-authored books because females had higher income and more leisure time, as well as a growing eagerness to engage in males-dominated political world.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #171)

**15. 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)

## 16. 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)

## 17. 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)

**18. 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)

**19. 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)

## 20. 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)

## 21. Alphabet (Explanation)

### Original:

Their trade networks made the Phoenicians rich but also enabled cultural exchange and transfer between East and West in an unprecedented way: the most significant was the spread of the alphabetic script which was adopted all over the Mediterranean. The Phoenician alphabet is a writing system consisting of only 22 signs representing exactly one sound (phoneme) each. The term "alphabet" derives from the names of the first two signs in the sequence, aleph ("cattle") and beit("house"): these names also reflect the letters' shapes, each derived from the picture of an object whose name starts with the relevant sound. The alphabetic script is simple enough to learn quickly, without the years of dedicated training required to master writing systems such as cuneiform or Egyptian hieroglyphs. Specialised schooling was unnecessary, and literacy was therefore disengaged from the institutional context of palaces and temples where the traditional scripts continued to be used. The alphabet suited the needs of long-distance merchants who needed to be able to record their business affairs on the go and who, for reasons of confidentiality and money, often preferred to write themselves rather than employ a specialist scribe. As the script could easily be used to record any language, it was, in the course of the first millennium BC, adapted for Aramaic, Hebrew, Greek, Phrygian, Lydian, Etruscan and Latin, to name but a few.

### Answer:

Their trade networks made the Phoenicians rich but also enabled cultural exchange, and the most significant was the spread of a writing system called alphabetic script adopted in Mediterranean or other countries, which is simple enough to learn quickly without years of training and specialized schooling; the system could also be easily used to record business affairs in any language, which met the long-distance merchant's needs of confidentiality.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #156)

## 22. Skipping Breakfast (B) (Explanation)

### Original:

Skipping Breakfast Has Drawbacks – It's no mystery why so many people routinely skip breakfast: bad timing. It comes at a time when folks can be more occupied with matters of grooming, attire and otherwise making themselves presentable for a new day. However, studies conducted both in the United States and internationally have shown that skipping breakfast can affect learning, memory and physical well-being. Students who skip breakfast are not as efficient at selecting critical information for problem-solving as their peers who have had breakfast. For school children, skipping breakfast diminishes the ability to recall and use newly acquired information, verbal fluency, and control of attention, according to Ernesto Pollitt, a UC Davis professor of pediatrics whose research focuses on the influence of breakfast on mental and physical performance. Skipping breakfast can impair thinking in adults, also. For both children and adults, a simple bowl of cereal with milk goes a long way toward providing a sufficiently nutritious start to the day. Green-Burgeson recommends choosing a cereal that's low in sugar — less than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one percent milk. Frederick Hirshburg, a pediatrician at UC Davis Medical Group, Carmichael, says that babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because they're usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day. Breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need, Hirshburg says.

### Answer:

Skipping breakfast has drawbacks for both children and adults, for whom a simple bowl of cereal milk

can provide a nutritious start to the day, but babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because they are usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day, so breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #167)

### 23. Negotiation (Explanation)

#### Original:

Negotiation is a common process in business to mainly solve business conflicts between both parties. Compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something that they want in order to get something else they want more. Compromise usually occur in unfair parties when there is a fixed pie to be divided up, and whatever on one side gets, the other side loses. In compromise situations, neither side gets all of what they really want, but they each make concessions in order to reach an agreement that is acceptable to both. Both parties usually can reach win-win concept through compromise. However, negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.

#### Answer:

In the process of negotiation, compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something and get something else in order to reach an agreement that is acceptable to both, but negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #162)

### 24. Tradition and Commerce (Explanation)

#### Original:

Tradition and commerce often clash in many cultures. In Trinidad, it is the Carnival that is the cause of current friction. The complaint, as you would expect, is that traditional skills and creativity are being lost in the rush to make profits. And the profits are large: the two-day festival, which attracts up to 40,000 tourists each year, is estimated to generate somewhere between \$27 million and \$100 million. A particular problem for the traditionalists is that the extravagant colorful costumes people wear in the bands or processions are now largely being imported, especially from China. These costumes are cheaper and more revealing (another cause of complaint) than those made locally. Critics say these imports are a threat to traditional creations and, worse, mean sending work elsewhere. Others see turning the Carnival into a profitable and exportable industry as a progressive move, benefiting the country as a whole. A large number of people are in two minds. On the one hand, the changes are a reflection of what people – mainly tourists – want, and bring in money. On the other, there is a desire to preserve traditions. The transformation of the bands and processions into businesses has disrupted the social order, which used to be made up of friends getting together to relax, eat and drink, and make costumes. Both sides agree, though, that the country needs to make better use of the skills of the people in the Carnival business and that the country's resources must appeal to a wider market.

#### Answer:

In Trinidad, the Carnival that is the cause of current friction, in which one side complain that traditional skills and creativity are being lost in the rush to make profits, with extravagant colorful costumes people wear in the bands or processions being imported as a threat to traditional creations, and the other side see turning the Carnival into a profitable and exportable industry as a progressive move, benefiting the country as a whole.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #137)

### 25. English Dominance (Explanation)

**Original:**

The formation of English dominance has gone through a long time. Just as Robert of Gloucester said before, English is a language that humble people spoke 1300 years ago. In the following 200 years, the development of English has undergone the period of old English, the period of French-influencing and the period of medi-evil English. 1500 years later, modern English was taking shape, which mainly refers to the stable spelling pronunciation and meaning. However, English emerged as the international language after 19th century. The main reasons are as follows: Firstly, from the macroscopic view, the dominance of English is not precipitated by the language itself, so the arising of English dominance in international communication is not solely the dominance of language itself. Just as the professor Jean Aitchison in Oxford pointed out, the success of a language has much to do with the power of the people who use it but has little to do with internal features of the language. It is very obvious in consideration to English. During the 18th century and 19th century, the influence of the British Empire began to spread around the world for the sake of industrial revolution, so English began to become popular. English was used not only in the British colonies but also in the diplomatic negotiations of non-English-speaking countries. However, no matter how powerful the adaptively is and how large the area that the power of English covers, currently, the international status of English mainly springs from the status of America as a superpower after World War 2. Besides, with the development of the economic globalization and new political structure, there is a great need of an international language. As result, English became the first choice. Secondly, from the view of language, the dominance of English in international communication has a close relationship with the vitality of the language itself. On the one hand, English has a connection with all the Indo-European languages. Maybe it appears to be difficult to oriental people, but it is an easy job to western European and Russian people because the grammar and are similar to their mother language. Compared with Indo-European languages, English also bears the unique characteristics of the "universal language", that is diversity, flexibility and adaptivity. Although the dominance of English originated from Britain and America, it is regarded as the official language by many countries in 5 continents. Meanwhile, the vocabulary of English is the greatest in the world, but people only have to master 1000 to 2000 words to communicate. In addition, non-English speakers are allowed to localize English, and create English suitable for themselves, such as Singapore English, Chinese English, Japanese English, Western English, Creole, French English and even Germany English etc. It may also include pidgin English appeared in Shanghai. In short, the dominance of English is represented in that it can tolerate non-English speakers to use broken English, thus making them feel English convenient and close to them, making English more universal. Thirdly, the universalness of English has a close relationship with its cultural value system. It is universally acknowledged that the cultural value system of Britain and America can encourage more innovation compared with other cultures. On the other hand, the marketization and technological power of British and American media makes English a dominant language in international communication. The "Hollywood effect" and "silicon valley phenomenon" also worth mentioning here. The former is cultural products, which includes English media, film etc; the later refers to the computer-based and internet-based technical products, all of which swept over the world, thus making English a popular language. In the end, another reason of the formation of English dominance is that the universal culture appears in English. As mentioned above, 80% of the documents in the world are written in English. So the universalness of English is because of the universalness it has.

**Answer:**

English emerged as the international language after the 19th century, with dominance of language not the only reason, having a relationship with the vitality of the language, and the universalness of English having a relationship with its cultural value system, and in the end, another reason of the formation of English dominance is that the universal culture appears in English.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #149)

## 26. Energy Demand (Incomplete)

**Points:** With the population growth, the demand for resources has been growing as well. There is an expected increase in demand for various alternative resources, raw materials, timber for paper using, (... energy... materials...). The increase of demand also happen in the non-renewable resource field, such as metal. The demand for petrol, diesel and crude oil is also huge to cope with the demand for manufacturing plastics. People should ensure natural world can still work well to earn the future well-being because the world population rises.

### Answer:

There is an expected increase in demand for various alternative resources, but people should ensure natural world can still work well to earn the future well-being because the world population rises.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #123)

## 27. Flat Map and Globe (Incomplete)

**Points:** 1) flat map依然被使用，虽然地球已经被证明不是平的，结论是model needs to be simple and useful for scientist to analyze. 2) 待补充

(APEUni Website / App SWT #117)

## 28. Benefit of Honey (Explanation)

### Original:

In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance. The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel. The second study in the series (with 39 weight trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

### Answer:

Honey, with the same functions as drugs used by athletes for high athletic performance and less negative impact, has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel, and speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #114)

## 29. Pre-service teachers (Incomplete)

**Points:** 1) Each course has a specific syllabus that highlights specific technologies required. 2) Some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't. 3) There will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, and to encourage pre-service teachers to think about the integration, which always allows them to learn online anytime.

### Answer:

While each course has a specific syllabus to highlight specific technologies required, some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't, but there will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, which allows them to learn online anytime.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #113)

### 30. Asda (Explanation)

**Original:**

Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, thanks to a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) with the University of Leeds. The idea behind the KTP was for the University, using Asda's customer insight data, to apply its research to identify, investigate and implement ways of helping customers to reduce their food waste. This was one of the first times that a major retailer had tried to deliver large-scale sustainability changes, with the two year project seen as a way for Asda to position themselves as true innovators in this area. The campaign focused on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labelling, to creative recipes for leftovers. Meanwhile, in-store events encouraged customers to make changes in their own. They will make changes to how they deal with food waste in their own homes, leading to an average saving of 57 pounds per customer, as well as a reduction in waste. A key aspect of a KTP is that an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm and help deliver the desired outcomes of the KTP. As a part of the collaboration with Asda, Laura Babbs was given the task of driving forward the sustainability changes in the retailer. As a result of the success of her work, Laura eventually became a permanent member of the team at Asda.

**Answer:**

Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, with a campaign focusing on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labelling, to creative recipes for leftovers, and with in-store events encouraging customers to make changes in their own, and an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #101)

### 31. Wright Brothers (Explanation)

**Original:**

Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers living in Dayton, Ohio. The two had started making bicycles during the 1890s and had a successful small business selling their Wright Specials for \$18 each (\$475 in today's green). This experience with building light, strong machines would prove valuable in the coming years after the brothers' interest turned to flight. Others in the United States were also developing aircraft at the time the Wright brothers started turning their curiosity skyward. Samuel Langley had flown an unmanned steam-powered aircraft in 1896. Octave Chanute and others were flying gliders near Chicago late in the decade as well. But it wasn't until the Wright brothers started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved. Beginning in 1899, the brothers designed and built a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine. They constructed a wind tunnel that allowed them to test designs without having to build a full-size model. They even built their own gasoline-powered motor for their aircraft. But it was the idea of controlled flight that the Wright brothers recognized as the biggest challenge. The Wright brothers realized the problem wasn't getting into the air, it was what to do once the pilot was airborne. One of the key features of the Wright brothers' design is something they learned from watching birds.

**Answer:**

Despite others in the United States developing aircraft at the time, it wasn't until the Wright brothers, with experience of building light, strong machines, started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved, and the brothers designed and built a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine with constructing a wind tunnel that allowed them to test designs without having to build a full-size model.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #81)

### 32. Wine Industry (Explanation)

#### Original:

In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Prohibition, which continued for thirteen years, nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry. One of the loopholes in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a doctor's prescription, and medicinal wine tonics (fortified wines) sold without prescription. Perhaps more important, prohibition allowed anyone to produce up to two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate, was ideal for making wine. People would buy grape concentrate from California and have it shipped to the East Coast. The top of the container was stamped in big bold letters: caution: do not add sugar or yeast or else fermentation will take place! Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because the government stepped in and banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine production. Vineyards stopped being planted, and the American wine industry came to a halt.

#### Answer:

While the National Prohibition Act prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, Americans still found a loophole that they could make wine from fruit juice or cider, but this was banned by the government eventually, with the American wine industry coming to a halt.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #79)

### 33. Voting Rights in UK (Explanation)

#### Original:

Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote. There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs. Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

#### Answer:

Despite discussion about compulsory voting, in which proponents advocate the importance of participation across all societal segments and opponents argue a right of abstention is more important,

compulsory voting is commonly used around the world, including several European democracies, Australia, and most Latin American countries, and the mechanics and effects can be assessed by evaluating results from these countries.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #75)

### 34. Twins (Explanation)

#### Original:

UCLA neurology professor Paul Thompson and his colleagues scanned the brains of 23 sets of identical twins and 23 sets of fraternal twins. Since identical twins share the same genes while fraternal twins share about half their genes, the researchers were able to compare each group to show that myelin integrity was determined genetically in many parts of the brain that are key for intelligence. These include the parietal lobes, which are responsible for spatial reasoning, visual processing and logic, and the corpus callosum, which pulls together information from both sides of the body. The researchers used a faster version of a type of scanner called a HARDI (high–angular resolution diffusion imaging) — think of an MRI machine on steroids — that takes scans of the brain at a much higher resolution than a standard MRI. While an MRI scan shows the volume of different tissues in the brain by measuring the amount of water present, HARDI tracks how water diffuses through the brain’s white matter — a way to measure the quality of its myelin. “HARDI measures water diffusion,” said Thompson, who is also a member of the UCLA Laboratory of Neuro–Imaging. “If the water diffuses rapidly in a specific direction, it tells us that the brain has very fast connections. If it diffuses more broadly, that’s an indication of slower signaling, and lower intelligence.”

#### Answer:

The researchers scanned the brains of 23 sets of identical twins and 23 sets of fraternal twins, with a conclusion that myelin integrity was determined genetically in many parts of the brain that are key for intelligence, and the researchers used a faster version of a type of scanner called a HARDI, which tracks how water diffuses through the brain’s white matter.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #73)

### 35. Rosetta Stone (Explanation)

#### Original:

When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printer’s ink was applied to the Stone and white paper laid over it. When the paper was removed, it revealed an exact copy of the text—but in reverse. Since then, many copies or “facsimiles” have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem. An opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta Stone arose when this famous object was made the centerpiece of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999. When work commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material, the stone was black with white lettering. As treatment progressed, the different substances uncovered were analyzed. Grease from human handling, a coating of carnauba wax from the early 1800s and printer’s ink from 1799 were cleaned away using cotton wool swabs and liniment of soap, white spirit, acetone and purified water. Finally, white paint in the text, applied in 1981, which had been left in place until now as a protective coating, was removed with cotton swabs and purified water. A small square at the bottom left corner of the face of the Stone was left untouched to show the darkened wax and the white infill.

#### Answer:

Since the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were

quickly copied, which leaves the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue, so when the work of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999 commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material the stone was black with white lettering.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #69)

### 36. Written Language (Explanation)

#### Original:

The world engages in improving literacy of reading and writing, but it is not that important now. What are text/written language anyway? It's an ancient technology for storing and retrieving information. We store information by writing it, and we retrieve it by reading it. Six thousand to 10,000 years ago, many of our ancestors' hunter -- gatherer societies settled on the land and began what's known as the agricultural revolution. That new land settlement led to private property and increased production and trade of goods, generating a huge new influx of information. Unable to keep all this information in their memories, our ancestors created systems of written records that evolved over millennia into today's written language. But this ancient technology is already becoming obsolete. Text has run its historic course and is now rapidly getting replaced in every area of our lives by the ever -- increasing array of emerging technologies driven by voice, video, and body movement rather than the written word. In my view, this is a positive step forward in the evolution of human technology, and it carries great potential for a total positive redesign of education.

#### Answer:

Although written language, which is an ancient technology for storing and retrieving information has engaged in improving literacy of reading and writing, it is already becoming obsolete, which indicates a positive step in the evolution of human technology and it carries great potential for a total positive redesign of education.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #84)

### 37. Technology Prediction (Explanation)

#### Original:

As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

#### Answer:

We all, seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, like the world needing a maximum of around half a dozen computers in the fifties, our inability to code in BASIC in the



eighties, and Microsoft's failure to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet, by trying to extrapolate from the experience of previous technologies, with how justified we might be in doing so remaining an open question.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #65)

### 38. 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)

### 39. 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)

#### 40. Oil Price Decline (Explanation)

**Original:**

A plunging oil price has dragged UK inflation to zero over recent months. But analysts say the fall in retail prices cannot solely be attributed to oil. Discount retailers continue to steal market share from established industry giants, taking an increased chunk of both food and non-food markets. And, as retail analyst Nick Bubb notes, "the big supermarkets have had to respond to this by bringing down their own 'rip off' prices". The result is a sector-wide fall in prices paid at the till. The growth of online retailers has also brought prices down, in part due to the ease with which customers can compare prices and purchase goods elsewhere if they find an item cheaper on a competitor's site. Retailers are also reluctant to offer different prices in their physical and online stores, according to retail analyst Richard Hyman, which means shops are forced to cut prices on the high street. An ever-expanding range of shops is also to blame, according to Mr. Hyman. "Overcapacity is the biggest of the issues affecting prices," he says. "In the last 10 years, online alone has added the equivalent of 110m square feet of trading space — that's roughly equal to 65 additional Westfield London shopping malls. An increase in supply of retailers, with no increase in demand, has left the industry massively oversupplied."

**Answer:**

While analysts say the fall in retail prices cannot just be attributed to the plunging oil price, discount retailers continue to steal market share from established industry giants, and the growth of online retailers and the increase in supply of retailers are both to blame.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #47)

#### 41. Office Environment (Explanation)

**Original:**

The notion that office space has a role in promoting or inhibiting performance is backed up by solid research. A recent study conducted by Harvard University and Massachusetts General Hospital showed that improvements to the physical surroundings of workers impacted on productivity not just because the working environment was more attractive, but because the changes made employees feel cared for. A Swedish research paper revealed a strong link between the type of office an employee worked in and their overall job satisfaction and health. Various findings have emerged as a result of studies such as this. Pot plants and greenery can apparently have a real impact on psychological well-being. Those who work in a private room tend to be in better health than workers based in open-plan offices. Sufficient light can reduce sickness among workers and increase productivity, and an attractive office can make workers feel more cared for and therefore more loyal to their company. Most of these points make good rational sense. But some companies aren't content simply to increase the health, productivity and contentment of their employees. Pioneers such as Google, Walt Disney and Dyson have tried to create offices that will do everything from promoting collaboration between workers to stimulating their creative juices. "Environment, both physical and cultural, can make or break creativity," says Kursty Groves,

author of *I Wish I Worked There!* A look inside the most creative spaces in business. Stimulating spaces expose the mind to a variety of stimuli – planned or random – In order to encourage people to think differently. Reflective spaces promote the filtering of information into the brain slowing it to make connections. An environment which encourages a team to build trust and to play freely is an essential ingredient for innovation.

**Answer:**

While the notion that office space has a role in promoting or inhibiting performance is backed up by solid research, including, improvements to the physical surroundings of workers impacted on productivity, some companies aren't content simply to increase the health, productivity and contentment of their employees because some have tried to create offices that will do everything from promoting collaboration between workers to stimulating their creative juices.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #46)

**42. Museology (Explanation)****Original:**

What is museology? A simple definition might be that it is the study of museums, their history and underlying philosophy, the various ways in which they have, in the course of time, been established and developed, their avowed or unspoken aims and policies, their educative or political or social role. More broadly conceived, such a study might also embrace the bewildering variety of audiences — visitors, scholars, art lovers, children –at whom the efforts of museum staff are supposedly directed, as well as related topics such as the legal duties and responsibilities placed upon (or incurred by) museums, perhaps even some thought as to their future. Seen in this light, museology might appear at first sight a subject so specialized as to concern only museum professionals, who by virtue of their occupation are more or less obliged to take an interest in it. In reality, since museums are almost, if not quite as old as civilization itself, and since the plethora of present-day museums embraces virtually every field of human endeavor – not just art, or craft, or science, but entertainment, agriculture, rural life, childhood, fisheries, antiquities, automobiles: the list is endless – it is a field of enquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody.

**Answer:**

Museology, a study of museums, their history and underlying philosophy, not only embraces the bewildering variety of audiences and different topics but also specializes as to concern museum professionals, and it is a field of enquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody since it embraces every field of human endeavor.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #42)

**43. Back to Countryside (Explanation)****Original:**

Half a lifetime ago I made a lifestyle to choice to exchange a city terrace for a farm cottage. I knew it was a good idea because I had been there before. Born and reared on a farm I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses. True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb), the absence of central heating in farm houses and cottages, and a single track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock. But there were many advantages as I told my wife back in the mid Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income, persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult.

**Answer:**

While living in the country had some minor disadvantages including an iffy water supply and the absence of central heating, the author still thought it was a good idea to move back because he had been there before and had been seduced for a few years, but persuading my wife back to the country might be hard because she wouldn't exchange a warm terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income. (APEUni Website / App SWT #41)

**44. Malaysia Tourism (Explanation)****Original:**

Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year. Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesias Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sipadan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds. While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known as the Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

**Answer:**

While Malaysia is one of the most pleasant countries to visit in Southeast Asia, it is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign to lure more visitors this year, and people can visit lots of places, such as the Petronas Twin Tower in Kuala Lumpur, the limestone temple Batu Caves, the Sipadan island in Sabah, the Mount Kinabalu as well as Malacca.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #39)

**45. Human Remains (Explanation)****Original:**

Human remains are a fundamental part of the archaeological record, offering unique insights into the lives of individuals and populations in the past. Like many archaeological materials, human remains require distinctive and specialized methods of recovery, analysis, and interpretation, while technological innovations and the accumulation of expertise have enabled archaeologists to extract ever greater amounts of information from assemblages of skeletal material. Alongside analyses of new finds, these advances have consistently thrown new light on existing collections of human remains in museums, universities and other institutions. Given the powerful emotional, social and religious meanings attached to the dead body, it is perhaps unsurprising that human remains pose a distinctive set of ethical questions for archaeologists. With the rise of indigenous rights movements and the emergence of post-

colonial nations, the acquisition and ownership of human remains became a divisive and politically loaded issue. It became increasingly clear that many human remains in museum collections around the world represented the traces of colonial exploitation and discredited pseudo-scientific theories of race. In the light of these debates and changing attitudes, some human remains were returned or repatriated to their communities of origin, a process which continues to this day. Recently a new set of challenges to the study of human remains has emerged from a rather unexpected direction: the British government revised its interpretation of nineteenth-century burial legislation in a way that would drastically curtail the ability of archaeologists to study human remains of any age excavated in England and Wales. This paper examines these extraordinary events and the legal, political and ethical questions that they raise.

**Answer:**

Technological advances have consistently thrown new light on existing collections of human remains in museums, universities and other institutions, with human remains posing a distinctive set of ethical questions for archaeologists, because many human remains in museum collections around the world represented the traces of colonial exploitation and discredited pseudo-scientific theories of race, with some human remains being returned or repatriated to their communities of origin.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #36)

#### 46. House Mice (Explanation)

**Original:**

According to new research, house mice (*Mus musculus*) are ideal biomarkers of human settlement as they tend to stow away in crates or on ships that end up going where people go. Using mice as a proxy for human movement can add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions in areas where there is a lack of artifacts, Searle said. Where people go, so do mice, often stowing away in carts of hay or on ships. Despite a natural range of just 100 meters (109 yards) and an evolutionary base near Pakistan, the house mouse has managed to colonize every continent, which makes it a useful tool for researchers like Searle. Previous research conducted by Searle at the University of York supported the theory that Australian mice originated in the British Isles and probably came over with convicts shipped there to colonize the continent in the late 18th and 19th centuries. In the Viking study, he and his fellow researchers in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden took it a step further, using ancient mouse DNA collected from archaeological sites dating from the 10th to 12th centuries, as well as modern mice. He is hoping to do just that in his next project, which involves tracking the migration of mice and other species, including plants, across the Indian Ocean, from South Asia to East Africa.

**Answer:**

House mice can be used as ideal biomarkers of human settlement to add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions where there is a lack of artifacts, which has been supported by the research conducted by Searle of Australian mice and the DNA matching of ancient mouse and modern mouse in the Viking study.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #35)

#### 47. Frog Amber (Explanation)

**Original:**

A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find. The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private

collector, who loaned it to scientists for study. A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber — a stone formed by ancient tree sap — mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus *Craugastor*, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week. The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

**Answer:**

A miner in Mexico found a tiny tree frog preserved in amber for 25 million years, which would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, with a few other preserved frogs found in chunks of amber, and Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains to find DNA that could identify the particular species but the owner may not allow.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #29)

**48. Double Blind (Explanation)****Original:**

The feature of being “double blind”, where neither patients nor physicians are aware of who receives the experimental treatment, is almost universally trumpeted as being a virtue of clinical trials. Hence, trials that fail to remain successfully double blind are regarded as providing inferior evidential support. The rationale for this view is unobjectionable: double blinding rules out the potential confounding influences of patient and physician beliefs. Nonetheless, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic. For one, it leads to the paradox that very effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by best evidence. If a new drug were to make even the most severe symptoms of the common cold disappear within seconds, most participants and investigators would correctly identify it as the latest wonder drug and not the control (i.e. placebo) treatment. Any trial testing the effectiveness of this wonder drug will therefore fail to remain double blind. Similar problems arise for treatments, such as exercise and most surgical techniques, whose nature makes them resistant to being tested in double blind conditions. It seems strange that an account of evidence should make priori judgments that certain claims can never be supported by ‘best evidence’. It would be different if the claims at issue were pseudoscientific — untestable. But so far as treatments with large effects go, the claim that they are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

**Answer:**

While double blind is a virtue of clinical trials because it rules out the potential confounding influences of patients and physician beliefs, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic because it leads to the paradox that effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by the best evidence, but claims treatments are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #24)

**49. America and India IT (Explanation)****Original:**

Consider the current situation: like their counterparts in the United States, engineers and technicians in India have the capacity to provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies. Indian programmers and high-tech engineers earn one-quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States; Consequently, India is able to do both jobs at a lower dollar cost than the United States: India

has absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the United States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology jobs, too? Does that mean that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade? David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions – as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country to undertake such long-run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

**Answer:**

While India might have absolute advantage in providing both computer programming and innovative new technologies because of the low cost, the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation because of easier capital obtaining, which suggests that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past and American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #20)

**50. Compulsory Reburial (Explanation)****Original:**

Human remains are a fundamental part of the archaeological record, offering unique insights into the lives of individuals and populations in the past. Recently a new set of challenges to the study of human remains has emerged from a rather unexpected direction: the British government revised its interpretation of nineteenth-century burial legislation in a way that would drastically curtail the ability of archaeologists to study human remains of any age excavated in England and Wales. This paper examines these extraordinary events and the legal, political and ethical questions that they raise. In April 2008 the British government announced that, henceforth, all human remains archaeologically excavated in England and Wales should be reburied after a two-year period of scientific analysis. Not only would internationally important prehistoric remains have to be returned to the ground, removing them from public view, but also there would no longer be any possibility of long-term scientific investigation as new techniques and methods emerged and developed in the future. Thus, while faunal remains, potsherds, artifacts and environmental samples could be analyzed and re-analyzed in future years, human remains were to be effectively removed from the curation process. Archaeologists and other scientists were also concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburying all human remains held in museum collections in England and Wales including prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Viking and Medieval as well as more recent remains.

**Answer:**

While human remains are the fundamental part for analysis and interpretation of any archaeological records, they still need to be reburied after a two-year scientific period because of the appearance and development of new technologies and methods, so human remains should be removed from the curation process with scientists concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburying all human remains.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #19)

**51. Columbus (Explanation)**

**Original:**

When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been settled by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Tainos who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms, and numbered around half a million (the estimates range from 100,000 to 2,000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them. Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of smallpox to bring the population down to 3,000.

**Answer:**

A group of Arawak Indians called Tainos, the occupants of Hispaniola, initially found peaceful and friendly byt Columbus, unfortunately had gold coveted by the Spanish, so the conquerors divided up the island and the Indian population, and put the Indians to work as salves, with them accidentally infected with Eurasian diseases and murdered, which made the original population reduced by the year 1519. (APEUni Website / App SWT #17)

**52. Children Allowance (Explanation)****Original:**

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

**Answer:**

Although many people say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home, it can provide an understanding of how a business works and give them a chance to experience the things they can do with money because children can spend the money or understand saving and investing, so that they can learn about the power of compound interest. (APEUni Website / App SWT #15)

**53. Australian Indigenous Food (Explanation)****Original:**

In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country. 'There can be little doubt that using an indigenous product must qualify a dish as Australian notes Stephanie Alexander. Similarly, and without qualification, states that 'A uniquely Australian food culture can only be based upon foods indigenous to this country, although, as



Craw remarks, proposing Australian native foods as national symbols relies more upon their association with 'nature' and geographic origin than on common usage. Notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are, of necessity, founded on ingredients native to the country—after all, Italy's gastronomic identity is tied to the non-indigenous tomato, Thailand's to the non-indigenous chili—the reality is that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities. The exceptions are fish, crustaceans and shellfish from oceans, rivers and lakes, most of which are unarguably unique to this country. Despite valiant and well-intentioned efforts today at promoting and encouraging the consumption of native resources, bush foods are not harvested or produced in sufficient quantities for them to be a standard component of Australian diets, nor are they generally accessible. Indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

**Answer:**

In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country, notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are founded on ingredients native to the country and the reality that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities, and indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #10)

**54. 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. Hookham's 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 Hookham's 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 disposable 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)

## 55. American English (Explanation)

### Original:

American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America’s political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahane has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer’s default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one’s own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

### Answer:

While American English is a dialect with an army because the United States is the most powerful nation on the earth and such power brings with it influence, America’s political influence is extended through American popular culture which also results in an expansion of its language, and the international prominence of American English is associated with the quick development of communications technology, which suggests American English is the most influential and powerful variety of English.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #6)

## 56. Asking Questions (Explanation)

### Original:

All non–human animals are constrained by the tools that nature has bequeathed them through natural selection. They are not capable of striving towards truth; they simply absorb information, and behave in ways useful for their survival. The kinds of knowledge they require of the world have been largely pre–selected by evolution. No animal is capable of asking questions or generating problems that are irrelevant to its immediate circumstances or its evolutionarily designed needs. When a beaver builds a dam, it doesn’t ask itself why it does so or whether there is a better way of doing it. When a swallow flies south, it doesn’t wonder why it is hotter in Africa or what would happen if it flew still further south. Humans do ask themselves these and many other kinds of questions, questions that have no relevance, indeed make little sense, in the context of evolved needs and goals. What marks out humans is our capacity to go beyond our naturally defined goals such as the need to find food, shelter or a mate and to establish human created goals.

### Answer:

While all non–human animals are constrained by the tools that nature has bequeathed them through natural selection and never ask questions and generate problems, humans do ask themselves these and many other kinds of questions, questions that have no relevance, indeed make little sense, in the context of evolved needs and goals, which makes humans go beyond naturally defined goals and to establish human–created goals.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #7)

## 57. Primary Carers (Explanation)

### Original:

Slightly less than one in five carers (19%) were primary carers (475,000 people). That is, they were the main carer of a person who was limited in carrying out the core everyday activities of mobility, communication or self-care. Both primary carers and the larger group of other carers (close to 2 million) contribute to the wellbeing of older people and people with disabilities. However, because they care for people who otherwise would have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, there is particular interest in primary carers: in the contribution they make, their wellbeing, labor force experiences, motivations and the support they receive in caring. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be assisting someone who lived in the same household (81% compared with 76%). As with caring as a whole, the likelihood of being a primary carer increased with age to peak at age 55–64 years, where one in twenty people were primary carers. However, rather than then declining, the likelihood of being a primary carer remained at around this level among the older age groups. Consequently, primary carers had a somewhat older age profile than other carers. The median age of primary carers was 52 years, compared with 47 years for other carers. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be female (71% compared with 50%) and less likely to be in the labor force (39% compared with 60%). Women not in the labor force were by far the largest single group among primary carers (44%). In contrast, men employed full-time were the largest single group among other carers (25%).

### Answer:

While primary carers, the main carer of a person who would otherwise have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, have a somehow older age profile, they are more likely to be females who are less likely in the labor force, and men employed full-time were the largest single group among other carers. (APEUni Website / App SWT #57)

## 58. 3D Printing (Explanation)

### Original:

Madeline Gannon is a researcher, teacher at the Carnegie Mellon University School of Architecture and Ph.D. candidate in Computational Design — but that's not all. She is on a mission to open up the infinite design possibilities of 3D printing to the world. "Currently you have to have a lot of technical background in order to participate in creating things for 3D printers," Gannon says. "There is still a huge knowledge barrier for how we create digital models." As the technology has advanced, prices have plummeted, and now anyone can buy a 3D printer for a few hundred dollars, Gannon notes. However, not just anyone can create original designs for 3D-printed artifacts. To put true creative power into the hands of any ordinary 3D printer owner, Gannon has developed an innovative new system called "Tactum." Tactum is a new type of software that lets users create their own unique designs for 3D printers by simply touching a projected image. Using their innate hand gestures, someone using Tactum can poke, rub and otherwise manipulate the projected image that will become their 3D printed object, and see it instantly change shape in response. In keeping with the goal of democratizing the process, Gannon designed her first series of Tactum artifacts on a surface that everyone can access freely and manipulate instinctively, that being the human body. "My goal was to bring the digital out to the physical world and out onto your body," says Gannon. Along with a companion project called Reverb — which translates these user-created designs into printable meshes — that impulse has resulted in a spectacular diversity of bracelet and necklace designs, ranging from smooth landscapes, intricate textures and chaotic free forms to delicate geometries derived from the 19th century art of chronography.

### Answer:

Although anyone can buy a 3D printer to participate in creating things, not just anyone can create original designs for 3D–printed artifacts, so Madeline Gannon has developed an innovative new system called Tactum, which lets users create their own unique designs for 3D printers by simply touching a projected image, and that impulse has resulted in a spectacular diversity of bracelet and necklace designs with a companion projected called Reverb.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #2)

### 59. Greenhouse Gases (Explanation)

#### Original:

When an individual drives a car, heats a house, or uses an aerosol hair spray, greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the costs (in this case, those arising from global warming) are borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hair spray to use. Because the driver (or sprayer) enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost, that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast–food wrappers. If we are to get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation, both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.

#### Answer:

While an individual's behaviours produced greenhouse gases, he enjoys all the benefits but suffers only part of the costs, so we must induce individuals to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions if we want individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, and the two most widely accepted means to deal with greenhouse gases are government regulations and taxation.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #33)

### 60. Orbital Debris (Explanation)

#### Original:

For decades, space experts have worried that a speeding bit of orbital debris might one day smash a large spacecraft into hundreds of pieces and start a chain reaction, a slow cascade of collisions that would expand for centuries, spreading chaos through the heavens. In the last decade or so, as scientists came to agree that the number of objects in orbit had surpassed a critical mass — or, in their terms, the critical spatial density, the point at which a chain reaction becomes inevitable — they grew more anxious. Early this year, after a half–century of growth, the federal list of detectable objects (four inches wide or larger) reached 10,000, including dead satellites, spent rocket stages, a camera, a hand tool and junkyards of whirling debris left over from chance explosions and destructive tests. So our billions of dollars of satellites are at risk.

#### Answer:

As space experts have worried that orbital debris might one day smash a large spacecraft into pieces and start a chain reaction, scientist recently came to agree that the amount of orbital debris had surpassed the critical spatial density, which will inevitably lead to a chain reaction that puts our billions of dollars of satellites at risk.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #49)

### 61. Crime Rate (Explanation)

#### Original:

The Home Office's periodic British Crime Survey estimates that the true level of crime (the sorts, anyway, which inform the official figures) is about four times than is registered in the annual statistics. Quite often, especially in the financial services sector, businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image. Many citizens today are not insured against car theft or property loss (because they cannot afford the premiums) so they have no incentive to tell the police if they become victims. A steep statistical rise in crime can sometimes arise not from a real growth in a particular type of conduct but from a new policing policy – offences of "lewd dancing" rose by about 300 per cent during 12 months in the 1980s in Manchester, but only because the zealous Chief Constable James Anderton had deployed a great many officers in gay night clubs. Sometimes the enactment of a new range of offences or the possibility of committing old offences in a new way (like computer offences involving fraud and deception) can cause an upward jolt in crime levels. The figures just released show a startling jump in street robbery but much of this seems to be a very particular crime: the theft of the now ubiquitous mobile phones. Conversely, if crimes like joyriding and some assaults are kept out of the categories measured in the annual statistics, as is the case, the official figures do not reflect even what is reported to the police as criminal. The way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office is also relevant. From April 1998, police forces started to count crime in a way which, according to the government, will give "a more robust statistical measure".

**Answer:**

There are several reasons that contribute to a rise in crime rate including that businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image, that citizens have no incentive to tell police if they become victims, a new policing policy, the enactment of a new range of offenses or the possibility of committing old offenses in a new way, and the way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #21)

## 62. 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. Success

**Question:**

Some people feel that success lies in achieving professional and economic targets, while others say that success lies in spending quality time with family and friends. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #363)

### 2. Travel for Education

**Question:**

Some believe the value of travel is overrated. Some talented people know things across the world without travel. People argue whether travel is or not a necessary part of education. To what extent do you agree with it?

(APEUni Website / App WE #261)

### 3. 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)

### 4. 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)

### 5. 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)

### 6. 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)

### 7. Law Effect (Explanation)

**Question:**

Some people think human behavior can be changed by laws, while others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #149)

### 8. 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)

### 9. 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)

### 10. 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)

### 11. 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)

### 12. 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)

### 13. 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)

### 14. 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)

### 15. 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 or problems of this phenomenon?  
(APEUni Website / App WE #95)

### 16. Tourism (Explanation)

**Question:**

Tourism is good for some less developed countries, but also has some disadvantages. Discuss.



(APEUni Website / App WE #79)

## 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 update textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.

(APEUni Website / App WE #86)

## 18. 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)

## 19. 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)

## 20. 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)

## 21. 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)

## 22. Extreme Sports

### Question:

In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?

(APEUni Website / App WE #23)

## 23. 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)

## 24. Communication

### Question:

Communication has changed significantly in the last 10 years. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of this change.

(APEUni Website / App WE #10)

### 25. 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)

### 26. Getting Married (Explanation)

**Question:**

It is argued that getting married before finishing studying or getting established in a good job is foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(APEUni Website / App WE #27)

### 27. Facing Issues (Explanation)

**Question:**

The world's governments and organizations confront a multitude of global problems. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants of our planet and give the solution?

(APEUni Website / App WE #76)

### 28. Senior Executives (Explanation)

**Question:**

Employers get their employees involved in the decision making process. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a policy about products and services?

(APEUni Website / App WE #46)

### 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. Extending Life Expectancy (Explanation)

**Question:**

Medical technology is responsible for increasing the average life expectancy. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?

(APEUni Website / App WE #71)

### 31. 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 in shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. Do you agree with this? Please give examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #35)

### 32. 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 pursuits 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)

### 33. Mark Deduction (Explanation)

**Question:**

Some universities deduct marks from students' work if it is 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. Shopping Malls (Explanation)

**Question:**

In many towns and cities, large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a good or bad change?  
(APEUni Website / App WE #30)

### 37. 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)

### 38. 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)

### 39. 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)

### 40. 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)



## C. Reading

### Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

#### 1. Dinosaurs (Incomplete)

**Points:** About dinosaurs. Dinosaurs had ( ) for millions years. (Although) the number of dinosaurs was falling, it is strange that they seemed to go extinct overnight. So they disappeared not for biological causes but for some (adj.) geographical factors. This (is open to) scientific debates. The possible factors include volcanic eruptions.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #878)

#### 2. Shakespeare

There has been a great variety of critical approach to Shakespeare's work since his death. During the 17th and 18th century, Shakespeare was both admired and condemned. Since then, much of the adverse criticism has not been considered relevant, although certain issues **have continued** to interest critics throughout the years. For instance, charges against his moral propriety were made by Samuel Johnson in the 18th century and by George Bernard Shaw in the 20th. Early criticism was directed **primarily** at questions of form. Shakespeare was criticized for mixing comedy and tragedy and failing to observe the unities of time and place **prescribed** by the rules of classical drama. Dryden and Johnson were among the critics claiming that he had **corrupted** the language with false wit, puns, and ambiguity. While some of his early plays might justly be charged with a frivolous use of such devices, 20th-century criticism has tended to praise their use in later plays as adding depth and resonance of meaning.

**Options:**

- 1) continuing, continues, have continued, being continuing
- 2) consecutively, primarily, hardly, solely
- 3) subscribed, documented, described, prescribed
- 4) versed, referred, transversed, corrupted

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #877)

#### 3. World Map of Happiness

Bhutan used to be one of the most isolated nations in the world. Developments including direct international flights, the Internet, mobile phone networks, and cable television have increasingly **modernized** the urban areas of the country. Bhutan has **balanced** modernization with its ancient culture and traditions under the guiding philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). Rampant **destruction** of the environment has been avoided. The government takes great measures to preserve the nation's traditional culture, identity and the environment. In 2006, Business Week magazine rated Bhutan the happiest country in Asia and the eighth-happiest in the world, **citing** a global survey conducted by the University of Leicester in 2006 called the "World Map of Happiness".

**Options:**

- 1) polished, modernized, utilized, specified
- 2) juggled, opted, balanced, altered
- 3) destruction, embodiment, vanity, execution
- 4) submitting, citing, reviewing, proving

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #876)

#### 4. Lens (Incomplete)

**Points:** Lens ... iris and tulip ... like a camera .... The lens (adjusts) its shape to bend and focus the light a second time, to ensure that you have a clear image of what you are looking at ... From short ... (far) away ... Lens is consists of water and protein ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #875)

## 5. Spanish

Spanish is spoken by more than 300 million people in over 20 countries and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular **choices** for language learners around the world. A popular course for beginners, Suenos World Spanish is designed to **meet** the varied needs of adult learners, **whether** learning at home or in a class. From the very beginning it encourages you to develop your listening and speaking skills with confidence and provides many opportunities to practice reading in Spanish. Using the extensive **range** of media available, from the course book to the audio CDs or cassettes, to the popular accompanying television series and free online activities, Suenos World Spanish can help you reach the **equivalent** level of a first qualification, such as GCSE.

### Options:

- 1) commodities, choices, records, improvements
- 2) record, meet, choose, collect
- 3) neither, whether, nor, not
- 4) series, range, rate, wisdom
- 5) ascending, equivalent, advanced, cascading

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #874)

## 6. Migration (Incomplete)

**Points:** If migrating to warmer areas for winter, there are more (opportunities / materials) for feeding ... major (cause) of ... (restore / sustain) little food ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #873)

## 7. Village Museam (Incomplete)

**Points:** About a building renovated to a village history museam. Old Town (surrounded / dedicated / committed / ... ) ... ( ) to the history ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #872)

## 8. Important Corollary

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **discourse** to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **ideas** that people hold about how language works combine with **linguistic** structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, linguistic anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic tools for tracking those effects .

### Options:

- 1) discourse, epoch, dialect, acquaintance
- 2) deviation, besmirch, consent, ideas
- 3) mandatory, linguistic, legitimate, customary

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #871)

## 9. Roommates (Incomplete)

**Points:** About roommates. ... (share / take) responsibility ... ... (worth / worthy / worthwhile) it ... ... (divide) bills ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #870)

## 10. Alcohol Consumption (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... economic (cost) of alcohol consumption by employees and ... economic (impact).

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #863)

## 11. 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 behavior 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:

- 1) exceptionally, absolutely, completely, rarely
- 2) in no way, in some way, by the way, in some ways
- 3) imposing, figuring, relying, pouring
- 4) to move, moving, moved, move

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #869)

## 12. Novelist (Incomplete)

**Points:** A novelist wrote a novel, ... (translated) into French and other languages, ... (fame) go down ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #868)

## 13. Video Game (Incomplete)

**Points:** IBM arranged a video game match between a super computer and human gamers. The fact that the computer has (fought / challenge) on humans make people worry if scientific technologies would threaten us. But the computer can just perform programs set by us. Even machine-learning has not (still / yet) deduced well ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #867)

## 14. Kathryn Mewes

Kathryn Mewes does not meet bohemian, hippy parents in her line of work. Typically one, or both, of the parents she sees work in the City of London. "Professionals seek professionals," she says. Originally a nanny, Mewes is now a parenting consultant, advising couples privately on changing their child's behavior, **as well as** doing corporate seminars for working parents. Her clients find they are unprepared for the chaos and unpredictability that having a child can entail ."Parents are getting older, they have been in control their **whole** lives and been successful. Suddenly a baby turns up and life turns on its head." Nicknamed the "Three-Day Nanny " **because of** her pledge to fix behavioral problems in children under the age of 12 within three days, she is filming a new Channel 4 television series demonstrating her

techniques. The **role** of the parenting consultant – distinct from that of a nanny – has developed, she says, as people are used to buying in expertise, such as personal trainers or, in her case, parenting advice .

**Options:**

- 1) as long as, in order to, in spite of, as well as
  - 2) whole, all, full, every
  - 3) related with, together with, because of, according to
  - 4) percentage, performance, role, belief
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #866)

### 15. Rugby Matches (Incomplete)

**Points:** Rugby matches draw attention. Athletes should have ... qualities. About how they should arrange their muscle training so that they can recover soon after the match.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #865)

### 16. Bhutan

Bhutan is the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the World and, until recently, has preserved much **of** their culture since the 17th century by avoiding globalization and staying isolated from the world. Internet, television, and western dress were **banned** from the country up until ten years ago. But over the past ten years globalization has begun to change in Bhutan, but things remain perfectly balanced. Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a 'GNH.' You may think GNH is just another **statistically** based term with no real-life application, but it refers to "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began when Bhutan opened to globalization. It measures people's quality of life, and makes sure that "material and spiritual development happen together." Bhutan has done an amazing Job of finding this balance. Bhutan has continually been ranked as the happiest country in all of Asia, and the eighth Happiest Country in the world according to Business Week. In 2007 Bhutan had the second fastest growing GDP in the world, at the same time as **maintaining** their environment and cultural identity.

**Options:**

- 1) of, about, to, for
  - 2) summoned, observed, displayed, banned
  - 3) statistically, barely, overwhelmingly, roughly
  - 4) demeaning, intruding, maintaining, mourning
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #864)

### 17. 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:**

- 1) dimensions, cases, brief, extent
  - 2) prowess, plot, phenomenon, roundabout
  - 3) encumbers, enhances, levels, crumples
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #862)



## 18. 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 . This leaves teens easily influenced by their environment and more prone to impulsive behavior, even without the **impact** of souped–up hormones and any genetic or family predispositions.

### Options:

- 1) for the time being, at the same time, as ever, in good time
  - 2) exposing, exploring, enumerating, explaining
  - 3) ample, adolescent, adulthood, abundant
  - 4) enrichment, development, adornment, adoration
  - 5) both, few, whole, either
  - 6) impact, impress, impair, impose
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #861)

## 19. 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:

- 1) detriment, solstice, enforcement, commissary
  - 2) straggled, prompted, equated, grappled
  - 3) challenges, hankered, allows, compelled
  - 4) comparison, penmanship, quotient, creativity
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #514)

## 20. Lionfish (Incomplete)

**Points:** Lionfish were originally from the water of Pacific and Indian Ocean. Five blanks: (sight\views\ ... ) ... (recently), (being released\release\being released) from their home aquariums.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #447)

## 21. Class Participation

Because the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is **applicable** to all situations. Each instructor is **responsible** for making clear to the class at the beginning of the semester his or her **policies** and procedures in **regard** to class attendance and the reasons for them.

**Options:**

- 1) applicable, exceptional, ubiquitous, exempt
  - 2) respectful, sensitive, responsible, negligible
  - 3) stereotypes, policies, features, tempers
  - 4) addition, regard, proportion, correspondence
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #446)

**22. 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/while / ... ) they don't have one.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #445)

**23. 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) opposes, remains, plots, mutates
  - 3) variety, variation, ventilation, vibration
  - 4) near, from, with, for
  - 5) diverge from, add to, prevent from, form on
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #444)

**24. 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) shapes, pieces, features, aspects
  - 4) dangerous, automatic, difficult, ascetic
  - 5) attempt, doing, trial, tasting
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #442)

**25. 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) link, possibility, oddness, polarity
  - 2) notwithstanding, ever, whereby, despite
  - 3) indolence, evanescence, existence, transience
  - 4) into, beyond, within, by
  - 5) prophecy, observation, preference, stipulation
  - 6) sufficient, proficient, efficient, scant
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #158)

**26. 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) prediction, predictability, predicted, predicts
  - 2) purely, evenly, disproportionately, seemingly
  - 3) commits, commit, committing, committed
  - 4) spare, end, apply, span
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #438)

**27. 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)

**28. STM**

Short-term memory (STM) 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)

## 29. 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, delay, escape
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #429)

## 30. 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](http://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)

**31. 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)

**32. 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)

**33. 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)

**34. 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, found, 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)

**35. 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, reveal
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #402)

**36. 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 as / in spite of / for example / ...) ... to the general public ... skills (developed / had developed / are developed) in the university. ... at the last ... now they (will face / facing / faced / to face ) issue ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #401)

**37. 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)

**38. 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 Beverley Glover and her **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)

**39. Food Wastage (Incomplete)**

**Points:** It was 50 percent of food wasted before ( ) because of ( ) transport and marketing.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #394)

**40. Globalization (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About globalization. ... global (mechanism) ... ... international (body) ... A world organization is mentioned.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #392)

**41. 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) fall, fallen, fell, falls
  - 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) consider, considered, considering, to consider
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #389)

**42. 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)

**43. 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)



#### 44. Estee Lauder

She transformed beauty into big business by cultivating classy sales methods and giving away samples. Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she 'was growing a nice little business.' And that it is. A little business that **controls** 45% of the cosmetics market in U.S. department stores. A little business that sells in 118 countries and last year grew to be \$3.6 billion big in sales. The Lauder family's shares are worth more than \$6 billion. But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business; there weren't houses in New York, Palm Beach, or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who **changed** her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed. You more or less know the Estee Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her **enterprise** by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts. No doubt the potions were good – Estee Lauder was a quality fanatic – but the sales lady was better. Much better. And she simply outworked everyone else in the cosmetics industry. She **stalked** the bosses of New York City department stores until she got some counter space at Saks Fifth Avenue in 1948. And once in that space, she utilized a personal selling approach that proved as **potent** as the promise of her skin regimens and perfumes .

##### Options:

- 1) has, controls, makes, maintains
  - 2) switched, changed, raised, used
  - 3) job, institute, companion, enterprise
  - 4) stated, bridged, stalked, heaved
  - 5) potent, ruthless, potential, expensive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #370)

#### 45. 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)

#### 46. 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)

#### 47. 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)

#### 48. Mini Helicopter

A mini helicopter modelled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park **turned to** the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex **design** of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature **had beaten** them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that **allows** them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to **spin** through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design.

##### Options:

- 1) turned to, turned for, turned in, turned off
- 2) overhaul, gauge, imagination, design
- 3) is beating, was beaten, had beaten, beaten
- 4) had allowed, allowed, allows, will allow
- 5) spin, fluctuate, drift, bob

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #70)

#### 49. 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)

### 50. Eco-friendly Smoothies

Students at the University of Leicester have recently whizzed up a storm of eco-friendly smoothies. This comes as part of a week of events aimed at promoting environmental initiatives on campus. A range of events and activities were organized by the University Environment Team and the Students Union to encourage students to waste less, recycle more, travel sustainably and save energy to contribute to the University's target of cutting its carbon footprint by 60% by the year 2020. The highlight of the week was a cycle-powered smoothie maker. Students rescued fruit from Leicester market which would otherwise have been thrown away and salvaged it to create delicious smoothies.' No electricity was used as the fruit was whizzed up in a blender attached to the back of a bike pedaled by enthusiastic student volunteers.

**Options:**

- 1) off, on, in, at
  - 2) few, many, more, less
  - 3) throughout, by, through, about
  - 4) ever, also, otherwise, never
  - 5) No, A little, None, Nonetheless
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #289)

### 51. 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)

**52. Canada**

Canada is a country of enormous natural resources. It is the world's largest exporter of forest products and a **top** exporter of fish, furs, and wheat. Minerals **have played** a key role in Canada's transformation into an urban-industrial economy. Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan are the principal mining regions. Ontario and the Northwest (NWT) and Yukon Territories are also **significant** producers. Canada is the world largest producer of uranium and potash, the third-largest of asbestos, gypsum, and nickel, and the fourth-largest of zinc. Oil and gas are exploited in Alberta, off the Atlantic coast, and in the northwest – huge additional reserves are thought to exist in the high Arctic; oil price **is making** extraction profitable at a growing number of the country's deposit. Canada is also one of the world's top hydroelectricity producers.

**Options:**

- 1) fine, high, maximum, top
  - 2) have played, had played, were playing, playing
  - 3) similar, significant, numerous, other
  - 4) are made, had made, making, is making
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #278)

**53. 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)

**54. 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, metallurgy, material, spirit
  - 2) all, completed, pure, wholesome
  - 3) affidavits, laws, scientists, medicines
  - 4) proper, necessary, capable, possible
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #115)

### 55. 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 Csikszentmihályi, 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)

### 56. Brazil Rainforest (Incomplete)

**Points:** About reservation of the tropical rainforest in Brazil.是巴西和热带雨林保护的事 Brazil, it is renowned as (state/area/ ... ) ... ... the United Nations (conference) ... ... (leader/leading/ ... ) ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #250)

### 57. 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)

## 58. Distance Learning

If you are interested in studying but have other **commitments**, our online and distance learning courses offer an alternative flexible **mode** of study. Teaching is conducted through a mixture of audio–visual, written and interactive materials. There are also **opportunities** for online discussion and collaborative projects with tutors and other students. Some programs include residential **modules** taught on campus, giving you the chance to meet and work alongside your tutors and fellow students face–to–face. Our Graduate School provides comprehensive support for distance and part–time researchers, many of whom study for up to six years or more.

**Options:**

- 1) options, decisions, commitments, barriers
  - 2) mode, venue, tariff, rate
  - 3) displacements, opportunities, exaggerations, impressions
  - 4) modules, disclaimers, belongs, exercises
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #232)

## 59. 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, respectively, tradition, traditionary
  - 2) thought, throughout, thorough, though
  - 3) lonely, lone, alone, full
  - 4) devotions, commitments, characters, characteristics
  - 5) quality, expectancy, donation, expiration
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #231)

## 60. Health and Fitness

A renewed interest in well–being, especially among baby boomers, as well as rising personal incomes,

led to more spending on health and fitness in 2005. This prompted an **expansion** in the number of fitness and recreation centres across the country. Golf courses also **enjoyed** renewed success, as the sport increased in popularity, possibly the result of retiring baby boomers heading to the links. In 2005, **households** spent an average \$3,918 on recreation, up slightly from \$3,678 in 2004. Items included in the 2005 figure are: an average \$166 on sports and athletic equipment; \$665 to buy and **operate** recreational vehicles such as snowmobiles, bicycles and trailers; and \$299 for the use of sports and recreation facilities.

**Options:**

- 1) expectation, exception, erosion, expansion
  - 2) allowed, enjoyed, portioned, confiscated
  - 3) households, countries, companies, immigrants
  - 4) demount, operate, duplicate, fund
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #230)

**61. Manga (Incomplete)**

**Points:** What West Is It? Anime and Manga according to Candy and Goldorak If Japan's rise to economic superpower dominated U.S. academic discussions in the 1980s, the last 15 years or so have been marked by an intense fascination, both in academic and popular discourse, with the country's perceived increase in global cultural influence (see, for example, Faiola, 2003; Talbot, 2002). As Pokémon and Hello Kitty invaded U.S. TV screens and supermarket aisles at a time when, paradoxically, Japanese economic influence was on the decline, U.S. scholars (and a good number of Japanese officials) started to point to the emergence of a new kind of Japanese superpower. The discussion shifted from Japan's Gross National Product to its "Gross National Cool" (McGray, 2002). The characters in Japanese animated cartoon series (animation or anime) and in the related genre of manga (Japanese-style comic books or graphic novels), along with their videogame cousins, came to symbolize a new order in millennial capitalism characterized by a decline in U.S. cultural hegemony and the fragmentation of global powers (Allison, 2006). Thus, Japanese animation provides a logical starting point to an analysis aimed at decentralizing the role of the United States as the world's most significant global cultural producer. This chapter will demonstrate, however, that while intending to point to Japan's growing influence and to a concomitant relative decline in U.S. power, the academic and popular discourse about Japanese animation's "global" popularity has paradoxically resulted in the re-centralizing of the United States as both a global cultural producer and a consumer of globalized cultural forms. Turning a translocal lens to the genre's transnational spread, this chapter illustrates the multiple ways in which this discourse is problematic. Throughout the chapter, the names of a few scholars will frequently reappear. These scholars are most assertively critiqued here not because their work is particularly problematic but, on the contrary, because they have produced the most comprehensive and sophisticated studies of Japanese animation and/or comics. Their works have become seminal texts in the academic study of Japanese popular culture in general and have greatly contributed to our understanding of its influence in the U.S. context. The chapter's deconstruction of these scholars' characterization of global processes is offered in an effort to illustrate the productive potential of a more translocal approach. It does not invalidate their otherwise positive contributions to the field of Japanese studies.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #228)

**62. Chemicals**

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment

plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution** .

**Options:**

- 1) drinking, dimming, stingy, lacquering
  - 2) fill, fulfil, filter, fancy
  - 3) air, crops, solid, soil
  - 4) connectivity, weight, pollution, latitude
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #227)

### 63. 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)

### 64. Hibernation

Hibernation is a way for many creatures – from butterflies to bats – to survive cold, dark winters without having to forage for food or migrate to somewhere warmer. **Instead** , they turn down their metabolisms to save energy. Animals in hot climates also **undergo** a form of hibernation called aestivation. This works in a similar way and enables them to survive extreme heat, drought or lack of food. Hibernating is much more **profound** than simply sleeping, though. Depending on the species, it can vary from long, deep unconsciousness to light spells of inactivity. But hibernation carries risks as the dormant animal is **vulnerable** to predators and the unpredictable climate.

**Options:**

- 1) Instead, So, Therefore, However
  - 2) undermine, undergo, transform, undo
  - 3) oblivious, profound, pressing, professional
  - 4) disgusting, delivered, vulnerable, equal
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #225)

### 65. Feature Films

The universality of story feature films are narratives – they tell stories. Even films based on **true** events will fictionalize them in order to produce drama, to telescope time, to avoid being filled up with too many **minor** characters ,or simply to be more entertaining. Even in the current welter of special-effect movies, feature films are usually summarized by their plots – in their first 'treatment' (or outline of the script idea), in the advance publicity, in the TV guide, in reviews, and in conversations. Films may differ from other **kinds** of narrative – literary fiction or television drama, for instance – in the medium used and the representational conventions. They do, however, **share** with literary fiction and television drama the basic structure and functions of narrative. Much work has been done by researchers in the field known



as 'narratology' on exactly what constitutes the structures and functions of the narrative. Their conclusions are of great use to students of the feature film.

**Options:**

- 1) prehistoric, common, true, harsh
- 2) minor, objective, sheer, marginalized
- 3) amounts, kinds, properties, qualities
- 4) spare, share, abide, conform

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #222)

## 66. Contexts

Contexts is a quarterly magazine of the American Sociological Association about society and social behavior. Directed to **anyone** interested in the latest sociological ideas and research, Contexts seeks to apply new knowledge, stimulate fresh thinking, and disseminate important information **produced** by the discipline. The publication's articles synthesize key findings, weave **together** diverse strands of work, draw out implications for policy, and debate issues of controversy. The hallmarks of Contexts are accessibility, broad appeal, and timeliness. By design, it is not a technical journal, **but** a magazine for diverse readers who wish to be current about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance.

**Options:**

- 1) anyone, someone, whom, nobody
- 2) covered, shaded, produced, overcome
- 3) about, together, into, regardless
- 4) and, but, also, never

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #221)

## 67. Dark-silvery Rock

People in parts of western Africa and southwestern Asia were the first to realize that the dark-silvery rocks poking out of the earth could be worked into tools and weapons, sometime around 1500 B.C., evidence shows. The metal was probably discovered there **by** accident when some ore was dropped into a fire and cooled into wrought iron, historians think. The eureka moment didn't reach Europe for **another** 500 years, traveling slowly north and west through Greece, Italy, central Europe and finally to the British Isles **with** the spread of the famous Celtic tribes. The Celts diffused iron technology over much of the continent through warfare, where their victory was assured due to the strength of iron weapons. Perhaps not the most peaceful of cultural exchanges, but where the technology did travel, it caught on fast. Iron **made** life a lot easier in those days, when just living to the age of 45 was a feat. By that time, much of Europe had **settled** into small village life, toiling the soil with bronze and stone tools.

**Options:**

- 1) at, for, in, by
- 2) few, another, further, less
- 3) along, with, without, for
- 4) make, made, makes, making
- 5) turned, settled, assigned, pressed

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #220)

## 68. 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)

**69. 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)

**70. Democracy**

Democracy is a system of government in which laws, policies, leadership, and major **undertakings** of a state or other polity are directly or indirectly decided by the 'people', a group historically constituted by only a minority of the population (e.g., all free adult males in ancient Athens or all sufficiently propertied adult males in 19th-century Britain) but generally understood **since** the mid-20th century to include all (or nearly all) adult citizens. By and large, states with democratic governments prevent rule by autocrats, **guarantee** fundamental individual rights, allow **for** a relatively high level of political equality,

and rarely make war on each other. As compared with nondemocratic states, they also better foster human development as **measured** by indicators such as health and education, provide more prosperity for their citizens, and ensure a **broader** range of personal freedoms.

**Options:**

- 1) undertakings, vicissitudes, populations, landscapes
  - 2) within, since, by, until
  - 3) envision, engage, exempt, guarantee
  - 4) upon, for, about, with
  - 5) anticipated, measured, excluded, composed
  - 6) numerous, few, limited, broader
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #214)

**71. Drones**

Antarctic plants can be important indicators of subtle changes in environmental conditions, including climate change. Traditional ground-based assessments of vegetation health are, however, not ideal in Antarctica, as they can destroy the vegetation and are physically **demanding** in the harsh weather conditions. Co-author Professor Sharon Robinson from UOW's School of Biological Sciences said the study found drone-based monitoring of vegetation health produced similar results to traditional techniques, but with much greater efficiency and with no damage to the vegetation. "Drones are a powerful tool for monitoring fragile Antarctic vegetation," Professor Robinson said. "They could be used to provide timely warnings about specific environmental stress events, **as well as** monitoring the longer-term impacts of climate change. "These methods could also be adapted to monitor the health of other small-stature, patchy plant communities, including in alpine or desert regions." The researchers found that drones **equipped** with sensors were able to detect vegetation health indicators more accurately than satellite imagery. Mosses are one of the key Antarctic vegetation types that need to be monitored. However, they tend to occur in patches among rocks, ice and soil, **making** it important that the imagery used to assess their health is as accurate and spatially detailed as possible.

**Options:**

- 1) demanding, demand, demanded, having demanded
  - 2) except, as well as, despite, as long as
  - 3) toppled, equipped, assessed, dealt
  - 4) made, to make, making, make
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #213)

**72. Life Science**

The Life Science Institute at the University of Michigan achieves excellence in biomedical research by bringing together the world's **leading** scientists from a variety of life science disciplines to accelerate **breakthroughs** and discoveries that will improve human health. With close to 400 scientific staff members, the LSI is exploiting the power of a collaborative and interdisciplinary **approach** to biomedical research in an open-laboratory **facility** .

**Options:**

- 1) exciting, considerate, leading, notorious
  - 2) investments, inventories, revenues, breakthroughs
  - 3) delusion, demarcation, matrix, approach
  - 4) facility, engagement, budget, enclosure
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #210)

### 73. Harvard Library (Incomplete)

**Points:** The Harvard's library is a world-class library as well as a (university) library.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #209)

### 74. 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)

### 75. Human Brain

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **experience** in the observer. Human beings tend to **imitate** actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **react** to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **nuances**, watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the 'shared representations' generating feelings within us that **reflect** the experience of those we are observing.

**Options:**

- 1) emotion, experience, expression, expectation
  - 2) prevent, imitate, limit, discipline
  - 3) recover, refer, react, reflect
  - 4) cords, nuances, volumes, shapes
  - 5) circle, multiply, reflect, subscribe
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #205)

### 76. Sandra Lousada

London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year **career** of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty one portraits on display depict key **figures** in literature, film and fashion from the early 1960s. Subsequent to the acquisition of forty portraits by Lousada, the display at The National Portrait Gallery highlights shots taken between 1960 and 1964, many of which feature in Lousada's book Public Faces Private Places (2008). Formal commissioned portraits are shown alongside behind-the-scenes photographs taken on films **sets** and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

**Options:**

- 1) invitation, promotion, training, career
  - 2) figures, gadgets, fashions, genres
  - 3) gists, sets, tickets, aisles
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #203)

### 77. Repeated Syllables

Assessments of language learning in 18-month-olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non-identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help explain **why** some words or phrases, such as 'train' and 'good night', have given rise to versions with repeated syllables, such as choo-choo and night-night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them **with** a starter point for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants' language learning behavior in a series of visual

and attention tests using pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with made-up words which were communicated to the infants by a recorded voice – one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their recognition of each word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to pictures of familiar objects – such as a dog or an apple.

**Options:**

- 1) that, whether, however, why
  - 2) as, for, in, with
  - 3) depleting, making, applying, using
  - 4) communicated, expressed, accommodated, accelerated
  - 5) another, dual, each, one
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #195)

**78. 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)

**79. Dog Emotion**

Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel confident not only that I can tell what kind of emotional state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard-headed scientist, I try to take a more rational and pragmatic view. These personal observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.

**Options:**

- 1) relieved, sententious, embarrassed, confident
  - 2) political, emotional, financial, physical
  - 3) irregular, chaste, stoical, rational
  - 4) communal, discrete, absurd, personal
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #191)

**80. Physical Activity**

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and **wellbeing**. Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of **chronic** diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults **recommends** at least 30 minutes of moderate–intensity physical activity, **preferably** every day of the week, to **obtain** health benefits.

**Options:**

- 1) values, immortality, expectation, wellbeing
  - 2) chronic, contraindicated, untouched, detectable
  - 3) excludes, recommends, denotes, defies
  - 4) relatively, absolutely, preferably, namely
  - 5) charge, obtain, weigh, estimate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #190)

**81. Ozone**

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western–ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that concentrations may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that **blows** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang–around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 *Nature*. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign. "This work should be a wake–up call," he adds.

**Options:**

- 1) implanted, supplanted, fused, planted
  - 2) climbs, stays, blows, strikes
  - 3) overwhelming, overrated, overacting, overestimated
  - 4) quote, pay, refund, copy
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #179)

**82. Ikebana**

More than simply putting flowers in a **container**, Ikebana is a **disciplined** art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored **arrangement** of blossoms, Ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the **plant**, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though Ikebana is an expression of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention is shown through a piece's color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the arrangement.

**Options:**

- 1) shape, way, container, fashion
  - 2) restricted, random, disciplined, fleeting
  - 3) garden, arrangement, duplication, augmentation
  - 4) flora, plant, organism, fauna
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #178)

**83. City Parks (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About a city's afforestation. ...but (despite) this approach..., it is just one of (actions).... A park built in the city is the (lungs) of the city...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #177)

### 84. Horseman (Incomplete)

**Points:** About headless horseman, who needs to find a head the same as he used to have. And this is a story about Halloween. Blank 1: headless and (heartless); Blank 2: (connection / feelings) Blank 3: (available / ignored / interrupted) Blank 4: (correctly / collectively / collectedly).  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #175)

### 85. 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)

### 86. 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)

### 87. Sun and Moon

In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** across the sky. At night the moon

appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They **became** known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbours and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact it took millennia, for man to **determine** the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** their positions in the sky.

**Options:**

- 1) plan, level, journey, line
  - 2) are, have, become, became
  - 3) tales, secrets, views, imaginations
  - 4) distort, discuss, charge, determine
  - 5) draw, predict, dictate, save
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #170)

**88. 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)

**89. 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)

**90. 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)

## 91. Omniscience

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two **kinds**, you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the **sources** of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the **value** and use of reference books—the working of one book in connection with another—and applying your own **intelligence** to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, a knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be **contributory** to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

**Options:**

- 1) identifications, kinds, stages, platforms
  - 2) resources, sources, fabrications, ends
  - 3) proportions, validity, values, value
  - 4) intelligence, interest, memory, mind
  - 5) contribute, contributed, contribution, contributory
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #165)

## 92. Marriage Decline

The **decline** in marriage rates and increase in divorce rates has led to a **decrease** in the proportion of the population that is formally married. In 1986, 60% of the population aged 15 years and over were married; by 2001 this proportion had decreased to 55%. **Conversely** the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who were never married **increased** from 29% in 1986 to 32% in 2001. At the same time, the proportion of the population who were divorced **increased**, from 5% in 1986 to 7% in 2001, while the proportion of the population who were widowed remained at around 6%.

**Options:**

- 1) calculation, significance, decline, decrease
  - 2) view, change, decrease, multiplication
  - 3) So, Conversely, Therefore, Consequently
  - 4) doubled, rounded, increased, divided
  - 5) flatted, turned, increased, tipped
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #164)

## 93. Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is often defined 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. **It is** also important to credit the original writer by referencing.

**Options:**

- 1) considerable, considerate, considering, considerably
  - 2) despite, of, on, off
  - 3) be penalizing, be penalized, have penalized, penalize
  - 4) That has, It is, There is, That is
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #155)

## 94. Study of Objects

The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic enquiry, commonly referred to as material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and **observation** of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is exceptionally wide, **including** not just human-made artefacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film 'Encountering a body'). Some specialists in the field of material culture have made bold claims for its pre-eminence. In certain disciplines, it reigns **supreme**. It plays a critical role in archaeology, for example, especially in circumstances where written evidence is either patchy or non-existent. **In such cases**, objects are all scholars have to rely on in forming an understanding of ancient peoples. Even where written documents survive, the physical remains of literate cultures often help to provide new and interesting insights into how people once lived and thought, **as in** the case of medieval and post-medieval archaeology. In analysing the physical remains of societies, both past and present, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others have been careful to remind us that objects mean different things to different people.

**Options:**

- 1) experiment, modification, consumption, observation
  - 2) includes, including, included, had included
  - 3) at all, supreme, everywhere, far and wide
  - 4) By no means, In such cases, In this time, In this way
  - 5) as long as, as if, as a result of, as in
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #153)

## 95. Psychology

Psychology as a subject of study has largely developed in the West since the late nineteenth century. During this period there has been an **emphasis** on scientific thinking. Because of this, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which **explore** different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influences human experience, how people use their **senses** (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, how people develop, why people behave in certain ways, how memory works, how people develop language, how people understand and think about the world, what motivates people, why people have emotions and how personality develops. These scientific **investigations** all contribute to an understanding of human nature. What do we mean by the practical applications of these studies? An **understanding** of psychology is useful in many different areas in life, such as education, the workplace, social services and medicine. This means that people who have knowledge of psychology can **use** or apply that knowledge in areas

such as the ones listed above.

**Options:**

- 1) emphasis, attention, example, extension
  - 2) exclude, summon, separate, explore
  - 3) brains, skins, minds, senses
  - 4) assumptions, correlations, investigations, stimulations
  - 5) ideology, empowerment, understanding, equivalence
  - 6) register, classify, use, prepare
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #152)

**96. School–skipping**

Children who skip school are increasingly on family holidays, government figures revealed today. **Fewer** children played truant this spring term compared with the spring term last year. Children missed 3m unauthorised days of school last term, compared with 3.7m days of school in the same period last year. But a **hardcore** group of truants – 6% of the school population – who account for more than three–quarters of all those on unauthorised absence, are more likely to be on a family holiday than they were in the same **period** last year. Some 1.2% of all absence was for family holidays not **agreed** by their school last term, compared with 0.9% for the same term last year. More than 60% of all absences were for illness, the same figure as last year.

**Options:**

- 1) Same, More, Fewer, Less
  - 2) mere, hardcore, residual, flimsy
  - 3) time, span, period, duration
  - 4) consent, recommended, agreed, contradicted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #150)

**97. Australia's Dwellings**

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving**, with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing **proportions** of couple families with children and **increasing** couple only and lone person households. This **article** examines the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994–95 to 2003–04.

**Options:**

- 1) evanescent, eternal, erupting, evolving
  - 2) interests, proportions, appearances, durations
  - 3) flopping, increasing, fluctuating, declining
  - 4) statistic, suggestion, article, index
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #148)

**98. 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)

**99. Mechanical Engineering**

Mechanical engineering was at the heart of Taylor's theorizing, providing the context for its development, the world view by which it was sustained and, finally, the justification for its widespread application. Scientific management aimed to analyse and control the activities of people **in the same way that** engineers analysed and controlled machines. Central **to** Taylor's system was the desire **to rationalize** and standardize production techniques in the interests of economy, efficiency and mutual prosperity. His primary point of interest was the individual worker **pursuing** individual goals and motivated by incentive payments. **Undoubtedly** Taylor's view of human motivation was somewhat simplistic and his apprehension of the significance of groups was limited and generally negative.

**Options:**

- 1) in the same way which, in similar ways to those, in similar ways that, in the same way that
  - 2) on, in, to, of
  - 3) of rationalized, rationalize, for rationalizing, to rationalize
  - 4) pursued, pursue, pursuing, is pursuing
  - 5) Consequently, Undoubtedly, Subsequently, Conversely
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #144)

**100. Noble Gas**

Uniquely stable, they **seemed** to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding **itself**. Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranged the elements in rows and columns **according** to their atomic weight. Mendeleev was able to see repeating (or periodic) patterns in their properties. The noble gases appeared **regularly** in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.

**Options:**

- 1) seemed, refused, insisted, cared
  - 2) itself, only, well, proper
  - 3) disproportionate, opposite, additional, according
  - 4) unevenly, regularly, vagariously, vaguely
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #143)

**101. Small Lakes**

Small lakes with a surface area of less than 100 square meters represent the majority of global freshwater ecosystems. Many of these lakes **are found** in remote, often mountainous areas with no inflow and outflow. Yet in most of these lakes, there are fish. So **how** do fish reach lakes and ponds that are not connected to other bodies of water? This question **was already** addressed by some of the leading natural scientists of the 19th century such as Charles Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Lyell, who all came to the same conclusion—water birds must be **responsible for** fish dispersal. And they had a plausible explanation for this: fish eggs of some species are sticky and can survive for some time out of water. The theory is thus that the fish eggs **stick** to water birds' feathers or feet; the birds then fly from

one body of water to the next, where the fish hatch from their eggs.

**Options:**

- 1) had found, are found, were found, have found
- 2) how, why, whether, where
- 3) has already, has yet, is also, was already
- 4) responsibility to, responding to, responsible to, responsible for
- 5) stick, were stuck, stuck, sticking

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #130)

## 102. Biological Systems

Since biological systems with signs of **complex** engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their **organization** must come from natural selection, and hence should have **functions** useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.

**Options:**

- 1) complimentary, complex, compensatory, compendious
- 2) compilation, organization, eccentricity, metabolism
- 3) evaluations, functions, intentions, attentions

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #126)

## 103. 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)

## 104. 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)

### 105. Daniel Harris

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography did finally **supplant** illustration as the "primary means of **advertising** clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inherited **less** in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's **attitude**, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have **expressions** at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power of the severity like an emperor's bust **embossed** on a Roman coin.

#### Options:

- 1) surmount, deplete, supplant, overestimate
  - 2) everlasting, enduring, luminous, advertising
  - 3) least, few, yet, less
  - 4) attitude, altitude, magnitude, analogue
  - 5) expressions, exceptions, expectations, experiences
  - 6) encircled, embodied, embossed, encrypted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #119)

### 106. Wrinkle Cure

Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented **extract** of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the **depth** and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finning's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific **publication**. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when **rigorous** studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

#### Options:

- 1) example, exertion, explanation, extract
  - 2) concentration, depth, prowess, strength
  - 3) encyclopedia, publicity, publication, enclosure
  - 4) ritual, erratic, rough, rigorous
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #113)

### 107. Constitutional Interpretation

One of the Supreme Court's most important **responsibilities** is to decide cases that raise questions of constitutional interpretation. The Court decides if a law or government **action** violates the Constitution. This is known as judicial review and enables the Court to invalidate both federal and state laws when they **conflict** with the Constitution. Since the Supreme Court stands as the ultimate authority in constitutional interpretation, its decisions can be **changed** only by another Supreme Court decision or by a constitutional amendment.

**Options:**

- 1) legislations, purviews, permissions, responsibilities
  - 2) auction, action, state, speculation
  - 3) tally, conflict, accord, amend
  - 4) charged, changed, followed, altered
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #105)

**108. Trinity Sport and Fitness**

Whether you want to exercise and stay **healthy** , train professionally with like-minded people, or indulge your competitive streak, Trinity Sport and Fitness **has it covered** . We've got a dedicated support development team on campus to support every student **taking** part in sports. You might want to participate in sports competitions volunteer with a local sports class or simply play for **fun** with our social sport program. Trinity fitness members of our public-facing sports facility will also **entitle** you to discounts when you are booking a sports facility and fitness class. You will also get an opportunity to **benefit** from tailored personal training, free activities events, and lots more.

**Options:**

- 1) healthy, wealthy, humble, hungry
  - 2) has it covered, makes covering, have covered, does it covering
  - 3) taking, taken, have taken, were taking
  - 4) idle, fun, kidding, exchange
  - 5) enact, encourage, entitle, allow
  - 6) result, upgrade, benefit, proceed
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #91)

**109. 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)

**110. National Responsibility**

The principal and most consistently **articulated** recommendation of the world conferences was that countries must take full responsibility for their own development. National responsibility for national

development is the necessary consequence of **sovereignty** . The Monterrey Consensus states that 'Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be **overemphasized** . National development strategies and policies are therefore critically important. This was reflected most recently at the 2005 Summit when Member States agreed on a target date of 2006 for all developing countries to adopt and start implementation of these strategies to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the MDGs(Millennium Development Goals). The automatic **corollary** of that principle is that each country must be free to determine its own development strategy. It is essential that all donors and lenders accept the principle of country ownership of national development strategies. This implies the acceptance of the principle that development strategies should not only be **attuned** to country circumstances, but also be prepared and implemented under the leadership of the governments of the countries themselves. The 2005 World Summit also acknowledged, in this regard, that all countries must recognize the need for developing countries to **strike** a balance between their national policy priorities and their international commitments.

**Options:**

- 1) dismissed, articulated, anticipated, ridiculed
  - 2) diplomacy, sovereignty, bureaucracy, authority
  - 3) overlapped, overemphasized, overwhelmed, overcharged
  - 4) collage, correlation, corollary, assortment
  - 5) atoned, attuned, affixed, attached
  - 6) exchange, stage, strike, bridge
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #58)

**111. Bedtimes (Incomplete)**

**Points:** Children can sleep (soundly/successfully) for eight to nine hours, but teenagers' sleep pattern is (erratic/expressive/explicit). (Insufficient) sleep may (influence) their studying/learning problems.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #54)

**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. Home Appliances**

In the developed world, home appliances have greatly reduced the need for physical



labour. Fewer people need to be involved in tasks that once left them little time to do much else. For example, the word processor and email have, to a great extent, replaced the dedicated secretarial staff that briefly flourished with the rise of the typewriter. At one time all copies were made with manual scribes, carefully duplicating what they read. Then we had carbon paper. Then photocopiers. Then printers. Then the requirement for physical copy reduced. An entire stream of labour appeared and disappeared as technology advanced. We freed ourselves of one kind of work; we just replaced it with another.

**Options:**

- 1) Fewer, More, Less, Many
  - 2) extension, possibility, range, extent
  - 3) once, some, one, a
  - 4) with, as, for, by
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #51)

**114. 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-related 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)

**115. Managing Performance**

Managing performance is about getting people into action so that they achieve planned and agreed results. It focuses on what has to be done, how it should be done and what is to be achieved. But it is equally concerned with developing people—helping them to learn—and providing them with the support they need to do well, now and in the future. The framework for performance management is provided by the performance agreement, which is the outcome of performance planning. The agreement provides the basis for managing performance throughout the year and for guiding improvement and development activities. It is used as reference point when reviewing performance and the achievement of improvement and development plans.

**Options:**

- 1) developing, evaluating, recruiting, alerting
  - 2) what, this, which, it
  - 3) guiding, reassuring, heralding, concluding
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #32)

**116. Melting Ice**

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **caused** a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. **Even though** the rest of the planet was warming **up**, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **around** 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it **could** happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

**Options:**

- 1) featured, denied, reflected, caused
  - 2) Contrasting to, Even though, As if, Now that
  - 3) in, off, up, back
  - 4) on, before, after, around
  - 5) could, can, should, could have
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #30)

**117. Dictionary**

The famous dictionary of Samuel Johnson, published in London in 1755; its principles dominated English **lexicography** for more than a century. This two-volume work surpassed earlier dictionaries not in **bulk** but in the precision of definition. Its strength lay in two features: the original carefully divided and ordered, elegantly formulated definitions of the main word stock of the language; and the copious citation of quotations from the entire range of English literature, which served in support and illustration and which **exemplified** the different shades of meaning of a particular word. A Dictionary of the English Language included a history of the language, a grammar, and an extensive list of words representing basic general vocabulary, based on the best conversation of **contemporary** London and the normal usage of respected writers. The original was followed in 1756 by an abbreviated one-volume version that was widely used far into the 20th century. Johnson's accomplishment was to provide for the English language a dictionary that incorporated with skill and intellectual power the **prevailing** ideals and resources and the best available techniques of European lexicography. It was the standard English dictionary until Noah Webster's.

**Options:**

- 1) hieroglyph, lexicography, hierarchy, taxonomy
  - 2) busk, barn, bask, bulk
  - 3) classified, exemplified, signified, simplified
  - 4) contemptuous, contemplative, contemporary, contemptible
  - 5) prevailing, condescending, dignifying, demeaning
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #29)

**118. Pop Mega-stars**

A music student at the University of Salford who wrote a song in two weeks is celebrating **after** being featured on a compilation album produced by Metropolis Studios. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all recorded music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios set **about** compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which features songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be included in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, after he saw **how** successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: 'I found this competition when simply **searching** the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still **time** to enter. It amazes me that people who have worked with huge pop stars thought my song was good and worth something.'

**Options:**

- 1) except, without, before, after
  - 2) by, on, up, about
  - 3) how, that, which, if
  - 4) search, searching, have searched, searched
  - 5) expiry, chance, opportunity, time
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #20)

**119. Linda Finch**

Over sixty years after Amelia Earhart vanished mysteriously in the Pacific during her attempt to become the first person to circumnavigate the world along the equator, Linda Finch, a San Antonio businesswoman, accomplished pilot, and aviation historian, recreated and completed her idol's last flight as a **tribute** to the aviation pioneer's spirit and vision. On March 17, 1997, Ms. Finch and a navigator took off from Oakland International Airport, California, in a restored Lockheed Electra 10E, the same make and model **aircraft** that Earhart used on her last journey. The mission to fulfill Amelia Earhart's dream was called 'World Flight 1997.' Although Ms. Finch was not the first to **attempt** Earhart's around-the-world journey, she was the first to do it in a historic airplane. Linda Finch closely followed the same route that Earhart flew, stopping in 18 countries before finishing the trip two and a half months later when she **landed** back at the Oakland Airport on May 28. Over a million school children and others were able to follow the flight **daily** through an **interactive** web site part of a free multimedia **educational** program called 'You Can Soar', provided by the project's sponsor.

**Options:**

- 1) tribute, retribution, contribution, turbulence
  - 2) shuttle, aircraft, vessel, rocket
  - 3) acquire, claim, obtain, attempt
  - 4) ditched, settled, landed, detoured
  - 5) inadvertently, gradually, daily, likely
  - 6) inherent, inactive, interactive, intractable
  - 7) improvisational, compositional, educational, additional
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #19)

**120. Good Information**

One of the characteristics of 'good' information identified earlier was that it should be 'balanced'. In an ideal world, ' **objective** ' or 'balanced' information would present all the **evidence** for and against, and leave you to weigh this up and draw conclusions. In the real world, however, we recognize that all information presents a position of **interest** , although this may not necessarily be intentional. Objectivity may therefore be an unachievable ideal. This means that the onus is on you as the reader and user of the information to **develop** a critical awareness of the positions represented in what you read, and to take account of this when you interpret the information. In some cases, authors may explicitly express a particular viewpoint — this is perfectly valid as long as they are open about the perspective they represent. Hidden bias, whether or not it is **deliberate** , can be misleading. This could be particularly important in a subject area where there is controversy.

**Options:**

- 1) subjective, inferior, objective, inductive
  - 2) information, content, evidence, cause
  - 3) interest, interested, internship, hobby
  - 4) develop, yield, exert, throw
  - 5) deliberate, delicate, deductive, delicious
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #16)

**121. 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:**

- 1) leads in, raises up, sets off, goes on
  - 2) Till now, Nevertheless, However, After all
  - 3) have featured, has featured, featuring, features
  - 4) endows, makes, glosses, sheers
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #111)

**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 Desmotosuchus, 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. When to Revise?**

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you usually find OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are

important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier, and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable, so you don't keep **putting it off** .

**Options:**

- 1) may, never, do, hardly
  - 2) effort, afford, affect, effect
  - 3) shortcomings, concerns, attitudes, health
  - 4) stopping, putting it off, giving it up, putting out
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #110)

**124. Wind Moving**

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move **as** fast as a racing car, over 100 miles an **hour** Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body **faster** when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to **know** the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

**Options:**

- 1) to, for, in, as
  - 2) hour, second, minute, micro second
  - 3) faster, slower, higher, lower
  - 4) overshoot, know, check, fix
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #101)

**125. Seminars**

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational **role** is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and/or 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 **provoke** discussion.

**Options:**

- 1) result, team, role, regulation
  - 2) awareness, information, consolation, assumption
  - 3) similarly, likely, possible, unlikely
  - 4) service, bearing, reservation, education
  - 5) stir, provoke, rinse, commit
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #103)

**126. Global Textile Industry**

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth **produced** , 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to

towels, **leaving** behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint. 'Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term,' says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha **toward** the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India **to supply** its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change their growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for **their** crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

**Options:**

- 1) produced, has produced, producing, is produced
- 2) moving, leaving, processing, looking into
- 3) against, onto, toward, behind
- 4) have supplied, supply, to supply, is supplied
- 5) their, some, mine, them

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #87)

**127. Music in Ancient Egypt**

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a **role** throughout the history of Egypt, those that **study** the Egyptian writings have discovered that music **seemed** to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' **period** of their history. This was the **time** when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were **established** (around 3100 BCE) and music was **found in** many parts of every day Egyptian life.

**Options:**

- 1) role, game, response, situation
- 2) need, require, confirm, study
- 3) predicted, seemed, like, thought
- 4) period, people, place, race
- 5) result, range, time, group
- 6) contributed, established, constructed, raised
- 7) found at, found, found from, found in

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #98)

**128. Modify Cultural Ideas**

People modify cultural ideas in their minds, and sometimes they pass on the modified versions. Inevitably, there are unintentional modifications as well, partly because of straightforward error, and partly because inexplicit ideas are hard to **convey** accurately: there is no way to download them directly from one brain to another like computer programs. **Even** native speakers of a language will not give identical definitions of every word. So it can be only rarely, if **ever**, that two people hold precisely the same cultural idea in their minds. That is why, when the founder of a philosophical movement or a religion dies, or **even before**, schisms typically happen. The movements' most devoted followers are often shocked to **discover** that they disagree about what its doctrines—really are.

**Options:**

- 1) convey, pass, deliver, transmit
  - 2) Even, Although, If, Ever
  - 3) ever, that, true, does
  - 4) even before, even later, if not, for example
  - 5) indicate, discover, deny, agree
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #88)

**129. Very Old Paris**

Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6000 years and its shape has been determined in part by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France’s rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades **being created** by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been **in part** a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so residents whose houses were **simply** razed, and whose neighbourhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down** .

**Options:**

- 1) being created, to be created, creating, been created
  - 2) as if, in part, just as, relative
  - 3) merely, carefully, simply, equally
  - 4) up, across, between, down
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #80)

**130. Rudman**

Rudman looks at how a poor understanding of Maths has led historians to false conclusions about the Mathematical sophistication of early societies. Rudman’s final observation—that ancient Greece **enjoyed** unrivaled progress in the subject while **failing** to teach it at school—leads to a **radical** punchline: Mathematics could be better learnt after we **leave** school.

**Options:**

- 1) marked, enjoyed, reviewed, expected
  - 2) waiting, hesitating, hoping, failing
  - 3) radical, rational, radish, radius
  - 4) enter, graduate, leave, go
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #62)

**131. MBA Programmes**

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programmes on **offer** around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to **choose** the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. “Probably the **majority** of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they **want** to shake things up, but they don’t know exactly what they would like to do with their professional lives,” says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. “If that’s the case with you, look at other **criteria** : culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that’s a good fit for you with a strong general management programme. Super-defined career goals don’t have to be a part of this process.”

**Options:**

- 1) offer, provide, give, take
  - 2) elect, choose, identify, recognize
  - 3) few, many, majority, minority
  - 4) enjoy, hesitate, want, choose
  - 5) standards, factors, rules, criteria
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #68)

**132. Origin of Species**

In *The Origin of Species*, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals **differed** in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to **evolutionary** change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for **evolution**, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just **a few** years after Darwin published *The Origin of Species*, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. **In** that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. **Although** Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage **for** understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

**Options:**

- 1) differed, difference, different, same
  - 2) tremendous, evolutionary, unrivaled, enormous
  - 3) evolution, development, growth, maturity
  - 4) a few, little, a little, few
  - 5) On, In, For, With
  - 6) Although, Despite, However, Even
  - 7) for, as, in, about
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #84)

**133. Women's Participation in Labour Force**

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labour force, many mothers have less time **available** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** that the father's role and **relationship** with a child is important. A father can have many roles in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, playmate and role model. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

**Options:**

- 1) anticipation, substitution, participation, definition
  - 2) available, related, consumable, useful
  - 3) recognition, discrimination, resolution, recreation
  - 4) scholarship, relationship, worship, employment
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #99)

**134. Standard Language**

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the relationship between standard and nonstandard language is, evidently, still an uncertain one. We are at a **transitional** point between two eras. We seem to be leaving an era when the rules of Standard English, as elected and defined by prescriptive grammarians, totally conditioned our sense of **acceptable** usage, so that all other usages and varieties



were considered to be inferior or corrupt, and **excluded** from serious consideration. And we seem to be **approaching** an era when nonstandard usages and varieties, previously denigrated or ignored, are achieving a new presence and **respectability** within society, reminiscent of that found in Middle English, when dialect variation in literature was widespread and uncontentious.

**Options:**

- 1) transcendent, compositional, evanescent, transitional
  - 2) notable, irreversible, acceptable, preferential
  - 3) isolated, suffered, excluded, separated
  - 4) assessing, approaching, changing, directing
  - 5) stagnation, respectability, overestimation, discrimination
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #737)

### 135. 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:**

- 1) information, representative, parliamentary, management
  - 2) attract, freeze, borrow, manage
  - 3) moral, equitable, equal, stable
  - 4) integrity, agreement, rights, tools
  - 5) limit, segment, quota, quotation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #739)

### 136. 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)

### 137. Transportation System

A sustainable transportation system is one in which people's needs and desires for access to jobs, commerce, recreation, culture and home are accommodated using a minimum of resources. Applying principles of **sustainability** to transportation will reduce pollution generated by gasoline-powered engines, noise, traffic congestion, land devaluation, urban sprawl, economic segregation, and injury to drivers, pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, the costs of commuting, shipping, housing and goods will be **reduced**. Ultimately in a sustainable San Francisco, almost all trips to and **within** the City will be on public transit, foot or bicycle—as will a good part of trips to the larger Bay Region. Walking through streets designed for pedestrians and bicycles will be more pleasant than walking through those designed for the automobile. Street-front retail and commercial establishments will **prosper** from the large volume of foot traffic drawn to an environment enhanced by trees, appropriately designed 'street furniture' (street lights, bicycle racks, benches, and the like) and other people. Rents and property costs will be lowered as land for off-street parking is no **longer** required or needed.

#### Options:

- 1) reliability, sustainability, sustain, sustainable
  - 2) reduced, enhance, seduced, reducing
  - 3) apart, within, among, away
  - 4) origins, inject, control, prosper
  - 5) smaller, longer, most, best
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #733)

### 138. Mass-communications

Traditionally, mass-communications research has conceptualized the process of communication in terms of a circulation circuit or loop. This **model** has been criticized for its linearity — sender/message/receiver — for its concentration on the level of message exchange and for the absence of a structured conception of the different moments as a complex structure of relations. But it is also **useful** to think of this process in terms of a structure produced and sustained through the articulation of linked **but** distinctive moments production, circulation, distribution/consumption, reproduction. This would be to think of the **process** as a 'complex structure in dominance', sustained through the articulation of connected practices, each of which, however, retains its distinctiveness and has its own **specific** modality, its own forms and conditions of existence.

#### Options:

- 1) medal, modal, model, moral
  - 2) useful, unbelievable, impossible, meaningless
  - 3) if, and, but, or
  - 4) works, practice, production, process
  - 5) general, real, common, specific
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #731)

### 139. APS

The APS supports the development of an Australian curriculum for psychological science. The APS Division of Psychological Research, Education and Training, in **consultation** with teacher and curriculum representatives from every State and Territory in Australia, **develops** a proposed framework for senior secondary school studies in psychological science. This framework **is modeled** on the current senior science curricula that were developed and published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority. The APS hopes that this framework will **facilitate** a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority, with the aim of working towards a more **consistent** approach to the

teaching of psychological science at secondary school level and optimizing the preparation for students going on to undergraduate psychology studies at university, as well as the effective use of psychological principles in everyday life.

**Options:**

- 1) criticism, consultation, consolation, condolence
  - 2) is developed, develops, had been developing, developed
  - 3) has modeled, to model, is modeled, modeled
  - 4) fertilize, facilitate, fascinate, fabricate
  - 5) conjunctive, constituent, consistent, consequent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #730)

**140. Bad Title**

A good story may be given a bad title by its author, and so started toward failure. Novices are peculiarly **liable** to this fault, usually through **allowing** themselves to be too easily satisfied. They go to **infinite** pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, and then cap it with a **commonplace** phrase that is worse than no title at all. A good title is apt, specific, attractive, new, and short. A title is apt if it is an outgrowth of the plot — a text, as I have said. It stands definitely for that particular story, and gives a suggestion of what is to come — but only a suggestion, lest it should anticipate the denouement and so **satisfy** the curiosity of the reader too soon.

**Options:**

- 1) able, responsible, liable, possible
  - 2) allowed, allows, allow, allowing
  - 3) stagnant, faint, disastrous, infinite
  - 4) perplexing, invisible, distinctive, commonplace
  - 5) confuse, encourage, satisfy, stimulate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #729)

**141. Population Change**

Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility **involves** the number of children that women have and differs from fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality is the study of the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical **device** which provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from an origin place to a destination place across some pre-defined political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations, **unless** they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of **residence**, indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys are also important. Demography is today widely taught in many universities across the world, **attracting** students with initial training in social sciences, statistics or health studies.

**Options:**

- 1) contributes, rotates, involves, encapsulates
- 2) ingredient, room, factor, device
- 3) but, though, unless, therefore
- 4) commute, residence, life, health
- 5) researching, attracting, analyzing, discriminating

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #724)

## 142. Bones

Bones also protect the organs in our bodies. The skull protects the brain and forms the shape of the face. The spinal cord, a pathway for messages between the brain and the body, is protected by the backbone, or spinal column. The ribs form a cage that **shelters** the heart and lungs, and the pelvis helps protect the bladder, part of the intestines, and in women, the reproductive organs. Bones are made up of a framework of a protein called collagen, with a mineral called calcium phosphate that makes the framework hard and strong. Bones store calcium and release some into the bloodstream when it's needed by other parts of the body. The amounts of certain vitamins and minerals that you eat, especially vitamin D and calcium, directly affect how much calcium is stored in the bones. Joints are where **two** bones meet. They make the skeleton flexible — without them, movement would be impossible. Joints allow our bodies to move in many ways. Some joints open and close like a hinge (such as knees and elbows), whereas others allow for more complicated movement — a shoulder or hip joint, for example, allows for backward, forward, sideways, and rotating movement. Joints are classified by their range of movement: Immovable, or fibrous, joints don't move. The dome of the skull, for example, is made of bony plates, which move slightly during birth and then fuse together as the skull finishes growing. Between the edges of these plates are links, or joints, of fibrous tissue. Fibrous joints also hold the teeth in the jawbone. Partially movable, or cartilaginous, joints move a little. They are linked by cartilage, as in the spine. Each of the vertebrae in the spine moves in relation to the one above and below it, and together these movements give the spine its flexibility. Freely movable, or synovial (pronounced: sih-NO-vee-ul), joints move in many directions. The **main** joints of the body — such as those found at the hip, shoulders, elbows, knees, wrists, and ankles — are freely movable. They are filled with synovial fluid, which acts as a lubricant to help the joints move easily. **Three** kinds of freely movable joints play a big part in voluntary movement: Hinge joints allow movement in one direction, as seen in the knees and elbows. Pivot joints allow a rotating or twisting motion, like that of the head moving from side to side. Ball-and-socket joints allow the greatest freedom **of** movement. The hips and shoulders have this type of joint, in which the round end of a long bone fits into the hollow of another bone.

### Options:

- 1) alleviates, incurs, moves, shelters
  - 2) that, which, one, two
  - 3) whole, entire, individual, main
  - 4) All, Two, One, Three
  - 5) within, except, against, of
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #723)

## 143. Interdisciplinary Centre

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 Centre 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 Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory**. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Centre's **advent** a very exciting development for that department.

**Options:**

- 1) separate, collaborate, participate, cooperative
  - 2) overlapped, overload, overlap, folded
  - 3) enhanced, released, revealed, deluded
  - 4) workshop, library, laboratory, basement
  - 5) adventure, movement, advent, approach
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #722)

**144. 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 organizations (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) has intended, intends, is intending, is intended
  - 3) develops, has developed, have developed, developed
  - 4) to, in, from, at
  - 5) contribution, contributed, contributing, contribute
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #720)

**145. 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)

## 146. Progressive Enhancement

Progressive enhancement is a design practice based on the idea that instead of **designing for** the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and then **progressively enhance** the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's very productive development practice. **Instead of spending** hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers won't know what they are missing. The **biggest challenge** to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

### Options:

- 1) conflicting with, designing for, comparing with, confining within
  - 2) progressive enhance, progressively enhance, progressively enhancing, progressive enhancement
  - 3) In addition to taking, With respect to assuming, Instead of spending, Thanks to conserving
  - 4) biggest challenge, finest opportunity, easiest issue, least assurance
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #645)

## 147. Maya

The Classic era of Mayan **civilisation** 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.

### Options:

- 1) community, society, civilisation, class
  - 2) time, period, range, phase
  - 3) research, test, examination, exploitation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #716)

## 148. Snails

Snails are not traditionally known for quick thinking, but new research shows they can make complex decisions using just two brain cells in **findings** that could help engineers design more efficient robots. Scientists at the University of Sussex attached electrodes to the heads of freshwater snails **as** they searched for lettuce. They found that just one cell was used by the mollusc to tell **if** it was hungry or not, while another let it know when food was present. Foodsearching is an example of goal-directed behavior, **during** which an animal must integrate information about both its external environment and internal state while using as little energy as possible. Lead researcher Professor George Kemenes, say "This will eventually help us design the 'brain' of robots based on the principle of using the **fewest** possible components necessary to perform complex tasks." What goes on in our brains when we make complex behavioral decisions and carry them out is poorly understood." Our study reveals for the first time how just two neurons **can** create a mechanism in an animal's brain which drives and optimizes complex decision-making tasks.

**Options:**

- 1) findings, results, recommendations, decisions
  - 2) because, although, but, as
  - 3) that, if, neither, how
  - 4) through, about, during, to
  - 5) least, less, fewest, fewer
  - 6) shall, should, can, ought
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #715)

**149. English in Change**

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be **curious** about word origins and the stories behind the **structures** we find in our language, but we **experience** a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses. There are even language critics who are **convinced** that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively **crippled** through long years of mistreatment.

**Options:**

- 1) scared, cranky, worried, curious
  - 2) ruptures, indications, values, structures
  - 3) enlarge, expect, deal, experience
  - 4) satisfied, persuaded, reassured, convinced
  - 5) crippled, lost, disabled, dented
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #714)

**150. SpaceX**

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later. The rocket lofted an uncrewed **mockup** of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one-day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. 'This has been a good day for SpaceX and a **promising** development for the US human space flight program,' said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch. In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached **orbit**. 'Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test,' he said. 'It's a great day if both stages work correctly.' SpaceX hopes to win a NASA **contract** to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to **retire** for safety reasons at the end of 2010.

**Options:**

- 1) replication, mockup, setting, base
  - 2) promising, hopefully, rapid, encouraging
  - 3) track, orbit, circulation, trajectory
  - 4) award, contract, case, bid
  - 5) cease, launch, remove, retire
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #713)

**151. Plants**

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 is 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.

**Options:**

- 1) shape, overarch, disembark, constitute
  - 2) demotion, discredit, declaration, degradation
  - 3) source, cause, root, outcome
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #712)

**152. History Books**

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. So, **for example**, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue: those who thought the history of Britain should take pride of **place**, and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

**Options:**

- 1) be selected, have selected, been selected, select
  - 2) nevertheless, shall we say, for example, likewise
  - 3) realization, knowledge, interest, tastes
  - 4) had intervened, intervened, was intervened, did intervene
  - 5) location, place, culture, opportunity
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #708)

**153. 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)

**154. United Nations**

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the organization can take **action** on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to **express** their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees. The work of the United Nations reaches every **corner** of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict **prevention** and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programs) affect our lives and make the world a better place.

**Options:**

- 1) advantage, recognition, action, promotion
  - 2) reveal, release, contradict, express
  - 3) war, corner, meeting, time
  - 4) prediction, renovation, invention, prevention
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #700)

**155. 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, agency
  - 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)

**156. Australian Women Novelists**

In the literary world, it was an accepted assumption that the 1970s was a time of unprecedented growth in homegrown Australian fiction. And everybody was reading and talking about books by young Australian women. But it was **not until** recently that a researcher was able to measure just how many novels were published in that decade, and she found that there **had been** a decline in novels by Australian writers overall, but confirmed an increase in women's novels. It is this sort of research – testing ideas about literary history – that **is becoming** possible with the spread of 'Digital Humanities.' The intersection of Humanities and digital technologies **is opening up** opportunities in the fields of literature, linguistics, history and language that **were not possible** without computational methods and digitized resources to **bring** information together in an accessible way. Transcription software is being developed for turning scans of books and documents into text, as the field of digital humanities really takes **off**.

**Options:**

- 1) not until, until, impossible, till
  - 2) be, been, had been, being
  - 3) should become, must become, is becoming, will become
  - 4) is opened to, is opening up, is opened up, is opening to
  - 5) were not possible, was not possible, could be possible, can be possible
  - 6) squeeze, bring, muddle, stow
  - 7) in, off, on, over
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #698)

**157. Sociology**

Sociology is, in very basic terms, the study of human societies. In this respect, it is usually **classed** as one of the social sciences (along with subjects like psychology) and was **established** as a subject in the late 18th century (through the work of people like the French writer Auguste Comte). However, the subject has only really gained **acceptance** as an academic subject in the 20th century through the work of writers such as Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Talcott Parsons (names that will be visited throughout this course). One name that you may have heard of–Karl Marx (the founder of modern Communism)–has probably done more to stimulate people's interest in the subject than anyone else, even though he lived and wrote (1818–1884) in a period before sociology became fully established as an academic discipline. Sociology, therefore, has a reasonably long history of development(150–200 years), **although** in Britain it has only been in the last 30– 40 years that sociology as an examined subject in the education system has achieved a level of importance equivalent to, or above, most of the other subjects it is possible to study.

**Options:**

- 1) classes, classed, identified, remembered
- 2) studied, confirmed, established, designed
- 3) acceptance, satisfaction, plurality, knowledge
- 4) although, however, despite, because

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #697)

### 158. 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, known, versed
- 5) deal, motivate, make, clinch

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #692)

### 159. Investment Choice

Men and women are making different choices about their retirement savings, which could lead to very different investment outcomes, according to Dr Claire Matthews, Director of Financial Planning at Massey University's Centre for Banking Studies. Speaking at the 2012 New Zealand Finance Colloquium, held at Massey University's Albany campus last week, Dr Matthews said demographic characteristics had a substantial impact on the choices people made about KiwiSaver funds and retirement savings more generally. **When it came to** fund selection, she found there were significant differences based on gender. Men are more likely to invest in aggressive and growth funds, while women are more likely to choose conservative funds. "Males are risk takers, **whether** it's in their choice of car or their investment fund," she says. "But when it comes to long-term savings, risk taking can actually be an advantage." Dr Matthews also found that men are more likely than women to have prior savings when joining KiwiSaver. Just over half of male respondents said they had savings already, while only 38% of women did. "These figures reflect and confirm, quite disappointingly, the difference between males and females and the level of interest they take in financial planning," Dr Matthews says. "It's important for all New Zealanders to be better educated about their personal finances, but this is particularly so for women." Other demographic factors, including age, ethnicity, education, and income, can also influence the choices **being** made about retirement savings. Dr Matthews found that those with bachelor and higher degrees, and those in households with a pre-tax income of \$100,000 or more, were more likely to choose aggressive and **growth** funds. **On the other hand**, both the youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to be invested in **conservative** funds. While this might be appropriate for the life-cycle stage of older investors, it might not be so appropriate for younger, longer-term investors.

#### Options:

- 1) Apart from, In spite of, As far as, When it came to
- 2) if, only, unless, whether
- 3) being, been, have, were
- 4) retrogressive, steady, challenging, growth
- 5) To be honest, Last but not least, For example, On the other hand
- 6) constructive, compensative, consecutive, conservative

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #691)

## 160. Delegation

The process of delegation comprises the decision to delegate, the briefing, and the follow-up. At each of these points, **anticipate** the potential problems. When you delegate, you are not delegating the right to perform an **action**, you are delegating the right to make decisions. It is important to be **flexible**, as the person to whom you delegate may have a better and faster way of completing a job than you. **Overall** responsibility for a delegated task remains with you. It is helpful to others if you can provide **constructive** feedback on their performance.

### Options:

- 1) account, answer, arise, anticipate
  - 2) aspiration, action, activity, articulation
  - 3) fluid, feasible, flexible, fixed
  - 4) Overlapping, Overestimated, Overall, Overarching
  - 5) rewarding, advantageous, constructive, serviceable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #690)

## 161. 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)

## 162. Distance Learning

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security. With programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and **degrees**, distance learning can **meet** the needs of a diverse population. Perhaps one of the most notable and often talked about **advantages** of distance learning is the flexibility. The majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. For **those** who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and taking care of a family this kind of flexibility can allow many people to **pursue** education who would not otherwise be able to do so. **Since** there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes, at work on their lunch breaks and from virtually anywhere with internet access. For some it can even be a big source of savings on the fuel costs and time required to commute to classes.

**Options:**

- 1) conformations, discriminations, abhorrences, degrees
  - 2) claim, achieve, devise, meet
  - 3) definitions, factors, advantages, defaults
  - 4) they, them, those, that
  - 5) obey, accelerate, test, pursue
  - 6) Due to, Thus, Besides, Since
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #687)

**163. Film**

Film is where art meets commerce. **As** Orson Welles said: "A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money. A producer is just like an entrepreneur, and we **raise** money to make films. First, we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and purchase the rights, then we need money to develop that idea, often not a reasonably small sum. **Besides**, to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, as we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of **which** are good places to develop an idea. Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or **even** Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

**Options:**

- 1) As, Likely, Unlike, Despite
  - 2) raise, arise, rise, raze
  - 3) Nevertheless, Or, Besides, Thus
  - 4) them, that, those, which
  - 5) until, even, unless, ever
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #683)

**164. Foreign Policy**

The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an **element** of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the **formative** years, are greatly influenced by its frontier policy, especially when there are no **settled** borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their **allegiance** (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the core of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas adjoining the frontiers. The history of British empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and **delineated**, was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.

**Options:**

- 1) element, exertion, evidence, explanation
  - 2) cultivating, early, formative, established
  - 3) disputed, irregular, nether, settled
  - 4) fame, credit, allegiance, prestige
  - 5) delineated, divided, circled, deposited
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #682)

**165. Brain**

Researchers in Europe and the US wanted to find out exactly what happens to our brain when we find ourselves stunned with fright in the hope of better understanding how fear **interplays** with human anxiety

disorders. For the first time, they traced and linked three parts of the brain responsible for freezing behaviors: the amygdala, ventrolateral periaqueductal grey region and magnocellular nucleus. Mice are excellent lab animals where it comes to anxiety and fear experiments. When a mouse is scared, its defensive behaviors range from freezing, attacking, risk **assessment** or fleeing the scene. How a mouse acts depends on variables such as access to escape routes or the level of threat faced. So Andreas Luthi at the Friedrich Miescher Institute for Biomedical Research in Switzerland and colleagues from Europe and the US observed brain activity in mice placed in frightening situations to **trace** the brain circuits **responsible** for freezing behaviors. In particular, the researchers wanted to learn more about a part of the brain called the ventrolateral periaqueductal grey region, which was believed to **play** some part in a mouse's instinct to freeze or flee.

**Options:**

- 1) compares, pairs, coordinates, interplays
- 2) judgement, prediction, avoidance, assessment
- 3) circumvent, detect, circumscribe, trace
- 4) retractable, tangible, responsible, shut
- 5) act, play, overcome, conduct

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #681)

### 166. Allergies

What are allergies? Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system **mistakenly** believes that this substance is harmful to your body. (Substances that cause allergic reactions— such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines— are known as allergens.) In an attempt to **protect** the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to **release** chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine (pronounced: HIS-tuh-meem). The histamine then **acts** on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this **antibody** response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have some form of allergy symptoms.

**Options:**

- 1) mistakenly, misleadingly, involuntarily, unprovokedly
- 2) protect, strengthen, equip, hedge
- 3) dissolve, thicken, release, crystallize
- 4) focuses, offends, reacts, acts
- 5) antigen, counter, antibody, psychological

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #680)

### 167. Classic

One of the most important things to remember is that "classic" does not necessarily translate to "favorite" or "bestselling". Literature is instead considered classic when it has stood the test of time and it stands the test of time when the artistic quality it expresses – be it an **expression** of life, truth, beauty, or anything about the universal human condition – continues to be relevant and continues to inspire emotional responses, no matter the period in which the work was **written**. Indeed, classic literature is considered as such **regardless** of book sales or public popularity. That said, classic literature **usually** merits lasting recognition – from critics and other people in a position to influence such decisions – and has a universal appeal. And, while effective use of language as well as technical excellence – is a must, not everything that is well-written or is characterized by technical achievement or

critical acclaim will automatically be considered a classic. Conversely, works that have not been acknowledged or received **positively** by the writer's contemporaries or critics can still be considered as classics.

**Options:**

- 1) expression, iconization, imagination, exaggeration
  - 2) written, writing, write, to write
  - 3) regardless, lacking, devoid, careless
  - 4) exclusively, usually, merely, consequently
  - 5) imposingly, positively, efficiently, arguably
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #679)

**168. 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)

**169. Credibility and Pride**

Moreover, for Professor David Phoenix, the dean of the faculty of science and technology, the return of single-honors chemistry is a **matter** of credibility and pride. "If you say you're a science faculty, you have to have all the core sciences, and this course will mean we attract a new supply of potential Masters and PhD students in chemistry." Phoenix is adamant that the new course will teach solid chemistry, but he thinks that an attraction for students will be a teaching approach that **differs** significantly from his days as an undergraduate. This takes real-life issues as the starting point of lectures and modules, such as how drugs are made or the science behind green issues. Out of this study, he says, students will be exposed to the same core chemistry unchanged over decades, but they will be doing it in a way that is more **engaging** and more likely to lead to more fundamental learning. It is an approach that **symbolizes** chemistry's recent success story: moving with the times, while holding fast to the subject's essential role as a building block of science and technological advance.

**Options:**

- 1) matter, sum, degree, pinch
  - 2) divides, diversify, differs, deviates
  - 3) conventional, engaging, courageous, pretentious
  - 4) challenges, depicts, mobilizes, symbolizes
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #675)

**170. Oxford Course**

When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put very much **weight** on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the **consequences** of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on medical problems have **diverged**. They scrutinize the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do occasionally miss clinical work and seeing patients. However, when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have **dissipated**, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a **waste** of time now that I am pursuing a research career. Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the biosciences when working with model organisms in basic research that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a suffering elderly person. Yet, I still have vivid memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can **strike** a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

**Options:**

- 1) attention, weight, accumulation, denotation
  - 2) subsequences, consequences, successors, successions
  - 3) conflicted, diverged, converged, diversified
  - 4) disappeared, disclosed, dipped, dissipated
  - 5) consumption, waste, misuse, splash
  - 6) strike, jar, pounce, simulate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #674)

**171. 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)

**172. Student–run Restaurant**

The rest of Taylor’s restaurant is student–run. Students in quantity food production and service management **classes** make the articulate and detailed dishes. “We teach students to understand where a product comes from and to respect that product,” Garmy said. Skeptics might doubt the **quality** of a student–run restaurant, but one visit to Taylor’s will immediately change their outlook. Dishes such as orecchiette and butternut squash, pappardelle with duck and bistro chicken will please any appetite while imparting the need to **return** for a second taste. Students are taught to use ratios and proportions rather than recipes when creating dishes. “Understanding ratios and proportions when creating dishes instead of recipes makes students think and **actually** teaches them how to cook, rather than just reading a recipe and not learning from it,” Garmy said. Garmy said he believes in using all aspects of a product, which Taylor’s **menu** reflects.

**Options:**

- 1) standings, classes, credits, ratification
  - 2) quantity, qualification, quality, quantification
  - 3) redo, boil, return, review
  - 4) surprisingly, relatively, actually, factually
  - 5) manner, cuisine, menu, utensil
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #670)

**173. Emerald**

Emerald is defined by its green color. To be an emerald, a specimen must have a **distinctly** green color that falls in the range from bluish green to green to slightly yellowish green. To be an emerald, the specimen must also have a rich color. Stones with weak saturation or light tone should be called “green beryl.” **If** the beryl’s color is greenish blue then it is an “aquamarine.” If it is greenish yellow it is “heliodor.” This color definition is a source of **confusion**. Which hue, tone, and saturation combinations are the dividing lines between “green beryl” and “emerald”? Professionals in the gem and jewelry trade can disagree on where the lines should be **drawn**. Some believe that the name “emerald” should be used when chromium is the cause of the green color, and that stones colored by vanadium should be called “green beryl.” Calling a gem an “emerald” instead of a “green beryl” can have a significant **impact** upon its price and marketability. This “color confusion” exists within the United States. In some other countries, any beryl with a green color – no matter how faint – is called an “emerald.”

**Options:**

- 1) usually, succinctly, distinctly, undoubtedly
  - 2) Since, That, Although, If
  - 3) expression, fusion, condition, confusion
  - 4) kept, let, drawn, taken
  - 5) result, error, impact, change
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #667)

### 174. Zika

Zika is more pernicious than public health officials anticipated. At present, it is circulating in more than 50 countries. And as of mid-May, seven countries or territories have reported cases of microcephaly or other serious birth defects linked to the virus, which **is transmitted** by mosquito bite, blood transfusion or sexual contact with an infected human. It can also be passed from mother to fetus during pregnancy. Despite Zika's vast **range** over almost 70 years, there is little genetic difference among the various strains, according to an analysis by researchers at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. For example, the strain currently in the Americas and another previously detected in French Polynesia are practically **indistinguishable** from each other (group in white box). If the virus has changed so little over time, why is it rearing its ugly head now? Scientists are not sure yet, but new experimental work in mosquitoes suggests that the virus was capable of **causing** detrimental health effects and outbreaks all along. Therefore, it is unlikely mutations enabled new abilities. Instead, public health officials probably did not understand Zika's potential because the virus **circulated** mostly in remote locations until recently.

#### Options:

- 1) transmits, have been transmitted, was transmitted, is transmitted
  - 2) range, extent, series, making
  - 3) identical, indistinguishable, odd, different
  - 4) shaping, pressing, causing, doing
  - 5) is circulated, circulate, are circulated, circulated
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #666)

### 175. Ironbridge Gorge

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km<sup>2</sup> (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution **had its 18th century roots** in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. The site **incorporates a 5km length of** the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge **offers a powerful insight** into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with **traditional landscape and forests** of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also remain **extensive collections** of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes, and products that made the area so important.

#### Options:

- 1) overturned the fascinating image, have its modern impression, had its 18th century roots, came to an abrupt halt
  - 2) fuses a 5km width of, incorporates a 5km length of, expands a lot of, adds a finishing touch to
  - 3) gives a useful understanding, afford some information, allows a good understanding, offers a powerful insight
  - 4) conventional woods and stuff, outdated roadside scenery, traditional landscape and forests, old-fashioned countryside
  - 5) big crowds, large communities, extensive collections, customized groups
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #665)

### 176. Divorce in Australia

In 2005, 109,000 new marriages were registered in Australia. This was equivalent to 5.4 marriages for every 1,000 people in the population. This rate has been in an overall **decrease** since 1986 when there were 7.2 marriages per 1,000 people. Over the same period, the **crude** divorce rate has remained relatively unchanged with 2.6 divorces for every 1,000 people in 2005 and 2.5 divorces per 1,000 people in 1986. The **greatest** annual number of divorces occurred in 2001 when there were 55,300 divorces recorded. This peak has been followed by recent declines, with 52,400 divorces in 2005. As well as marrying less, Australians are **tending** to marry later than in the past. In 1986, the median age at first marriage for men was 25.6 years, increasing to 30.0 years in 2005. For women, the median age at first marriage increased from 23.5 years in 1986 to 28.0 years in 2005. People are also divorcing at older ages. In 2005, the median age of divorcing men was 43.5 years, compared with 37.5 years in 1986, while for women the median age in 2005 was 40.8 compared with 34.7 years in 1986. The decline in marriage rates and increase in divorce rates has led to a decrease in the **level** of the population that is formally married. In 1986, 60% of the population aged 15 years and over were married; by 2001 this proportion had decreased to 55%. **Conversely**, the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who were never married increased from 29% in 1986 to 32% in 2001.

**Options:**

- 1) reduce, decrease, increase, degrade
  - 2) crude, moderate, singular, sporadic
  - 3) greatest, minimal, excessive, counterfeit
  - 4) unlikely, tending, yet, pretending
  - 5) discussion, level, comparison, stage
  - 6) Uniquely, Conversely, Consequently, Obviously
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #664)

**177. Lumière Brothers**

Our sense of cinema as a site of commercial entertainment can be traced back to the Lumière brothers. In December 1895 they **attracted** a fee-paying public in Paris to sit and watch flickering images on an illuminated screen. The commercial Pandora's Box they opened was to **blossom** in a few years into a world cinema **industry** and, at its peak, the fantastical Hollywood. Yet in the 30 years in which this miraculous construction was accomplished, audiences rarely **had to listen** to films, only watch them. **Hence**, the early decades of cinema were characterised by the title 'silent'. **In fact**, there was a lot of noise, machinery, audiences, musicians and commentators. Even so, the absence of the human voice and **dialogue** makes the films seem rather strange when viewed by a modern audience.

**Options:**

- 1) attracted, claimed, summoned, incited
  - 2) increase, bear, stage, blossom
  - 3) industry, business, undertaking, venture
  - 4) had to listen, listened, have listened, listen
  - 5) Hence, However, Though, Moreover
  - 6) In addition, Even though, In fact, If ever
  - 7) discussion, information, dialogue, argument
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #663)

**178. DNA**

DNA is a molecule that does two things. First, it acts as the **hereditary** material, which is passed down from generation to generation. Second, it directs, to a considerable extent, the construction of our bodies, telling our cells what kinds of molecules to make and **guiding** our development from a single-

celled zygote to a fully formed adult. These two things are of course **connected**. The DNA sequences that construct the best bodies are more likely to get passed down to the next generation because well-constructed bodies are more likely to survive and **thus** to reproduce. This is Darwin's theory of natural selection stated in the language of DNA.

**Options:**

- 1) acquired, hereditary, nutritional, metabolic
- 2) establishing, guiding, pushing, determining
- 3) supplanted, connected, paralleled, required
- 4) thus, yet, namely, nevertheless

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #662)

**179. Language Deficit**

This is a challenging time for UK students, and we should be making their transition from university to the globalized world easier, not harder. The British Academy has voiced its **concern** over the growing language deficit for some years, and the gloomy statistics speak for themselves. We need **decisive** action if we are remedying this worsening situation. The **roots** of the problem lie within schools, but Vice-Chancellors have the power to drive change and help their students recognize the importance of learning languages, and about the countries where they are spoken and the cultures they sustain. We **urge** them to act and protect this country's long term economic, social and cultural standing.

**Options:**

- 1) opinion, concern, criticism, expectation
- 2) inclusive, decisive, perfunctory, formative
- 3) roots, scourges, links, grounds
- 4) suppress, appeal, persuade, urge

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #661)

**180. Human Remains**

In 1959, the partial skeletal remains of an ancient woman estimated to be 10,000 years old were unearthed in Arlington Springs on Santa Rosa Island, one of the eight Channel Islands off the southern California coast. They were discovered by Phil C. Orr, curator of anthropology and natural history at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. The remains of the so-called Arlington Springs woman were recently reanalyzed by the **latest** radiocarbon dating techniques and were found to be approximately 13,000 years old. The new date makes her remains older than any other known human skeleton found **so far** in North America. The discovery **challenges** the popular belief that the first colonists to North America arrived at the end of the last ice age about 11,500 years ago **by crossing** a Bering land bridge that connected Siberia to Alaska and northwestern Canada. The earlier date and the location of the woman's remains on the island adds weight to an alternative theory that some early settlers may have constructed boats and migrated from Asia by sailing down the Pacific coast.

**Options:**

- 1) latest, modern, new, last
- 2) so far, up until now, from now on, by now
- 3) challenges, district, distinction, defies
- 4) by crossing, crossed, to cross, cross

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #656)

### 181. Granular Material

Part of the fun of experimenting with granular materials, says Stephen W. Morris, is the showmanship. In one stunt that he has demonstrated in settings ranging from high school classrooms to television studios, the University of Toronto **physicist** loads clear plastic tubes with white table salt and black sand and starts them rotating. What transpires in the tubes usually knocks the socks off of any **unsuspecting** bystander. Instead of mixing into a drab gray sameness, the sand particles slowly separate into crisp black bands cutting across a long, narrow field of salt. As the spinning continues, some bands disappear and new ones arise. "It's a parlor trick," Morris says. Not to deny its entertainment value, this **demonstration** of how strangely granular materials can behave is also an authentic experiment in a field both rich in fundamental physics and major practical consequences. Yet granular mixing today remains more of an art than a **science**, says chemical engineer Fernando J.

#### Options:

- 1) psychologist, physicist, pharmacists, physicians
  - 2) uncomfortable, unsuspecting, representing, suspecting
  - 3) theory, demonstration, exhibition, notion
  - 4) tradition, science, hobby, computation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #655)

### 182. 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)

### 183. 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, has had
  - 2) performance, significance, vibration, maintenance
  - 3) correspondence, economy, accordance, economist
  - 4) ratio, addition, interest, adaption
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #647)

### 184. Tutankhamun

The last tourists may have been leaving the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank in Luxor but the area in front of the tomb of Tutankhamun remained far from deserted. Instead of the **tranquillity** that usually

descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter **discovered** the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display. Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi Hawass, **accompanied** by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested -- mostly undisturbed -- for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and **transported** to its new home, a high-tech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors.

**Options:**

- 1) chaos, permanence, ecstasy, tranquillity, franchise
  - 2) showed, founded, discovered, dismantled, accounted
  - 3) accomplished, complimented, accompanied, affected, afflicted
  - 4) commuted, transmitted, transported, convoy, conflated
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #639)

**185. 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 9,000 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:**

- 1) remember, renown, acknowledge, knowledge
  - 2) staple, fix, range, variety
  - 3) manifestation, display, show, exhibition
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #629)

**186. Jury**

Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are **qualified** for jury service. A jury is **intended** to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. There are often **procedures** and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language and the opportunity to test juror's neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than **neutral** or partial to one side.

**Options:**

- 1) equalled, qualified, able, capable
  - 2) intended, failed, used, likely
  - 3) procedures, processes, necessities, steps
  - 4) neutral, natural, central, supportive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #625)

**187. Fluid Behavior**

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher. Professor Joseph Monaghan who pioneered an influential **method** for interpreting the behavior of liquids that underlies

most special effects involving water has been **honored** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences. Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognized for developing the method of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of astrophysics, engineering and physiology, as well as movie special effects. His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer **simulation** to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems. The algorithms available at the time were **incapable** of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy. Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that **mimicked** those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet building.

**Options:**

- 1) method, conspiracy, phase, deviation
  - 2) informed, voted, nominated, honored
  - 3) action, stimulation, equation, simulation
  - 4) impossible, incapable, fallible, inapplicable
  - 5) presented, showed, liked, mimicked
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #621)

**188. Reading**

Reading is an active process, not a **passive** one. We always read within a **specific** context and this affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we **approach** it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also **determine** the strategies we use to read the text.

**Options:**

- 1) passive, positive, objective, proactive
  - 2) explicit, implicit, specific, general
  - 3) approach, close, preempt, nettle
  - 4) conclude, determine, undermined, detect
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #623)

**189. Trip (Incomplete)**

**Points:** It's a (trip) to Germany not for leisure but for Germany exchange. This is the worst flight I have ever been on ...in my life, I have (before)... We were originally from Amsterdam, I arrived half an hour later than the due time when that plane took off, but our plane was late, we took another plane and flew somewhere, and the result was still wrong, landed at another airport, a few one a hundred kilometers away from my destination. We could only wait for the next (connecting) flight to continue the journey, for which I had waited for (another) one and half hour. No wonder we all hoped to go home straight away.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #617)

**190. Business Emission**

An American retail giant is set to ask its suppliers to measure and report their greenhouse gas emissions. There is a need to **disclose** business emission. The **data** of emission can be used to test which company causes climate change, and **conflate** the government campaigners and environmental **invigilators** .

**Options:**

- 1) disclose, discontinue, disable, dismiss
  - 2) image, scenario, projection, data
  - 3) repeat, conflate, discipline, maintain
  - 4) inventors, invigilators, obligators, campaigners
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #615)

**191. Bookcase**

None of the books in my father's dusty old bookcase were **forbidden**. Yet while I was growing up, I never saw anyone take one down. Most were **massive** tomes — a comprehensive history of civilization, matching volumes of the great works of western literature, numerous others I can no longer **recall** — that seemed almost fused to **shelves** that bowed slightly from decades of **steadfast** support.

**Options:**

- 1) meaningful, forbidden, forgotten, useful
  - 2) massive, small, marvel, tiny
  - 3) call, retell, recall, see
  - 4) publish, read, shelves, write
  - 5) steadfast, internal, loose, further
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #603)

**192. Folklore**

Folklore, a modern term for the **body** of traditional customs, superstitions, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given **community** by processes of repetition is not reliant on the written word. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad **category** of cultural forms embraces all kinds of legends, riddles, jokes, proverbs, games, charms, omens, spells, and rituals, especially those of pre-literate societies or social classes. Those forms of verbal expression that are handed on from one generation or locality to the next by **word** of mouth are said to constitute an oral **tradition**.

**Options:**

- 1) activity, achievement, symbol, body
  - 2) family, community, organization, immunity
  - 3) experience, category, experiment, use
  - 4) development, transmission, word, transition
  - 5) tone, condition, prediction, tradition
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #601)

**193. 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) inventive, idealistic, ridiculous, mysterious
- 2) types, resources, sources, forms
- 3) college, university, private, church
- 4) grabs, achievements, gaps, merits



(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #604)

### 194. Zero-gravity

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity **environment** —such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) — results in loss of bone density and **damage** to the body's **muscles** . That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are **restricted** at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/20 **vision faded** after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

#### Options:

- 1) planet, weather, climate, environment
- 2) enhancement, damage, gain, recovery
- 3) muscles, flexibility, development, action
- 4) allowed, excessive, timed, restricted
- 5) voices, smelling, vision, hearing
- 6) disappeared, fatigued, faded, strengthened

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #606)

### 195. Darkness

The increasing darkness in the Northern Hemisphere this time of year indicates to the plant that **fall** is coming on. So it starts recouping materials from the **leaves** before they drop off. Evergreens protect their needle-like foliage from freezing with **waxy** coatings and natural "antifreezes." But broadleaf plants, like sugar maples, birches, and sumacs, have no such protections. As a result, they **shed** their leaves. But before they do, the plants first try to **salvage** important nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.

#### Options:

- 1) fall, summer, spring, winter
  - 2) trunks, leaves, roots, branches
  - 3) booty, sticky, waxy, watery
  - 4) shed, collected, brought, beat
  - 5) deliver, call, convene, salvage
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #592)

### 196. EE and AVG

Currently, there is concern about the increasing amount of time children spend in **sedentary** activities, the number of children who fail to achieve **minimum** daily physical activity guidelines (i.e. 60 min of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activities every day), and the apparent increase in obesity prevalence as a result of such sedentary **behaviors** . Screen-based activities, including television viewing and playing computer games are among the most frequently observed sedentary activities that children partake with children spending 2.5–4 h per day participating in such activities. The introduction of "active video games" (AVGs) into the gaming market presents an opportunity to convert traditional, sedentary screen-time into active screen-time and thus increases total daily energy expenditure (EE). Modern AVGs utilize cameras and motion sensors to allow the gamer to physically perform a variety of actions, **dependent** on the console, such as swinging a tennis racquet or running. The most demanding AVGs provided similar responses to walking and, based on international standards, should be classified as low-intensity activities. Whilst AVGs may provide children with a better alternative to sedentary gaming, they are not a sufficient **replacement** for normal physical activity, e.g. sports and outdoor play.

**Options:**

- 1) real, separate, sedentary, wasting
  - 2) maximum, mini, minimum, enough
  - 3) connectivity, position, behaviors, stuff
  - 4) agreed, remaining, dependent, shaped
  - 5) consumption, employment, replacement, engagement
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #613)

**197. Anesthetics**

Before effective anaesthetics, surgery was very crude and very painful. Before 1800, alcohol and opium had **little** success in easing pain during operations. Laughing gas was used in 1844 in dentistry in the USA, but failed to ease all pain and patients **remained** conscious. Ether (used from 1846) made patients totally unconscious and lasted a long time. However, it could make patients cough during operations and sick afterwards. It was highly flammable and **was transported** in heavy glass bottles. Chloroform (used from 1847) was very effective with few side effects. However, it was difficult to get the dose right and could kill some people **because of** the effect on their heart. An inhaler helped to regulate the dosage.

**Options:**

- 1) little, title, much, great
  - 2) contained, retained, remained, released
  - 3) has transported, was transported, had transported, have transported
  - 4) rather than, because of, but, due
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #612)

**198. Sales Jobs**

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives – especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place **to help motivate and guide** their performance. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they **must perform** during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business **hinges on** the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into **producing what** the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

**Options:**

- 1) helping confuse and mislead, to help motivate and guide, help motivating and guiding, help confuse and mislead
  - 2) have displayed, must perform, are reforming, can take
  - 3) leads to, hinges on, contributes to, results in
  - 4) producing what, consuming as, protecting that, purchasing which
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #618)

**199. Herbal**

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for

preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is **recorded** on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC. Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was **translated** into Latin and Arabic. Known as 'De materia medica', it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) **survives** from the sixth century. The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job was to make the pills and potions **prescribed** by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would inspire the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

**Options:**

- 1) registered, recorded, memorized, discovered
  - 2) moved, interpreted, translated, removed
  - 3) preserves, revives, suffers, survives
  - 4) instructed, pointed, prescribed, determined
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #622)

**200. 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)

**201. Dog**

A DOG may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog's. Over the centuries **selective** breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as **pathologies**. Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The ancestry of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their **litter** size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. **Moreover**, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an **ideal** experimental animal.

**Options:**

- 1) sequential, excessive, selective, genetic
  - 2) dismissed, disabled, pathologies, diseases
  - 3) little, offspring, puppy, litter
  - 4) Hence, Moreover, Although, However
  - 5) expected, unusual, optimal, ideal
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #585)

**202. Sales Activities**

Organizations need to integrate their sales activities more both internally and with customers' needs according to a new book co-authored by an academic at the University of East Anglia. The book **addresses** how sales can help organizations to become more customer-oriented and considers how they are responding to challenges such as increasing competition, more **demanding** customers and a more complex selling environment. Many organizations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, **which** makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. The sales function can provide critical customer and market knowledge to help inform both innovation and marketing. However, the authors say that within the industry **there** is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take, how it should be managed, and how it **fits** into their organization's business model.

**Options:**

- 1) predicts, stipulates, addresses, circumscribes
  - 2) demanding, aggressive, friendly, needy
  - 3) which, this, that, where
  - 4) that, there, which, this
  - 5) applies, segregates, fits, develops
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #581)

**203. Teen Writing**

Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to **get** a good grade, to stay in touch with friends, to share their artistic creations with others or simply to put their thoughts to paper (whether virtual or otherwise). In our focus groups, teens said they are motivated to write when they can **select** topics that are relevant to their lives and interests, and report greater enjoyment of school writing when they have the opportunity to write creatively. Having teachers or other adults who challenge them, **present** them with interesting curricula and give them detailed feedback also serves as a motivator for teens. Teens also **report** writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.

**Options:**

- 1) get, skip, maintain, avoid
  - 2) debate, communicate, use, select
  - 3) meet, educate, present, introduce
  - 4) regard, learn, report, provide
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #576)

**204. Medalists**

In an often-cited study about counterfactuals, Medvec, Madey, and Gilovich (1995) found that bronze medalists appeared happier than silver medalists in television coverage of the 1992 Summer Olympics. Medvec et al. **argued** that bronze medalists compared themselves to 4th place finishers, **whereas** silver medalists compared themselves to gold medalists. These counterfactuals were the most **salient** because they were either qualitatively different (gold vs. silver) or categorically different (medal vs. no medal)

from what **actually** occurred. Drawing on archival data and experimental studies, we show that Olympic athletes (among others) are more likely to make counterfactual comparisons based on their **prior** expectations, consistent with decision affect theory. Silver medalists are more likely to be disappointed because their personal expectations are higher than **those** of bronze medalists.

**Options:**

- 1) argued, questioned, persuaded, flighted
- 2) whereabouts, wherever, whatsoever, whereas
- 3) advantaged, outperformed, salient, worried
- 4) playfully, finally, actually, totally
- 5) after, last, before, prior
- 6) that, these, those, this

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #573)

**205. Beijing Language Institute**

There were twenty–six freshmen **majoring** in English at Beijing Language Institute in the class of 1983. I was assigned to Group Two with another eleven boy and girls who had come from big cities in China. I was **told** that language study required smallness so that we would each get more attention from the skillful teachers. The better the school, the smaller the class. I realized that my classmates were ready all **talking** in English, simple sentences tossed out to each other in their red–faced introductions and carefree chatting. Their intonations were curving and dramatic and their pronunciation refined and accurate. But as I stretched to catch the drips and drops of their humming dialogue, I couldn't **understand** it all, only that it was English. Those words now flying before me sounded a little familiar. I had read them and tried to speak them, but I had never heard them **spoken** back to me in such a speedy, fluent manner. My big plan of beating the city folks was thawing before my eyes.

**Options:**

- 1) majored, major, majors, majoring
- 2) telling, told, tells, tell
- 3) talking, talked, talks, talk
- 4) understanding, understand, understands, understood
- 5) spoken, spoke, speaking, speak

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #557)

**206. Spanish Language**

If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not **necessarily** mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which **predominate** in US schools. The confusion is partly political – the Spanish–speaking world is very diverse. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means that there is no one standard dialect. The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called "Highland" Spanish since it is generally spoken in the **mountainous** areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own **accents** and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its **pronunciation** of each letter and its strong "r" sounds. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was brought to the Americas by the early colonists. However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, developed **characteristics** that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of "ci" and "ce" as "th." In Madrid, "gracias" (thank you) becomes "gratheas" (as opposed to "gras–see–as" in Latin America). Another

difference is the use of the word "vosotros" (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of "ustedes" in Spain. Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

**Options:**

- 1) usually, only, particularly, necessarily
  - 2) evolve, proceed, precede, predominate
  - 3) mountainous, coastal, rocky, hidden
  - 4) accents, actions, authority, thoughts
  - 5) elucidation, remembering, pronunciation, collection
  - 6) normality, characteristics, problems, distinguishes
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #551)

## 207. Edison

Thomas Alva Edison was both a scientist and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison would see **tremendous** changes take place in his lifetime. He was also to be responsible for making many of those changes occur. When Edison was born, society still thought of electricity as a **novelty**, a fad. By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the credit for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison patented 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname "The Wizard of Menlo Park." The most famous of his inventions was the incandescent light bulb. Besides the light bulb, Edison developed the phonograph and the "kinescope," a small box for viewing moving films. Thomas Edison is also the first person in the US to make his own filmstrips. He also **improved** upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison was quoted as saying, "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." In **tribute** to this important American, electric lights in the United States were dimmed for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death.

**Options:**

- 1) experimental, moderate, tremendous, trenchant
  - 2) news, miracle, tradition, novelty
  - 3) looked, imposed, depended, improved
  - 4) honor, tribute, addition, memory
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #546)

## 208. Pinker

In a sequence of bestsellers, including *The Language Instinct* and *How the Mind Works*, Pinker has argued the swathes of our mental, social and emotional lives may have **originated** as evolutionary adaptations, well suited to the lives our ancestors eked out on the Pleistocene savannah. Sometimes it seems as if nothing is **immune** from being explained this way. Road rage, adultery, marriage, altruism, our tendency to reward senior executives with corner offices on the top floor, and the smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers—all may have their **roots** in natural selection, Pinker claims. The controversial implications are obvious: that men and women might **differ** in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks, for example, or that parenting may have **little** influence on personality.

**Options:**

- 1) regarded, described, assimilated, originated
- 2) prohibited, convinced, immune, protected
- 3) needs, roots, demands, values
- 4) differ, complicate, indulge, interested
- 5) more, some, small, little

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #544)

### 209. 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)

### 210. Push and Pull

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull **factors**' — those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the **congestion** of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex factors and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.

#### Options:

- 1) accommodation, combination, abbreviation, motivation
- 2) factors, generators, ideas, settings
- 3) include, including, includes, included
- 4) congestion, configuration, concoction, conjunction
- 5) intercept, intercede, interact, intersperse

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #5)

### 211. 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)

**212. Babies**

How can you tell the difference between a French baby and a German baby? No, it's not that one is wearing a saucy little beret while the other is tucked into tiny pair of lederhosen. Well, maybe that's part of it. But a new study in the journal *Current Biology* shows that the babies actually sound different. Because the melody of an infant's cry matches its mother tongue. We all know that babies start **eavesdropping** while they're still in the womb. So when they come out, they know their mother's voice. When they're older, they start to imitate the sounds they hear. Eventually they babble, and then start to speak, and then you never hear the end of it. But long before that first burble or coo, babies are learning the **elements** of language. A team of scientists recorded the cries of 60 **newborns** : 30 born into **French-speaking** families and 30 that heard German. And they found that French infants wail on a rising note while the Germans favor a falling melody . Those **patterns** match the rhythms of their native languages. So next time you hear a baby cry, listen closely. He could be telling you where he's from.

**Options:**

- 1) cantilevering, eavesdropping, reasoning, peopling
  - 2) portentousness, relentlessness, hydrocephalus, elements
  - 3) roomfuls, goofballs, newborns, dessertspoonfuls
  - 4) Mechanizing, Surceasing, French-speaking, Grieving
  - 5) patterns, sponges, assassins, actions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #238)

**213. 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)

**214. Global Heating**

Three degrees does not sound like much but it **represents** a rise in temperature compatible with the global heating that occurred between the last ice age, some 15,000 years ago, and the warmth of the eighteenth century. When Earth was cold, giant glaciers sometimes extended from the polar-regions as far south as St Louis in the US and the Alps in Europe. Later this century when it is three degree hotter glaciers everywhere will be melting in a climate of often **unbearable** heat and drought, punctuated with storms and floods. The **consequences** for humanity could be truly horrific; if we fail to act swiftly, the full impact of global heating could cull us along with vast populations of the plant and animals with whom we share Earth. In a worst-case scenario, there might – in the 22nd century – be only a remnant of humanity eking out a **diminished** existence in the polar-regions and the few remaining oases left on a hot and arid Earth.

**Options:**

- 1) represents, tolerates, proved, show
  - 2) cool, push, suits, unbearable
  - 3) facts, fruits, benefits, consequences
  - 4) diminished, increasing, reducing, faded
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #8)

**215. Climate**

Climate is the word we **use** for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a dry climate because there is very little rain. The UK **has** a 'temperate climate', **which** means winters are, overall, mild and, **summers** generally, don't get too hot.

**Options:**

- 1) estimate, predict, describe, use
  - 2) is, are, has, be
  - 3) what, these, that, which
  - 4) summers, winter, desert, dessert
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #11)

**216. 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. Sundial (Incomplete)

**Points:** In history sundial was used to measure the time. 'passage' is mentioned. It is not clear why some churches have sundials. People who were rich enough began to own waist watches, and portable sundials. Options: On some occasions sundials will move to another place to measure the time. (APEUni Website / App RMCM #124)

### 2. 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)

### 3. 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)

### 4. 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)

### 5. Jails (Incomplete)

**Points:** About prison with a lot of numbers, including the percentage of prisoners, what crimes they have

bee imprisoned for and how long they will be kept in.  
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #88)

## 6. (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)

## 7. Pink Tube (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture of a wild duck with the caption 'pink tube'. The duck 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)

## 8. 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)

## 9. 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)

**10. 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. E-waste (Incomplete)

**Points:** Many electric appliances are mentioned, including digital gadgets and MP3 players. The e-waste will be disposed. '2021' is mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App RO #559)

### 2. Learning in Childhood (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence 1: Children learn how to read and write in childhood. Sentence 2: ... 5 years they learn to ... Sentence 3: At the age of 5 ... Sentence 4: ... they start understanding logos ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #558)

### 3. Temperature Measurement (Incomplete)

**Points:** Four sentences about temperature rising. In 1980 ... was used to measure temperature. Earlier than the invention of thermometer, ... was used to measure temperature.

(APEUni Website / App RO #557)

### 4. Meerkats

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Meerkats, a small group-living mongooses in southern Africa, have been so extensively studied and filmed that we can follow individuals through their lives like characters in an animal soap opera.
- 2) The Kalahari Desert meerkats, *Suricata suricatta*, have been followed over generations.
- 3) They are so habituated to humans that they will climb on and off weighing scales when a scientist wants to weigh an animal.
- 4) It is remarkable that behavior, which at one time could only be observed by dedicated field workers, is now readily available for all of us to see.

(APEUni Website / App RO #556)

### 5. Leaf Structure

**Correct Order:**

- 1) The natural structure found within leaves could improve the performance of everything from rechargeable batteries to high-performance gas sensors, according to an international team of scientists.
- 2) The researchers have designed a porous material that utilises a vascular structure, such as that found in the veins of a leaf, and could make energy transfers more efficient.
- 3) The material could improve the performance of rechargeable batteries, optimising the charge and discharge process and relieving stresses within the battery electrodes, which, at the moment, limit their life span.
- 4) The same material could be used for high performance gas sensing or for catalysis to break down organic pollutants in water.

(APEUni Website / App RO #555)

### 6. Takeaway Meals

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Over time, fashion and people's tastes change.
- 2) Such changes affect the demand for products and services.
- 3) Changes in work patterns tend to mean that fewer families sit down in the evening for a traditionally produced family meal, often because a lack of time.

- 4) Consequently, people are now more likely to buy takeaway meals or convenience food, as opposed to ingredients for meals that take time to prepare.
  - 5) In contrast, people now tend to spend more time shopping and are therefore more likely to spend time relaxing in a coffee shop or restaurant while on a shopping trip.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #554)

## 7. Locomotion

### Correct Order:

- 1) Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.
  - 2) Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.
  - 3) For example, a mechanical ankle brace can improve the metabolic efficiency of human walking, implying that walking is inefficient.
  - 4) But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.
  - 5) Similarly, legged robots struggle to deploy different gaits, just as roboticists struggle to enumerate them.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #549)

## 8. Mandarin

### Correct Order:

- 1) Mandarin is the most common language in the world as it is the official language of Mainland China, Taiwan, and one of the official languages of Singapore.
  - 2) Thus, Mandarin is commonly referred to as 'Chinese'.
  - 3) But in fact, it is just one of many Chinese languages.
  - 4) Depending on the region, Chinese people also speak Wu, Hunanese, Jiangxinese, Hakka, Min, and many other languages.
  - 5) Even in one province, there can be multiple languages spoken. For example, in Fujian province, you can hear Min, Fuzhounese, and Mandarin being spoken, each being very distinct from the other.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #496)

## 9. St. Johns River

### Correct Order:

- 1) The St. Johns River is the longest river in Florida, running up the eastern coast of the state from St. Johns Marsh to the Atlantic Ocean.
  - 2) The earliest people to live along the river were likely the hunter-gatherers known as Paleo-Indians, who inhabited the Florida Peninsula over 10,000 years ago.
  - 3) It was Spanish missionaries who later established a mission at the mouth of the river.
  - 4) The mission was named San Juan del Puerto (St. John of the Harbor), giving the river its name.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #495)

## 10. Mining Company

### Correct Order:

- 1) In 1844 the Mendip Hills Mining Company began work in the Charterhouse area.
  - 2) The company employed Cornish miners with experience and expertise of working deep tin mines.
  - 3) Initially, the aim was to exploit the ore at depth, which previous miners could not reach.
  - 4) Four deep shafts were sunk, up to 108m deep.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #415)

## 11. Plato

### Correct Order:

- 1) Although usually remembered today as a philosopher, Plato was also one of ancient Greece's most important patrons of mathematics.
  - 2) Inspired by Pythagoras, he founded his Academy in Athens in 387 BC, where he stressed mathematics as a way of understanding more about reality.
  - 3) In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe.
  - 4) The sign above the Academy entrance read: 'Let no-one ignorant of geometry enter here'.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #414)

## 12. 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)

## 13. 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)

## 14. 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)

## 15. 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)

## 16. 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)

### 17. Taste and Toxin (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence 1: There are many studies about human's taste and smell... Sentence 2: One of them ... research institute ... someone name ... to study whether human can taste toxin ... Sentence 3: ... how to do an experiment... Sentence 4: ... suggest that humans can taste.

(APEUni Website / App RO #363)

### 18. GPS Tracking (GPS定位)

**Correct Order:**

1) We know very little about wild pandas because they are so rare and live in almost impenetrable forest.

2) But in 2010 and 2011, Vanessa Hull of Michigan State University and her colleagues were given permission to attach GPS tracking collars to five pandas in the Wolong National Nature Reserve in China.

3) The collars transmitted each animal's position every four hours, for up to two years.

4) The team found that the home ranges of individual pandas overlapped and on a few occasions, two animals spent several weeks in close proximity.

(APEUni Website / App RO #300)

### 19. Tourism (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence1: Tourism is luxury and ... way ... Sentence2: In this way ... leisure ... Sentence3: The transportation ... both cheap price, time ... Sentence4: .Until recently, ... both low prices, time ... , people can travel conveniently. (The sequence is unconfirmed.)

(APEUni Website / App RO #286)

### 20. Selective Books (认真挑选的书籍)

**Correct Order:**

1) History is selective.

2) What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected.

3) They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made.

4) 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 RO #281)

### 21. 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.

(APEUni Website / App RO #278)

### 22. Sydney (Incomplete)

**Points:** About how architecture of those buildings affect Sydney...

(APEUni Website / App RO #275)

### 23. Panda (熊猫)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) People didn't know pandas well.
- 2) Now, people can attach a GPS to them.
- 3) This GPS can transmit data every couple of hours for up to two years.
- 4) Then it is found five pandas' habitats sometimes overlap.

(APEUni Website / App RO #184)

### 24. Green Areas (Incomplete)

**Points:** 1. Definition of Green Areas 2. These areas are good places of working meeting. 3. However, mobile phone is not suitable there. 4. Mobile phone usages in .... (regulations of phone usage are mentioned)

(APEUni Website / App RO #269)

### 25. 2100–2013

**Correct Order:**

- 1) By 2100, human-induced climate change threatens to raise temperatures by 2–4°C and push up tide-lines by 4–6m.
- 2) The government has promised to help counter this global trend by reducing UK carbon emissions by 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050.
- 3) And with the second largest tidal range in the world, British marine energy could play an important role in this shift.
- 4) But harnessing the power of the tides is not without consequence.
- 5) In 2013, plans to construct a 34 billion pounds barrage across the Severn estuary were rejected after concerns were raised about its effect on local ecosystems.

(APEUni Website / App RO #263)

### 26. Child Temptation (孩子的诱惑)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) A four-to-six-year-old child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate.
- 2) The child is told: if you don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both this one and a second one.
- 3) Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow.
- 4) The longer a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life.

(APEUni Website / App RO #259)

### 27. 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)

## 28. Children's Clothes (儿童服装)

### Correct Order:

- 1) During the past few years, some of the world's biggest names in high-end fashion have begun to see children's clothes as a promising sideline with which to extract more value from their main business.
- 2) For example, Jean Paul Gaultier, Chloe and John Galliano have all launched children's clothes lines.
- 3) But for France's Bonpoint, making kids' clothing is the main business.
- 4) Since Bonpoint was founded 40 years ago by clothes store owner Marie-France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the centre of the brand's development.

(APEUni Website / App RO #254)

## 29. Advertising (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence 1: Advertising is introducing goods and ... and is sponsored by identical companies.

Sentence 2: This allows companies to present their products in a less costly way to lots of people (something like that) that are channel members. Sentence 3: ... (something about advertising on TV) marketers also find a less costly way for advertisement is digital media such as social media. Sentence 4: Marketers also consider other media: cinema, station.

(APEUni Website / App RO #253)

## 30. Deaf School (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence 1: In 1815, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet got to know the Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell family and their deaf daughter, Alice Cogswell, and they wanted to find educational methods towards the deaf. Sentence 2: Gallaudet went to Europe, and got acquaintance of Braidwood methods in Scotland (The Braidwood family, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, operated a school for the deaf in London as a family business). Sentence 3: In 1817, The Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons, the first permanent school for deaf Americans, opened. Sentence 4: This school aimed to...

(APEUni Website / App RO #251)

## 31. O'Keeffe

### Correct Order:

- 1) O'Keeffe never formally recorded her theories about art.
- 2) She did, however, leave a long trail of interviews and letters that reveal how she approached her painting practice—and the rituals, experiences, and environments that inspired her.
- 3) Correspondence with her husband, photographer Alfred Stieglitz, in particular, offers a raw, honest glimpse into O'Keeffe's creative mind.
- 4) The two exchanged 25,000 pages of letters between 1915 and 1946, during which time she found her voice as an artist: first, through her flower paintings, and later, through landscapes and surrealistic still lifes inspired by her mountainous, skull-studded surroundings in New Mexico.

(APEUni Website / App RO #250)

## 32. Mobile Phone (手机)

### Correct Order:

- 1) Bitcoin is an online money.
- 2) That's to say you need to download mobile phone app to use such money.
- 3) With above done it generates a bitcoin address.
- 4) This address can only be used once.

(APEUni Website / App RO #248)

### 33. Actors' Performance

**Correct Order:**

- 1) In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn looked to the question of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.
  - 2) She asked Dutch actors to rate their own emotions and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).
  - 3) She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.
  - 4) However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage
- (APEUni Website / App RO #244)

### 34. Understanding Differences (了解差异)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Around 1 billion people depend on water resources originating from the Hindu–Kush Karakoram Himalayan region, attributable to both rainfall and melting of snow and ice.
  - 2) The wind in the valleys in the region plays an important role in transporting clouds and moisture and redistributing snow in the valleys, and so understanding what drives this wind is crucial.
  - 3) Around the world, wind in valleys generally travels up the valley, and up the sides of mountains, during the day.
  - 4) This is often driven by differences in pressure caused by the slopes of the mountains and the shape of the valleys.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #238)

### 35. Sea Turtles

**Correct Order:**

- 1) The bony shell of a sea turtle can actually sense when something touches it.
  - 2) A series of thin nerves run along the shell and detect pressure changes associated with touch.
  - 3) The nerves do not contain pain receptors so scientists do not think sea turtles feel pain when touched on the shell, but these thin nerves could transmit information to other parts of the sea turtle's body.
  - 4) In addition, researchers and scuba divers have observed sea turtles respond to the stimulation of being touched on the skin of their head and their flippers.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #237)

### 36. Brain Function

**Correct Order:**

- 1) The brain is our most treasured possession.
  - 2) It coordinates our movements, our words, our relationships, and the ability to pass on our genes.
  - 3) Our body therefore protects the organ fiercely: The central nervous system polices particles traveling through the bloodstream and invites only the safest into our cognitive chamber.
  - 4) This selective process occurs due to a proactive boundary known as the blood–brain barrier.
  - 5) The barrier serves a vital role, but is also poses a tremendous challenge for scientists developing drugs to treat brain–based disorders.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #236)

### 37. DRM

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Due to its ability to solve all main problems associated with digital goods, Digital Rights Management is the favorite option used by companies to tackle piracy.
  - 2) The aim of this article is to discuss the consequences of DRM for consumers, firms and society.
  - 3) The rationales of DRM are discussed and the expected benefits for firms are presented.
  - 4) In contrast, consumers are shown to be likely to see few benefits in DRM.
  - 5) The article concludes with some public policy recommendations.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #235)

### 38. Mink

#### Correct Order:

- 1) The American mink has been present in Iceland since the 1930's and despite heavy hunting since 1939 the species has become well established.
  - 2) The ecosystem in Iceland is simpler than in other areas where mink are found; the only other mammalian predator is the arctic fox.
  - 3) Direct competition between these species appears to be minimal although the arctic fox will sometimes chase mink and disturb them while foraging.
  - 4) Iceland is therefore an ideal place to study undisturbed feeding behaviour and ecology of mink.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #234)

### 39. Hand Language (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点: 手语包括了body posture、肢体语言, 等等, 因其的complexity, 手语很少有人教。不过AI的发展会解决这个问题。

(APEUni Website / App RO #232)

### 40. Electronic Devices

#### Correct Order:

- 1) The invention of electronic devices is a huge step and advancement of humans.
  - 2) Such as washing machine, video game players, etc.
  - 3) But how to deal with e-waste has become a problem.
  - 4) The amount of e-waste has been growing by 3% to 5% every year.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #224)

### 41. Soda Water (苏打水)

#### Correct Order:

- 1) Sherbet powder is a mix of baking soda and citric acid.
  - 2) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
  - 3) This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body.
  - 4) In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #225)

### 42. Superpower (Incomplete)

**Points:** 1)The 'superpower' has international text, which means having control on resources and ... political power 2) It's including 3) In terms of "green superpower", .... 4) In addition to the green energy superpower, companies should meet above global average ... emissions and .

(APEUni Website / App RO #213)

### 43. 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)

### 44. 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)

### 45. 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)

### 46. EU Fishing

**Correct Order:**

- 1) The European Union has two big fish problems.
  - 2) One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.
  - 3) The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.
  - 4) The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters.
  - 5) As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #177)

### 47. Montana Two Ways (两条路)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup in either of two ways.

- 2) Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for cleanup at the old mine.
- 3) If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by cleanup costs (as in the case of ARCO that I shall discuss below), the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.
- 4) In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government (hence ultimately all taxpayers) pay for the cleanup through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund. (APEUni Website / App RO #202)

#### 48. Protein (蛋白质)

##### Correct Order:

- 1) Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
- 2) The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk.
- 3) But they are up to 30 times cheaper.
- 4) Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, say that because they are biodegradable they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures. (APEUni Website / App RO #197)

#### 49. International Environment (国际环境)

##### Correct Order:

- 1) International Economics: Theory and Policy is a proven approach in which each half of the book leads with an intuitive introduction to theory and follows with self-contained chapters to cover key policy applications.
- 2) The Eighth Edition integrates the latest research, data, and policy in hot topics such as outsourcing, economic geography, trade and environment, financial derivatives, the subprime crisis, and China's exchange rate policies.
- 3) New for the Eighth Edition, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into MyEconLab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text.
- 4) Students get instant, targeted feedback, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand. For more information visit MyEconLab. (APEUni Website / App RO #196)

#### 50. Results Measurement (Incomplete)

**Points:** Psychologists measure results in terms of validity and reliability. Validity is defined as ... For example, when a survey is asking about someone's personality, it shouldn't ask him chemistry questions. Meanwhile, a survey also values reliability. (APEUni Website / App RO #191)

#### 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. The Replacement of Human (人类被替代)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Embryonic stem cells are valued by scientists because the cells' descendant can turn into any other sort of body cells.
- 2) These stem cells have been found in tissues such as the brain, bone marrow, blood, blood vessels, skeletal muscles, skin, and the liver.
- 3) They might thus be used as treatments for diseases that require the replacement of a particular, lost cell type.
- 4) Some examples cited for a possible treatment using these cells are diabetes, motor neuron disease and Parkinson's disease.

(APEUni Website / App RO #179)

### 54. TV Program (电视节目)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Recycling electronic waste such as old computers, TVs, and monitors is a daunting challenge considering how much technology we all use today.
- 2) The challenge didn't deter IU students, who persuaded the IT Services department to launch its Electronic Waste Collection Days program.
- 3) On numerous dates throughout the year, students, faculty, and staff can drop off their old equipment to be completely recycled nothing ends up in a landfill.
- 4) Collection days netted more than 650,000 pounds of waste in 2010.

(APEUni Website / App RO #175)

### 55. Voice above 5mhz

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Previous studies have shown that humans are unable to recognize melodies whose notes have a fundamental tone above 5 kilohertz.
- 2) It was thought that, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling sound wave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with.
- 3) To test this theory, Andrew Oxenham and his colleagues at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis asked a group of six students whether two four-note melodies were identical or not.
- 4) As in previous studies, the volunteers could not recognize melodies with fundamental tones above 5 kHz.

(APEUni Website / App RO #187)

### 56. New Ventures

**Correct Order:**

- 1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies— Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.
- 2) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.



- 3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
- 4) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #152)

## 57. Sun's Radiation

### Correct Order:

- 1) About 70 percent of the Sun's energy passes through the atmosphere and strikes Earth's surface.
- 2) This radiation heats the surface of the land and ocean, and these surfaces then reradiate infrared radiation back into space.
- 3) This allows Earth to avoid heating up too much.
- 4) However, not all of the infrared radiation makes it into space; some is absorbed by gases in the atmosphere and is reradiated back to Earth's surface.
- 5) A greenhouse gas is one that absorbs infrared radiation and then reradiates some of this radiation back to Earth.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #129)

## 58. Advertisements

### Correct Order:

- 1) Advertisements introduce us to new products or remind us of the existence of ones we already know about.
- 2) Supposing you wanted to buy a washing machine, it is more than likely you would obtain details regarding performance, price, etc., from an advertisement.
- 3) Lots of people pretend that they never read advertisements, but this claim may be seriously doubted.
- 4) It is hardly possible not to read advertisements these days.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #98)

## 59. Boy-meets-girl Situation

### Correct Order:

- 1) Here's a familiar version of the boy-meets-girl situation.
- 2) A young man has at last plucked up courage to invite a dazzling young lady out to dinner. She has accepted his invitation and he is overjoyed.
- 3) He is determined to take her to the best restaurant in town, even if it means that he will have to live on memories and hopes during the month to come.
- 4) When they get to the restaurant, he discovers that this ethereal creature is on a diet. She mustn't eat this and she mustn't that.
- 5) Oh, but of course, she doesn't want to spoil his enjoyment. Let him by all means eat as much fattening food as he wants: it's the surest way to an early grave. They spend a truly memorable evening together and never see each other again.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #91)

## 60. Scotland Bank

### Correct Order:

- 1) In most countries it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.
- 2) But in Scotland three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.
- 3) The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.
- 4) When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value,

compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.

5) To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #53)

## 61. Pilot

### Correct Order:

- 1) After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.
- 2) He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Peoria and Chicago, Illinois.
- 3) During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.
- 4) After a crash, he even salvaged stashes of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #49)

## 62. 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) 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.
- 4) 'A male that values reading sets a powerful role model, particularly for young boys, who are statistically more likely to end up in remedial literacy program', she said.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #55)

## 63. Chalk River (粉笔河)

### Correct Order:

- 1) The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8– 13, 2011.
- 2) The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering.
- 3) The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.
- 4) For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #34)

## 64. Inuit

### Correct Order:

- 1) Jean Briggs has worked with the Inuit of the Canadian Arctic and has described how, within these communities, growing up is largely seen as a process of acquiring thought, reason and understanding (known in Inuit as ihuma).
- 2) Young children don't possess these qualities and are easily angered, cry frequently and are incapable of understanding the external difficulties facing the community, such as shortages of food.
- 3) Because they can't be reasoned with, and don't understand, parents treat them with a great deal of tolerance and leniency.
- 4) It's only when they are older and begin to acquire thought that parents attempt to teach them or discipline them.

(APEUni Website / App RO #24)

## 65. Competence and Performance

### Correct Order:

- 1) In language learning, there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What does he or she know?
- 2) Separate from actual performance— what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
- 3) An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the Code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.
- 4) In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the Code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances, and may even break it from time to time.
- 5) Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.

(APEUni Website / App RO #21)

## 66. Mission

### Correct Order:

- 1) Early in 1938, Mario de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four– member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.
- 2) The intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.
- 3) They recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.
- 4) But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

(APEUni Website / App RO #15)

## 67. 1906 San Francisco (1906年旧金山)

### Correct Order:

- 1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
- 2) The main temblor, having a 7.7–7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800–mile San Andreas fault.
- 3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.
- 4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).

(APEUni Website / App RO #9)

## 68. Exploratory Urge

### Correct Order:

- 1) All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.
- 2) It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.
- 3) If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.
- 4) So long as the ant eater had its ants and the koala bear had gum leaves, then they are satisfied and the living is easy.
- 5) The non–specialists, however, the opportunities of the animal world, can never afford to relax.

(APEUni Website / App RO #5)

## 69. Speaking English

### Correct Order:

- 1) Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.
  - 2) Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.
  - 3) Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.
  - 4) Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.
  - 5) This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #8)

## 70. One Week Before (一周前)

### Correct Order:

- 1) A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
  - 2) The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
  - 3) The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.
  - 4) The final draft is due one week before the final exam.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #2)

## 71. 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)

## 72. 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. Cold-blooded Fish (Incomplete)

**Points:** T... cold-blooded, if water temperature rises, fish will ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #847)

### 2. Hangover (Incomplete)

**Points:** About hangover. Alcohol hangover affects economic (payment / cost / amount) ... affects the next day's work ... (function) ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #846)

### 3. Traffic Jams

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 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** backwards around the track like a shock wave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backwards at about the same speed.

**Options:**

dangle, tramp, abruptly, spread, smoothly, cruise, sustained, conducted  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #845)

### 4. Maya

The Classic Era of Mayan **civilization** 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.

**Options:**

research, time, argument, civilization, period, urbanization  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #844)

### 5. MBA

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programs on **offer** around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to **choose** the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. "Probably the **majority** of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they **want** to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they want to do with their professional lives," says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. "If that's the case with you, look at other **criteria** : culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that's a good fit for you with a strong general management program. Super-defined career goals don't have to be a part of this process."

**Options:**

standards, except, hold, offer, choose, deprive, minority, want, majority, criteria  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #843)

### 6. Banana (B) (Incomplete)

**Points:** Banana is a basic (crop) ... Such (international) trade ....benefits (producing ) countries like ...

(exports) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #842)

## 7. Performance Appraisals

Performance appraisals have traditionally been considered the best way to **evaluate** an employee's performance, but increasingly organizations are finding them of little **value**. Employees find them stressful and unhelpful. Importantly, they also take up a lot of time. When Deloitte analyzed their own **process**, they found managers and employees spent around 2 million hours a year on performance reviews. A growing number of companies have decided to **abolish** performance reviews altogether, instead introducing more regular catch-ups.

### Options:

monopolize, rating, value, presence, evaluate, abolish, process

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #841)

## 8. Higher Education Shift

After centuries of inequality in UK higher education benefiting men, there has been a **reversal** over the past three decades. A lower proportion of entrants to UK higher education institutions are male than ever before and they **make** up less than one-half of the total. Other developed countries have **undergone** a similar shift. Male **underachievement** is not seen only in the figures for entry but also in non-continuation (drop-out) rates and degree performance statistics.

### Options:

underachievement, phased, reversal, make, undergone, coincidence, deceit, recovery, hitch

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #679)

## 9. Fascination

A fascination with the fate of those who show great early talent remained with me. Then in 1981, I happened upon a radio documentary **commemorating** Hephzibah, who died earlier that year. Produced and narrated for the Australian Broadcasting Commission's The Coming Out Show by the influential feminist commentator and academic Eva Cox — who was, I learnt for the first time, Hephzibah's stepdaughter — it **featured** interviews with Hephzibah and with those who had **known** her. I heard her light, precise voice with its slightly Germanic vowels and hint of an American **drawl** as she spoke about things that were important to her, and I was drawn to her warmth, thoughtfulness and humor.

### Options:

prescribing, known, mourned, drawl, commemorating, displaced, abase, featured

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #619)

## 10. Accounting and Finance

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. By studying this major you get to have a better insight on the market, with the right **knowledge** and skills acquired you should be able then when you graduate to advise others in making strong investments. This major will help you gain responsibility of predicting and **analyzing** the potential for profit and growth, assessing monetary resources, utilizing accounting statistics and reports, and also looking externally for future funding options.

### Options:

editorials, knowledge, analyzing, announce, project, using, content, reports

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #618)

## 11. 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, main, revise, share, team, downsize, mingle, bare

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #616)

## 12. 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, dreamed, discriminated, interpreted, forsook, system, series

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #615)

## 13. Activity Tracker (Incomplete)

**Points:** Million of people keep ... with wristband activity tracker ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #612)

## 14. 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)

## 15. 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)

## 16. 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)

## 17. 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)

## 18. 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)

## 19. 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)

## 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. 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)

## 22. 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)

## 23. 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)

## 24. Voting (Incomplete)

**Points:** Voting is your civil (duty) and that's regarding (study\research) from the US ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #566)

## 25. Nature Conservation Amendment Act

The Nature Conservation Amendment Act of 1996 enables the Minister of Environment and Tourism to register a conservancy if it has a **representative** committee, a legal constitution, which provides for the sustainable management and utilization of game in the conservancy, the ability to **manage** the funds, an approved method for the **equitable** distribution of benefits to members of the community and defined boundaries .

**Options:**

manage, appropriate, exquisite, equitable, representative, legislative  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #564)

## 26. 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)

## 27. 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)

**28. Egyptian Music**

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a **role** throughout the history of Egypt, those that study the Egyptian writings have discovered that music **seemed** to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' **period** of their history. This was the time when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were **established** and music was found in many parts of every day Egyptian life.

**Options:**

need, period, showed, established, rank, seemed, history, space, role  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #486)

**29. 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)

**30. Bees' Die-off**

It sounds like something out of a science fiction movie – or nightmare millions of honeybees **suddenly** dying off, their bodies never found. Scientists have **named** the phenomenon 'Colony Collapse Disorder', but they aren't **united** on the reason. Theories abound as to the **cause** of the mass die-off, ranging from the unlikely (cellphones affecting bees navigational abilities) to the more **plausible** though still debated (widespread pesticide use).

**Options:**

deliberating, suddenly, named, plausible, cause, possibility, authored, united  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #165)

**31. Shakespeare and Richard (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About Shakespeare and Richard. ... (newer) works, and Shakespeare didn't (create) and only touched and (improved) it. Shakespeare expressed many (opportunities / ways). Other option: subtle (?)  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #482)

**32. Contagious Emotions**

As research has shown, emotions are contagious. And empaths are especially **sensitive** to others' emotional energies. Because they're so attuned to others. They can get easily exhausted in crowds, be drawn into codependent **relationships**, exhaust themselves trying to solve others' problems, or burn out from too much caregiving. Yet empathy is also a gift that brings greater **insight** and understanding.

Some of the finest therapists, doctors, nurses, professors, writers, designers, musicians, artists and leaders in many have been empaths.

**Options:**

confusion, relationships, issues, sensitive, resistant, insight  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #481)

### 33. Self-expression

A surprising number of writers, even those who have thought of their writing as "self-expression," have sought a **freedom** from the tyranny of subjectivity, echoing Goethe's claim that "Every healthy effort is directed from the **inward** to the outward world." From time to time others have risen to defend commitment, engagement, involvement. But, at least until **recently**, the predominant demand in this **century** has been for some sort of objectivity.

**Options:**

pressure, extension, freedom, character, then, inward, century, recently  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #476)

### 34. 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, status, demands, collectors, artists, money  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #429)

### 35. 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 memorable school **assemblies**, 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, assemblies, changes, reigns, generate, engineer, executive  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #411)

### 36. 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)

### 37. 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)

### 38. Diamond (Incomplete)

**Points:** About black diamond from outer space.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #450)

### 39. Marketing (Incomplete)

**Points:** Marketing is a (professional/flexible) job ..... such as (financial) service and consumer goods ..... to resolve less (balance) problem to remain economy.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #449)

### 40. Undesirable Substances

There are a number of substances (toxic as well as non-toxic) which are being added to the environment by pollution-caused **events**. These are, in fact, the undesirable consequences of modern civilization. These substances, which are continuously going into air, water and soil, bring about undesirable **changes** in physical, chemical and biological **aspects** of our environment and the life **processes** of animals and plants.

**Options:**

possessions, changes, events, aspects, processes, intentions  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #446)

### 41. 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)

### 42. Long-term Goal (Incomplete)

**Points:** The long term goal can be divided into short term (realistic/naturalistic) goal ... For example, (in order to) achieve a high grade you need to ... (along the way/ timely).  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #129)

### 43. Bilingual and Monolingual (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the difference between bilingual and monolingual. 'cognitive function' is mentioned.

Options: differences, intention, equality, function, ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #435)

#### 44. Online Learning

If you are interested in studying but have other **commitments**, our online and distance learning courses offer an alternative flexible **mode** of study. Teaching is conducted through a mixture of audio–visual, written and interactive materials. There are also **opportunities** for online discussion and collaborative projects with tutors and other students. Some programmes include residential **modules** taught on campus, giving you the chance to meet and work alongside your tutors and fellow students face–to–face. Our Graduate School provides comprehensive support for distance and part–time researchers, many of whom study for up to six years or more.

##### Options:

opportunities, rate, charges, mode, modules, commitments, requirements

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #431)

#### 45. 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)

#### 46. Empathy (Incomplete)

**Points:** About empathy. Options: insight, relationships, issues

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #176)

#### 47. Credit Cards (Incomplete)

**Points:** About credit cards. ...credit cards an ( ) increase... in the past few years... used credit cards

( ) purchases, such as furniture, now with ( ), credit cards are used to buy anything. Options: available, enormous, major, distributed

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #412)

#### 48. 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, index, merge, worth, relative, however, with, by

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #407)

#### 49. Education and Well–being

Education and well–being have often been **associated**. The idea that education can promote individual well–being indirectly, by **improving** earnings and promoting **social** mobility, is an old one; so are notions

of education helping to promote the good society by **contributing** to economic growth and equality of opportunity.

**Options:**

local, improving, resorting, associated, demonstrating, social, contributing, discriminated  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #405)

**50. Ponzi Scheme**

Ponzi is **infamous**. His original scheme was based on the legitimate arbitrage of international reply coupons for **postage** stamps, but he soon began diverting new investors' money to make **payments** to earlier investors as **interest**.

**Options:**

interest, carton, fiasco, rate, infamous, payments, postage, monthly  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #404)

**51. 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)

**52. (Incomplete)**

**Points:** 第一个空 political() 第二个空 teacher... forum for() and for discussion... 第三个空 which() students want to live in... 第四个空最后一句 There is so much () in university for students...interests... 备选项: agreement/ parties/societies/ ideals/debate/ opportunity/ 可能还有一个备选项

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #400)

**53. Melting Ice**

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **caused** a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. Even though the rest of the planet was warming **up**, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **around** 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it **could** happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

**Options:**

forwent, up, never, caused, could, around  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #399)

**54. Active Learning Classrooms**

Active learning classrooms (ALCs) are student-centered, technology-rich classrooms. They are easily identified with their large **circular** tables and movable seating designed to improve student **engagement** in class. Typically, each table is accompanied by a whiteboard and flat-screen monitor to display student work and larger rooms frequently have miniature bulb and microphones at

each table. In this way, students are able to **signal** if they have questions or want to speak to the **entire** room.

**Options:**

sign, circular, entire, engagement, partly, signal, arrangement, square  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #387)

**55. Sandra Lousada**

London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year **career** of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty one portraits on display depict key **figures** in literature, film and fashion from the early 1960s. Subsequent to the acquisition of forty portraits by Lousada, the display at The National Portrait Gallery highlights shots taken between 1960 and 1964, many of which feature in Lousada's book *Public Faces Private Places* (2008). Formal commissioned portraits are shown alongside behind-the-scenes photographs taken on films **sets** and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

**Options:**

sets, elements, status, career, figures  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #385)

**56. Father in Family**

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labour force, many mothers have less time **available** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** that the father's **relationship** with a child is important. A father can have many **roles** in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, and playmate. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

**Options:**

relationship, efficient, roles, separation, shares, participation, recognition, available  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #377)

**57. Chemistry**

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the **result** of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a **signal** to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the **storage** of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for **usage** throughout the body.

**Options:**

result, prerequisite, situation, signal, usage, storage  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #376)

**58. Jury**

Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are **qualified** for jury service. A jury is **intended** to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. There are often **procedures** and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language and the opportunity to test juror's neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than **neutral** or partial to one side.

**Options:**

qualified, detained, negative, options, neutral, intended, procedures



(APEUni Website / App FIBR #371)

### 59. 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)

### 60. Business Emission

An American retail giant is set to ask its suppliers to measure and report their greenhouse gas emissions. There is a need to **disclose** business emission. The **data** of emission can be used to test which company causes climate change, and **conflate** the government campaigners and environmental **invigilators**.

**Options:**

conflate, invigilators, dislike, disclose, dismiss, landlord, data, quota

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #363)

### 61. Paris Stage

In the preceding hundred years, Paris had been **center** stage for political and social **movements** that had deeply affected all of Europe. The many ways in which tradition had already been challenged and **shaken** during those years helped make it easier for those to achieve a break with tradition art.

**Options:**

movements, rehearsals, concocted, shaken, overhead, center

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #360)

### 62. E-Learning

E-Learning is the new way forward. We believe **passionately** in E-Learning. Our innovative approach opens up new **opportunities** for busy professionals that simply did not previously exist — the **chance** to combine a prestigious Masters programme with a demanding professional and personal **life**. Our small virtual classrooms facilitate intensive **interaction** and collaboration among professionals from all over the world.

**Options:**

competitions, opportunities, interaction, passionately, course, life, proportionately, chance

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #342)

### 63. Folklore

Folklore, a modern term for the **body** of traditional customs, superstitions, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given **community** by processes of repetition is not reliant on the written **word**. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad **category** of cultural forms embraces all kinds of legends, riddles, jokes, proverbs, games, charms, omens, spells, and rituals, especially those of pre-literate societies or social classes. Those forms of verbal expression that are

handed on from one generation or locality to the next by word of mouth are said to constitute an oral **tradition** .

**Options:**

book, regime, body, tradition, community, art, category, word  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #341)

**64. 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, owner  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #336)

**65. Eutrophication**

Eutrophication is a process when bodies of water **accumulate** to a high nutrient level due to extensive fertilizer in the soil. The water becomes overly enriched with minerals and nutrients which induce excessive growth of **algae** and other aquatic species which may **deplete** minerals in the water, thus endanger other species.

**Options:**

reach, deplete, accumulate, destroy, maximize, algae, pesticide  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #332)

**66. Private School**

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 fees and a cultural **shift** away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now **account** for about 500m pounds of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

**Options:**

weigh, already, unwilling, fuss, account, seldom, shift, unweaned  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #330)

**67. Conduit of Energy**

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.

**Options:**

degradation, source, liaison, conduct, derivation, shape  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #328)

## 68. The Press

Throughout its history, one of the strengths of the Press has been the diversity of the Press's list. The Press has also distinguished itself with its strong list in social work, publishing texts that have been **widely** adopted in courses and are used by professionals in the field. Through its European Perspectives **series** and the publication of the Wellek Library Lectures, the Press has published a range of innovative and **leading** scholars. Other notable lecture series published by Columbia University Press include The Leonard Hastings Schoff Memorial Lectures and The Bampton Lectures in America.

### Options:

series, supporting, episodes, leading, thoroughly, widely  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #326)

## 69. Research

Research is a process of investigation leading to new **insights** effectively shared and is central to the **purpose** of any university. Students have the right to be taught by acknowledged **experts** in their field, which requires that staff members operate at the most advanced level appropriate to their **discipline** and level. Research is, therefore, crucial to a **positive** student experience from further education to doctoral development.

### Options:

equivocal, discipline, experts, novices, discretion, positive, purpose, insights  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #316)

## 70. 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)

## 71. Coffee

Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and **culture**. While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee **consumption** on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential **benefits** of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health **outcomes** considered.

### Options:

costs, cult, consumption, cares, outcomes, expenditure, benefits, culture  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #307)

## 72. Class Participation

Because of the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is applicable to all **situations** . Each **instructor** is responsible for making clear to the class at the beginning of the **semester** his or her policies and procedures in regard to class **attendance** and the reasons for them.

### Options:

situations, member, assignments, attendance, roster, instructor, semester  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #306)

## 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. 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)

## 75. The University of Maryland

The University of Maryland boasts 78 academic programs **ranked** in the top 25 nationally and 29 academic programs in the top 10 according to U.S. News and World report. By drawing top-notch faculty, attracting the brightest students and **investing** in the quality of our academic programs, we are a force to **reckon** with on a national **basis** .

### Options:

perspective, agree, reckon, investing, ranked, involving, basis, ranged  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #293)

## 76. An Artist's Life

The **closing** decades of an artist' s life do not generally make the biographer' s heart beat faster, but Claude Monet is one of a handful of painters who bucks the pattern of an **irrelevant** old age. While it' s true that by the time he was 73 he had **accumulated** all the usual dragging baggage — outhouses full of fancy cars, a taste for expensive wine and a sprawl of dependents — it was also now that he produced

career-defining work.

**Options:**

accumulated, inspired, early, irrelevant, closing, missing  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #292)

**77. Physical Activity**

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and **wellbeing**. Regular **physical** activity is important in reducing the risk of **chronic** diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults **recommend** at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, **preferably** every day of the week, to **obtain** health benefits.

**Options:**

recruit, recommend, exploit, chronic, preferably, medicine, affordably, physical, obtain, wellbeing  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #291)

**78. Telephone Networks**

Telephone networks are big and **complex** because the **demand** increases, and need to function well in multiple environments. Therefore, we need to **forecast** future development and use the simulation system that is **greatly** in use.

**Options:**

demand, forecast, communicative, complex, cost, furnish, greatly, collectively  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #289)

**79. 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)

**80. Repetitive Syllables**

Assessments of language learning in 18-month-olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non-identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help **explain** why some words or phrases, such as 'train' and 'good night', have given rise to versions with repeated syllables, such as choo-choo and night-night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them **with** a starter point for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants' language learning behavior in a series of **visual** and attention tests using pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with **made-up** words which were **communicated** to the infants by a recorded voice — one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their recognition of **each** word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to

pictures of familiar objects — such as a dog or an apple.

**Options:**

content, with, genuine, visual, explain, communicated, since, made-up, each  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #280)

### 81. Australian Dwellings

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving** with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing **proportions** of couple families with children and **increasing** couple-only and lone-person households. This **article** tells the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994\_95 to 2003\_04. It also looks at the types of households with spare bedrooms and the size of recently purchased new homes compared with existing stock.

**Options:**

proportions, involving, evolving, patent, increasing, article, incidents  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #275)

### 82. Shakespeare's Work

Shakespeare produced most of his **work** 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:**

work, collaborated, designed, genres, actors, examples  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #272)

### 83. Changing English

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be **curious** about word origins and the stories behind the **structure** we find in our language, but we **experience** a queasy distaste for any **change** that might be happening right under our noses. There is a certain **lack** of consistency. There are even language critics who are **convinced** that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively **crippled** through long years of mistreatment.

**Options:**

curious, crippled, convinced, experience, structure, expect, loss, lack, change  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #271)

### 84. Air Moving

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move as fast **as** a racing car, over 100 miles per **hour**. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body **faster** when it is windy. Weather forecasters need **to** know the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force 0 when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

**Options:**

hour, as, second, more, slower, with, to, faster

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #269)

### 85. Ozone

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood ( *Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency’s western–ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from **ozone** damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that **concentrations** may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from **urban** pollution that blows in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang–around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 *Nature*. ”This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution,” says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign. ”This work should be a wake–up call,” he adds.

**Options:**

pay, urban, oxygen, ozone, rural, gaps, spend, overwhelming, concentrations, planted, necessary, protected

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #267)

### 86. Paris

Paris is very old— there has been a settlement there for at least 6,000 years and its shape has been determined in **part** by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France’ s rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades being **created** by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been in part a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so whose houses were **simply** razed, and whose neighborhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down** .

**Options:**

only, part, at, random, down, up, creating, been, simply, created

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #265)

### 87. Global Ecosystems

Whether measured by greenhouse gas concentrations, deforestation rates or declining fish stocks, current **unsustainable** consumption and production patterns threatened to exceed the capacity of global ecosystems and the world community must **accelerate** efforts to pursue environmentally **sound** economic growth and ’meet our commitments to future generations’.

**Options:**

smell, sound, unusual, alleviate, accelerate, unsustainable

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #264)

### 88. Housing Agency

Housing agencies pay the utility **costs** , generally because **units** in developments don’t have individual meters. Some buildings have individual meters, and each family pays its own to the utility **company** , so agencies will deduct the **amount** from your **rent** .

**Options:**

costs, units, company, allowance, spends, amount, debt, collect, rent

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #175)

## 89. Revision

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually OK, but on some occasions you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable so you don't keep **putting it off** .

### Options:

may, getting it wrong, attitudes, putting it off, down, can, effort, health

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #261)

## 90. Japan and China

At times, a broad stream of knowledge flowed from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was **halted** on one side or the other, and Japan **developed** on its own. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that **arrived** from China was **adapted** to suit Japanese tastes and needs.

### Options:

adapted, removed, arrived, halted, created, explored, developed

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #172)

## 91. Lake Turkana

Lake Turkana is a large lake in Kenya, East Africa. This **part** of Africa was home to some of the first humans. Here, archaeologists have found piles of **bones** ( both human and animal) and collections of stones that humans used as **tools** . By carefully uncovering and **examining** these remains, scientists have started to put together the story of our earliest ancestors. In 2001, a 4 million year-old skeleton was uncovered in the area. Although a link between it and modern-day humans has not been established, the skeleton shows the species was walking upright.

### Options:

painting, bones, part, city, tools, examining, notches, weapons

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #253)

## 92. 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)

### 93. Linguistic Effects

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **discourse** to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **ideas** that people hold about how language works combine with linguistic structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, **linguistic** anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic **tools** for tracking those effects.

**Options:**

implements, linguistic, disclosure, speech, facts, discourse, tools, ideas

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #251)

### 94. Dendrochronology

A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and the substructure of each ring **reflect** the amount of rain and the **season** at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct **past** climate; for example, a **series** of wide rings means a wet period, and a series of narrow rings means a **drought**.

**Options:**

series, humid, season, reflect, drought, past, peevish, aridity, show, time

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #249)

### 95. Coral Reefs

Coral reefs support more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not **surprisingly**, a favorite pursuit for many divers. But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also **support** the livelihoods of over half a billion **people**. What is more, this number is expected to **double** in coming decades while the area of high-quality reef is expected to halve. In combination with the very real threat of climate change, which could lead to increased seawater temperatures and ocean **acidification**, we start to arrive at some quite frightening scenarios.

**Options:**

decreasing, double, surprisingly, oppose, support, necessarily, people, acidification, human

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #246)

### 96. Hay-drying Device

A novel device 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:**

scooped, guaranteeing, ensuring, located, device, partnerships, instruction, conjunction

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #239)

## 97. Essays

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**.

### Options:

width, argument, particular, depth, evaluate, commitment, thorough, throughout, review  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #231)

## 98. Darkness

The increasing darkness in the Northern Hemisphere this time of year indicates to the plant that **autumn** is coming on. So it starts recouping materials from the **leaves** before they drop off. Evergreens protect their needle-like foliage from freezing with **waxy** coatings and natural "antifreeze." But broadleaf plants, like sugar maples, birches, and sumacs, have no such protections. As a result, they **shed** their leaves. But before they do, the plants first try to **salvage** important nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.

### Options:

autumn, reassess, summer, salvage, slimy, leaves, roots, waxy, shed  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #230)

## 99. Locust

Fancy a locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but elsewhere it is a different story. Edible insects, termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers and giant water bugs, are on the menu for an estimated 80 percent of the world's population. More than 1000 species of insects are served up around the world. For example, Kungu cakes, made from midges, are a **delicacy** in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating, or entomophagous – hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. **Demand** is so high that 40 species are now under threat, including white agave worms. These caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly **fetch** around \$250 a kilogram. Eating insects make nutritional sense. Some contain more protein than meat or fish. The female gypsy moth, for instance, is about 80 percent protein. Insects can be a good **source** of vitamins and minerals too: a type of caterpillar (Usta Terpsichore) eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc, and thiamine. What do they taste like? Ants have a lemon tang, apparently, whereas giant water bugs taste of mint and fire ant pupae of watermelon. You have probably, inadvertently, already tasted some of these things, as insects are often accidental tourists in other types of food. The US Food and Drug Administration even issues guidelines for the number of insect parts allowed in certain foods. For example, it is acceptable for 225 grams of macaroni to contain up to 225 insect fragments.

### Options:

resource, quality, fetch, Demand, delicacy, supply, source, carry  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #228)

## 100. Space

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity **environment** ---- such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) --- results in loss of bone density and **damage** to the body's **muscles**. That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are **restricted** at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/20 vision **deteriorated** after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

**Options:**

background, timed, environment, deteriorated, integrated, muscles, mass, restricted, ability, devastate, damage

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #226)

**101. Wrinkle Cure**

Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented **extract** of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the **depth** and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finning's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific **publication**. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more **comprehensive** research on their effects. Even when **rigorous** studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

**Options:**

depth, extract, publication, important, comprehensive, body, width, review, solid, rigorous, tract

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #214)

**102. 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 Queensland 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)

**103. Dog Emotion**

Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel **confident** not only that I can tell what kind of **emotional** state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard-headed scientist, I try to take a more **rational** and pragmatic view. These **personal** observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.

**Options:**

emotional, confidential, personal, rational, confident, communal, pathological

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #209)

**104. Economists and Ecologists**

There is a pointless argument between economists and ecologists over which **crisis** is more important — the ecosphere or the economy? The materialistic **answer** is that their fates are interlinked. We know the natural world only by interacting with it and transforming it: nature **produced** us that way. Even if, as

some supporters of 'deep ecology' **argue** , the earth would be better off without us, it is to us that the task of saving it falls.

**Options:**

produced, answer, crisis, reply, development, denote, argue, grew  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #206)

**105. 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)

**106. Iceland**

On average, Iceland **experiences** a major volcanic event once every 5 years. Since the Middle Ages, a third of all the lava that has **covered** the earth's surface has erupted in Iceland. However, according to a recent geological hypothesis, this estimate does not include **submarine** eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface.

**Options:**

experiences, interior, covered, submarine, explodes, spread, ground  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #203)

**107. Mini Helicopter**

A mini helicopter modeled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park turned to the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex **design** of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, **meaning** that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature had **beaten** them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that **allows** them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to **spin** through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design. The samara copter is not the first single-winged helicopter— one was flown in 1952, and others have been attempted since — but it is the first to take advantage of the samara's autorotation. This allows Ulrich's vehicle to perform some neat tricks, such as falling safely to the ground if its motor fails or using vertical columns of air to stay aloft indefinitely. "We can turn off the motor and autorotate, which requires no power to sustain," says Ulrich.

**Options:**

design, meaning, spin, beaten, tells, makes, caught, allows, conceive, flourish  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #202)

### 108. Leading Scientists

The Life Science Institute at the University of Michigan achieves **excellence** in biomedical research by bringing together the world's leading scientists from a variety of life science disciplines to **accelerate** breakthroughs and discoveries that will improve human health. With close to 400 scientific staff members, the LSI is exploiting the power of a **collaborative** and interdisciplinary approach to biomedical research in an open-laboratory facility.

**Options:**

ambiguity, collaborative, quit, excellence, positive, accelerate  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #197)

### 109. Nutrition

Since nutrition scientists are constantly making new discoveries, we need to revise our **recommendations** for healthy eating from time to time. However, nutrition is an art as well as a **science**. It's an art because it requires creativity to develop a healthy eating plan for people who differ in their food preferences, beliefs and culture, let alone in their nutritional needs according to their genes and life stage. As we discover more about how our genes and our environment **interact**, it's becoming increasingly difficult to provide a single set of dietary recommendations that will be **suitable** for everyone.

**Options:**

helpful, interact, associate, suitable, subject, recommendations, science, implications  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #195)

### 110. Music

What is music? In one sense, this is an easy **question**. Even the least musical among us can recognize pieces of music when we hear them and name a few canonical **examples**. We know there are different kinds of music and, even if our **knowledge** of music is restricted, we know which kinds we like and which kinds we do not.

**Options:**

volume, question, examples, knowledge, issue, classes  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #193)

### 111. United Nation Library

The Dag Hammarskjold Library at United Nations Headquarters in New York is a library designated to facilitate the work of the United Nations and **focuses** mainly on the needs of the UN Secretariat and diplomatic missions. Anyone with a valid United Nations Headquarters grounds **pass**, including specialized agencies, accredited media and NGO staff, is able to visit the library. Due to **security** constraints in place at the United Nations Headquarters complex, the library is not open to the general **public**.

**Options:**

cards, focuses, pass, public, surpass, people, safety, security  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #191)

### 112. 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)

### 113. Biological Systems

Since biological systems with signs of **complex** engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their **organization** must come from natural selection, and hence should have **functions** useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.

**Options:**

organization, complex, complete, ideas, functions, behaved  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #187)

### 114. Work-ready International Students

Work-ready international students are providing greater options for local employers who are having difficulties **finding** local staff due to **high** employment rates and ongoing labour shortages. International students in accounting and information technology take part in a year-long program **consisting** of classroom work and practical experience, which provides them with **valuable** skills, industry contacts and a working **knowledge** of Australian workplace.

**Options:**

finding, founding, managing, high, low, consisting, consists, valuable, precocious, knowledge, experience  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #159)

### 115. Fresh Water

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water people, animals & plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water to stay **fit** & healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3% of it is fresh, most of that is stored as ice 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 freshwater to share out between most of the plants, animals & people on the planet.

**Options:**

With, Within, Without, fine, fit, far, deep, may, cannot, can  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #155)

### 116. 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)

**117. Climate**

Climate is the word we **use** for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a **dry** climate, because there **is** very little rain. The UK **has** a temperate climate, which means winters are, overall, mild **and** summers, generally, don't get too hot.

**Options:**

is, are, describe, use, dry, wet, forecast, has, or, and  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #145)

**118. 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)

**119. Plates**

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek **root** "to build". Putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which **refers** to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics **states** that the Earth's outermost layer is **fragmented** into a dozen or more large and small plates that are moving **relative** to one another.

**Options:**

argue, foundation, relative, refers, states, fragmented, root, relevantly, pieced, talks  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #143)

**120. Selling Price**

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.

**Options:**

resolve, determine, decides, transfer, factors, exchange, elements  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #124)

**121. Higher Education Qualifications**

Higher education qualifications provide a substantial **advantage** in the labour market. Higher education **graduates** are less likely to be unemployed and **tend** to have higher incomes than those without such qualifications. Having a highly educated **workforce** can also lead to increased productivity and innovation and make Australia more **competitive** in the global market.

**Options:**

aggressive, workforce, weakness, grudge, competitive, tend, graduates, advantage  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #113)

**122. The Sun and the Moon**

In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They **became** known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbours and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact it took millennia, for man to **determine** the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** their positions in the sky.

**Options:**

pivot, determine, assume, predict, secrets, seemed, became, journey  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #103)

**123. Just-in-time**

'Just-in-time' is a management philosophy and not a technique. It originally referred to the production of goods to meet customer **demand** exactly, in time, quality and quantity, **whether** the 'customer' is the final purchaser of the product or another process **further** along the production line. It has now come to mean producing with **minimum** waste. 'Waste' is taken in its most general sense and includes time and resources as well as materials.

**Options:**

where, claim, demand, maximum, whether, further, minimum  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #114)

**124. Cuteness**

Cuteness in offspring is a **potent** protective mechanism that **ensures** survival for otherwise completely **dependent** infants. Previous research has linked cuteness to early ethological ideas of a "kindchenschema" (infant schema) where infant facial features serve as "innate releasing mechanisms" for **instinctual** caregiving behaviours. We propose extending the concept of cuteness beyond visual features to **include** positive infant sounds and smells. Evidence from behavioural and neuroimaging studies links this extended concept of cuteness to simple "instinctual" behaviours and to caregiving, protection and complex emotions. We review how cuteness **supports** key parental capacities by igniting fast privileged neural activity followed by slower processing in large brain networks also involved in play, empathy, and perhaps even higher-order moral emotions.

**Options:**

invalid, ensures, include, contain, dependent, instinctual, proper, supports, proves, deliberate, guaranteed, potent  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #92)

**125. 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)

**126. The Origins of Music**

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy – whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap – **reflects** who we are. But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One **leading** researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child. In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' – the playful voices mothers **adopt** when speaking to **infants** and toddlers. As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a **critical** need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies. According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, 'motherese' arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help **ensure** an infant's survival.

**Options:**

shows, adopt, children, ensure, individuals, necessary, people, infants, critical, leading, means, protect, reflects  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #88)

**127. 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)

**128. 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 age 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:**

talent, industry, key, intellectual, domain, originality, creativity, icon, across, time, age, through, importance, authority

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #83)

**129. Kathryn Mewes**

Kathryn Mewes does not meet bohemian, hippy parents in her line of work. Typically one, or both, of the parents she sees work in the City of London. "Professionals seek professionals," she says. Originally a nanny, Mewes is now a parenting consultant, advising couples privately on changing their child's behaviour, **as well as** doing corporate seminars for working parents. Her clients find they are unprepared for the chaos and unpredictability that having a child can entail. "Parents are getting older, they have been in control their **whole lives** and been successful. Suddenly a baby turns up and life turns on its head." Nicknamed the "Three-Day Nanny" **because of** her pledge to fix behavioural problems in children under the age of 12 within three days, she is filming a new Channel 4 television series demonstrating her techniques. The **role** of the parenting consultant – distinct from that of a nanny – has developed, she says, as people are used to buying in expertise, such as personal trainers or, in her case, parenting advice.

**Options:**

at the meantime, because, role, play, because of, whole lives, identity, entire life, as well as

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #81)

**130. Commercial Ads**

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? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g. Butter et al 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and 1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

**Options:**

known, distinguish, difference, exercise, disintegration, conflict, practice, tell, aware

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #82)

**131. Ikebana**

More than simply putting flowers in a **container**, ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and

humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored **arrangement** of blossoms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the **plant**, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though ikebana is an **expression** of creativity, certain rules govern its form.

**Options:**

crevice, container, commitment, creature, arrangement, plant, expression, illusion  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #71)

**132. 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)

**133. History**

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. So, for example, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate.

**Options:**

passion, interest, screened, paused, selected, intervened  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #184)

**134. 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)

**135. Recruitment Tool**

The six programs represented here report that word of mouth is by far their most **effective** recruitment tool, particularly because it typically yields candidates who are similar to previously successful candidates. Moreover, satisfied candidates and school systems are likely to **spread** the word without any special **effort** on the part of their program. Other, less personal advertising approaches, such as radio and television spots and local newspaper advertisements, have also proven fruitful, **especially** for newer programs. New York uses a print advertising campaign to inspire dissatisfied professionals to become teachers. Subway posters send provocative messages to burned-out or disillusioned professionals. "Tired of diminishing returns? Invest in NYC kids" was just one of many Madison Avenue-inspired invitations. News coverage has also proven to be a **boon** to alternative programs. When the New York

Times, for example, ran a story about the district's alternative route program, 2,100 applications flooded in over the next six weeks.

**Options:**

effective, strength, boom, various, across, ultimately, boon, effort, especially, spread  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #181)

**136. Pre-Raphaelitism**

Pre-Raphaelitism was Britain's most significant and influential 19th-century art movement. Founded in 1848, it **centered** on a group of three young artists: William Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Everett Millais. These artists sought to revive English art by radically turning away from the old studio **tradition** and bringing painting into direct **contact** with nature. With an eye for absolute **accuracy**, every detail was now to have intense realist as well as **symbolic** meaning.

**Options:**

symbolic, delicacy, accuracy, counted, persuasive, centered, tradition, relation, contact, conflict  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #182)

**137. American Executive**

The American executive, unlike the British, has no **connection** with the legislature, and this lack of **coordination** between executive and legislature is one of the **distinctive** features of American federal government. The Constitution guarded against executive control by **disqualifying** federal officials, whether civil or military, from membership in Congress.

**Options:**

disqualifying, importance, obvious, coordination, distinctive, accepting, connection  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #180)

**138. AVG**

Currently, there is concern about the increasing amount of time children spend in sedentary activities, the number of children who fail to achieve **minimum** daily physical activity guidelines (i.e. 60 min of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activities every day), and the apparent increase in obesity prevalence as a result of such sedentary **behaviors**. Screen-based activities, including television viewing and playing computer games are among the most frequently observed sedentary activities that children partake with children spending 2.5–4 h per day participating in such activities. The introduction of “active video games” (AVGs) into the gaming market presents an opportunity to convert traditional, sedentary screen-time into active screen-time and thus increase total daily energy expenditure (EE). Modern AVGs utilize cameras and motion sensors to allow the gamer to physically perform a variety of actions, **dependent** on the console, such as swinging a tennis racquet or running. The most demanding AVGs provided similar responses to walking and, based on international standards, should be classified as low-intensity activities. Whilst AVGs may provide children with a better alternative to sedentary gaming, they are not a sufficient **replacement** for normal physical activity, e.g. sports and outdoor play.

**Options:**

enough, decisions, repetition, focusing, behaviors, dependent, minimum, replacement  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #173)

**139. 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)

### 140. 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)

### 141. Volcanoes

Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually **harmless**. When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn’t **concentrated** in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped **underground** under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense **cloud**, it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly.

#### Options:

cloud, concentrated, dangerous, harmless, underground, aimed, air, harmful, atmosphere, collection, over, fact  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #102)

### 142. Open Door Policy

An “Open Door” policy provides for maintenance in a certain territory of equal commercial and industrial rights for the nationals of all countries. As a **specific** policy, it was first advanced by the United States, but it was **rooted** in the typical most-favored-nation clause of the treaties concluded with China after the Opium War (1839–42). Although the Open Door is generally **associated** with China, it also received recognition at the Berlin Conference of 1885, which declared that no power could **levy** preferential duties in the Congo basin.

#### Options:

declaration, blatant, rooted, associated, disturb, specific, levy  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #2)

### 143. Productivity

Technology and flexible work **practices** have had a significant impact on today’s busy companies. In terms of productivity, it seems the **focus** has shifted from managing employees in the workplace to monitoring their total **output** no matter where they choose to work. Whether this trend will continue depends to some **extent** on how well it works for everyone concerned.

#### Options:

focus, deals, way, practices, selling, output, extent  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #19)

#### 144. 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)

#### 145. Reading

Reading is an active process, not a **passive** one. We always read within a **specific** context, and this affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we **approach** it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also **determine** the strategies we use to read the text.

**Options:**

predominate, specific, approach, digital, determine, passive, volume  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #11)

#### 146. 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)

#### 147. 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. Language (Incomplete)

**Points:** If our language acts as a pair of glasses with tinted lenses, can we go one step further? Are these lenses actually distorting? Does our language predispose us to a particular line of thinking and warp our view of reality? Do the differences that exist between languages in their grammatical structure or in their vocabulary actually control our patterns of thought? As some linguists have asked: How different would Aristotle's logic have been if he had spoken Mandarin or Hopi? What is the main issue which is concerning the writer? the reasons behind Aristotle's philosophy the way in which writers distort reality the extent to which language influences thought the causes of differences between languages. (APEUni Website / App RMCS #98)

## 6. 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. English Language (Incomplete)

**Points:** To begin with, a man with a moderate speech rate says he is not from an English-speaking country, but he is going to discuss the English language. Key words: specific, basic needs, human being, development, environment.

(APEUni Website / App SST #631)

#### 2. African American Rights (Audio Available)

**Original:**

During this period of time, there was a huge surge of activism taking place to reverse this discrimination and injustice. Activists worked together and used non-violent protest and specific acts of targeted civil disobedience, such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the Greensboro Woolworth Sit-Ins, in order to bring about change. Much of this organizing and activism took place in the Southern part of the United States; however, people from all over the country—of all races and religions—joined activists to proclaim their support and commitment to freedom and equality. For example, on August 28, 1963, 250,000 Americans came to Washington, D.C. for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. They came to have their voices heard and listen to speeches by many civil rights leaders, especially Martin Luther King, Jr., who delivered what would become one of the most influential speeches in history. In the aftermath of World War II, African American civil rights efforts were hampered by ideological splits. The Southern system of white supremacy was accompanied by the expansion of European and American imperial control over nonwhite people in Africa and Asia as well as in island countries of the Pacific and Caribbean regions. Like African Americans, most nonwhite people throughout the world were colonized or economically exploited and denied basic rights, such as the right to vote.

(APEUni Website / App SST #630)

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

#### 3. 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.

#### 4. 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)

#### 5. 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.](#)

#### 6. Sociology (Incomplete)

**Points:** What is sociology? Sociology is a science that studies human behaviors and 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 in history most of sociologists weren't university professors but amateurs. History professors never say they are sociologists because they feel they are immature. Sociology involves various professions in the world, and is taught in many institutions around the world.

(APEUni Website / App SST #493)

#### 7. 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)

#### 8. Human Rights (Incomplete)

**Points:** What exactly are the basic human rights? Who gets to pick them? Who enforces them, and how? The history behind the concept of human rights is a long one. Throughout the centuries and across societies, religions, and cultures we have struggled with defining notions of rightfulness, justice, and rights. But one of the most modern affirmations of universal human rights emerged from the ruins of World War II with the creation of the United Nations. The treaty that established the UN gives us one of

its purposes to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights. And with the same spirit, in 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document, written by an international committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, lays the basis for modern international human rights law. The declaration is based on the principle that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. It lists 30 articles recognizing, among other things, the principle of non-discrimination and the right to life and liberty. It refers to negative freedoms, like the freedom from torture or slavery, as well as positive freedoms, such as the freedom of movement and residence. It encompasses basic civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, religion, or peaceful assembly, as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, such as the right to education and the right to freely choose one's occupation.

(APEUni Website / App SST #377)

### 9. 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-overrideable 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.](#)

### 10. Climate Prediction (Explanation) (Audio Available)

#### Original:

As long as industrialized nations consume energy and developing countries increase their fossil fuel consumption the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue to rise. Researchers predict that temperatures will increase about 2 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the century. What's less certain is what rising temperatures mean for the planet. Some climate models predict subtle changes. Others forecast rising sea levels which could flood coastal areas around the world. Weather patterns could change, making hurricanes more frequent. Severe droughts could become more common in warm areas and species unable to adapt to the changing conditions would face extinction. Although much remains to be learned about global warming, many organizations advocate cutting greenhouse gas emissions to reduce the impact of global warming. Consumers can help. By saving energy around the house, switching to compact fluorescent light bulbs and driving fewer miles in the car each week. These simple changes may help keep the Earth cooler in the future.

(APEUni Website / App SST #157)

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

### 11. Clone (Similar) (Audio Available)

#### Original:

So today's word ... I almost want to think it ... send in the clones ... talk about clone. Clones, okay, so its

clones are cloning, are we talking about ... yes, yes, let's start to talk about clone, which literally has its roots in the ground, it came about in 1903. A plant physiologist at the United States Department of Agriculture named Herbert Webber, was working on a term that would describe the process where you take a graft or cutting or a slip from one plant, and then propagated vegetatively or ... asexually ... ah ... to grow another plant. And, he was a very literate man, Dr Weber, and he felt strongly that word should be short, Newtonian phonetically spelled.

(APEUni Website / App SST #287)

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

## 12. Energy of Internet (Audio Available)

### Original:

The internet, the most powerful tool in terms of engineering made by humans, has the most complicated structure. What we call the Internet is made up of a lot of things, wires traversing the ocean, satellites and cell phone towers, massive data centers sending packets of information all over and devices. The internet can be connected via a modem, or an ADSL switch center, 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 for the transmission system to transmit information. For example, the longer email you write, the more energy is consumed. Meanwhile, there are more than 30 billion things connected to the Internet, like cell phones, laptops, credit card readers, smart TV, and so on, and each of them requires electricity. In total, Internet-connected devices probably use around five percent of the world's electricity. And most of the electricity comes from burning fossil fuels, which release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

(APEUni Website / App SST #215)

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

## 13. 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.](#)

## 14. Credit Card (Incomplete)

**Points:** About a study by a banker on using credit cards, about how messages influence decisions. A bank issued credit cards to consumers but many of them did not use the cards. Then the bank asked the inactive consumers why, and found they feared possible loss. 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 threat to lose something than by potential gains or persuasive messages. Key words: being beneficial.

(APEUni Website / App SST #280)

### 15. DNA Pieces (Explanation) (Audio Available)

#### Original:

My lab works on the applications of synthetic biology, so we're very interested in doing useful things with biological systems. Up to now, life has evolved, and now we actually have the ability and the power to engineer it, to design it. And so I'm curious about what the natural world is going to look like in the future. So synthetic biology is sort of the next level of genetic engineering. So about 40 years ago, we being scientists and engineers, developed techniques to basically move pieces of DNA from one organism to another. And this was sort of done by physically cutting and pasting. Now we're moving beyond that where we can write DNA so we're no longer limited to the pieces. We can cut from one and put in another. We can chemically synthesize this DNA on a machine and put that into an organism. And now we can even create new organisms completely from scratch. So if you imagine a cell that's programmed to make a useful compound, say, material or drug, then what you have is basically a micro-scale manufacturing unit. It's basically a cellular factory. And the cool thing about cellular factory is that when you want more factories, you love that cell grow and divide. So in in the lab, if we have one bacteria, we put it in a flask. The next day we come in. We have millions, if not billions of bacteria.

(APEUni Website / App SST #278)

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

### 16. Needs (Incomplete)

**Points:** In the English language, not in the American 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. It also can be an objective statement. For example, when a designer want to design a planet, the planet needs sunlight, water, organism systems, and so on. All the things mentioned above are essential to a planet. Meanwhile, This term is a multifunctional word which is very important and has benefits when used in the social environment. When someone lacks something as a psychological desire, 'need' is a psychological term as humans are involved in nature, and people's needs advance revolutions of social structures.

(APEUni Website / App SST #273)

### 17. Internet Growth (Incomplete)

**Points:** The internet has changed our lives in terms of both quality and quantity with its rapid growth. As for the advantages of online research, it is quick, less expensive, and can help us access hard-to-reach groups. However, online research has some drawbacks, as there are no face-to-face communications or body languages, and the other downside is that subjects are not 'real people', so we don't know who they are.

(APEUni Website / App SST #271)

### 18. Patients' Recovery (Audio Available)

#### Original:

We have a long history to research on hospital design and patient recovery. A long time ago, people began to study therapeutic environments. For example, in 1855, Florence Nightingale recognized that color and form enhanced a patient's recovery. They found that fresh air and sunlight had positive impacts, and architecture also played as an important part. Views of the hospital's backyards can help patients rest well and sleep fast, and can also help relieve their stress and pain easily, because of the pleasant feelings caused by nature. Being Visited by friends or family members can help patients be better off sooner, as well as living alone in a single room. 90% of patients and nurses in hospitals agree

that the well–designed hospital environment links to recovery rates.

(APEUni Website / App SST #269)

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

## 19. 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.](#)

## 20. 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)

## 21. Automatic Driving (Similar) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Transportation officials, advocates, companies and users around the world are talking about how automated vehicles will change transportation as we know it, autonomous vehicles are split into six levels of automation as defined by the Society of Automotive Engineers. Zero, no automation. One, driver assistance. Two, partial automation. Three, conditional automation. Four, high automation. And five, full automation. Humans are responsible for monitoring the vehicle and performing most functions in levels one and two, while an automated driving system performs all functions and levels three, four and five. Vehicles and levels three and up are considered highly automated vehicles. As vehicles progress to higher levels of automation, less responsibility is put on the driver for monitoring the vehicle. Here's how an automated vehicle works. Several systems work in conjunction with each other to control an automated vehicle. Radar sensors dotted around the car monitor the position of vehicles nearby. Video cameras detect traffic lights, read road signs and keep track of other vehicles while also looking out for pedestrians and other obstacles.

(APEUni Website / App SST #190)

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

## 22. Dancing Bees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Honeybees do a waggle dance to direct other bees to sources of nectar, but dancing bees like this one

can be halted by a headbutt from another bee. Now, researchers have found that this headbutt is actually a warning signal. A feeding station was set up in the lab to mimic a source of nectar. Then foraging bees were introduced to dangers at the station, such as competition from rival colonies. When foragers returned to the hive, they stopped bees dancing. Scientists think the behavior warns dancers of a dangerous source of nectar.

(APEUni Website / App SST #248)

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

### 23. 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.](#)

### 24. Genetic Impact (Explanation) (Audio Available)

#### Original:

Since the discovery of DNA structure, people have believed that genes have an impact only on people's physical structure. However, the study of mapping of genes in 2001 found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological behaviors, which has changed the way we understand our behaviors. Findings from behavioral genetic research have broadly impacted modern understanding of the role of genetic and environmental influences on behavior. The research on genes has provided integrating information, and the findings can benefit biologists, psychologists and neuroscientists. Qualitative research has fostered arguments that behavioral genetics is an ungovernable field without scientific norms or consensus, which fosters controversy.

(APEUni Website / App SST #222)

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

### 25. Sign Language (Explanation) (Audio Available)

#### Original:



So the topic for today is abstraction. And this is a very important layer of computer because you can't do anything with a computer unless you have a symbolic system in place. Right. So we're talking about the origin of symbolic systems. Language is a classic symbolic system. Apparently one theory for why language evolved is that people communicated with sign language and with movement quite well for a long time. And it turned out that they wanted to communicate even while they were doing things. So, while they were trying to strangle the dinosaur, not the dinosaurs, the rhinoceros, they wanted to say "Come help me" and they use sign language to do it. They had to let go of the rhinoceros and the rhinoceros ran away. So you can see that it's a good idea to be able to do something with your hands and be able to communicate at the same time. Hence there come words and language.

(APEUni Website / App SST #221)

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

## 26. HTML (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Well, the 90s came around and finally it clicked that normal people could get online, which hadn't really clicked before. And the little trick that finally put it together was Tim Berners Lee HTML, so thank you to the UK for providing the fellow who finally put the missing link in place. And then what happened in the 90s was this extraordinary outpouring of creativity and constructiveness from millions and millions of people. There were millions of people making Web pages, creating content online, creating social experiments, creating lessons—all sorts of things. And the first decade of the web took place without much of a profit motive, without any particular charismatic figures driving it, without fear, without a desire for an afterlife or any other religious gambits, without advertising, without any of the traditional motivational schemes. It simply happened because people enjoyed it and it was a good idea.

(APEUni Website / App SST #220)

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

## 27. Housing Price in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Well, it's like, why is Australian housing is so expensive? Essentially, it's showing of how well the Australian economy has been doing over the last 15 years. We have had 15 years more or less of an uninterrupted economic growth during which average earning has been raised by close to 90 percent. While over the course of that period, the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. That meant that the amount which a typical home buying household can afford to borrow under rules which aren't strictly applied as they used to be had more than doubled. Over the same period, rising immigration in falling average household size has meant that the number of households looking for accommodation has risen by about one and a half million. That's around 200 thousand more than the number of dwellings has increased by. So you have had a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. No net increase in the supply of housing enhance all that addition purchasing power has gone into pushing up the price of housing.

### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about why Australian housing is so expensive. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that an uninterrupted economic growth is a main reason. Also, he mentions that the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. Lastly, the speaker believes that rising immigration in falling average household leads to a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #219)

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

## 28. Decline of Bees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

So various conclusions. Yes, bees are in decline. These declines are well-documented. They are real and supported by good, strong scientific evidence, which is the only of these counts. The drivers of decline on many varied depending on species. The effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. So is it a catastrophe? Not yet. But it could be. On the positive side, we are aware of the problem. Awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. Before fixing is missing, you can recognize the problem. At least it's been done.

### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about bees in decline. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these declines are well-documented, supported by good, strong scientific evidence. Also, he mentions that the effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. Lastly, the speaker believes that awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #217)

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

## 29. Change of Body Fat (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

I would like to look at a recent survey conducted by Canadian researchers on diet. Total thirty-one women volunteered in the survey. They've been told to participate in the exercise program without changing their diet. After careful observation, the researchers actually found that some volunteers experienced a body fat change after six months from the day they've started the experiment. The finding further stated that some actually lost a significant amount of fat, which led to a decrease in body mass. On the other hand, there were others who did not lose fat at all. So, I guess, the study concludes that there must be two explanations. Those who did not lose weight must have eaten more. And another factor is that it is because there are psychological reasons—not to believe in losing fat.

(APEUni Website / App SST #216)

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

## 30. Brand Image (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

It turns out consumers are incredibly smart. They combine a lifetime of experience with that brand, combined with whatever its designed appeal is, how it makes them feel, performance and price. And they do all that in a few seconds. So brands are essential to our business to allow us to deliver the increased consumer value associated with our products. We're not into the generic business of toilet paper. We're into probably about the softest product you're going to want to buy. We're not into a generic soap. We're into the best, you know, stain removing laundry detergent you're going to buy. But we're going to want you to remember that as the tide brand. Now, that means there's a second moment of truth. If they do select you and they pay 50% more than they would have paid for Walmart's brand, when they get home, it'd better perform when it's used. And here's where the science starts, folks. There's an amazing number of fundamental engineering contradictions, right? Airplanes deal with, you

know, weight and strength. I want something that's light but strong. That's an engineering contradiction. Once I deal with our things, got to be strong but soft. They have to be strong even when they're wet. Bright but not tear, liquids, mixtures, not common things, but they need... they can't separate. You don't want to shake before use, before you pour down in your washing machine.

(APEUni Website / App SST #211)

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

### 31. Marketing Research (Incomplete)

**Points:** This lecture is about the research in Marketing on target customers' needs. Marketing gives you the ideas of your customers' age groups and their income. The research on Marketing can help to identify the target audience of your products( know who will buy your product, who not) and the practical way of pricing, but you should clarify ideas, think about problems like competitors, purchase raw materials, in the practical process.

(APEUni Website / App SST #186)

### 32. Description (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Today, we'll discuss about abstraction, commonly known as description. There are two methods of description. These are symbolic language and body language. The abstraction is an important part for developing a computer. This is originated from the symbolic system in the computer system. The origin of symbolic system was developed when people try to communicate with each other. The symbolic language took communication to wider people and popularity group. The other part of abstraction is the body language. People accepted body language as well. The physical movement facilitates the development of sign language, which popularly became hand words.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about abstraction, commonly known as description. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these are symbolic language and body language. Also, she mentions that the origin of symbolic system was developed when people try to communicate with each other. Lastly, the speaker believes that the physical movement facilitates the development of sign language, which popularly became hand words. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #154)

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

### 33. Wildlife as Food (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

In my view, it's impossible not to talk about wildlife, and not think about its role in livelihood. And I guess part of that is my own view, part of the research that I do in Africa. In most Eastern West Africa, I look at the role. All the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food, and also the source of income. And we talk about our wildlife, if we talking about fish, we are talking about what is probably the single most important source of protein for human that across the globe. And, so, billions of, or more than a billion of people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein, and most of these people living in poverty. So the management of wild fish resource in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health. And also, wildlife tourism is the multi-billion-dollar industry, and in many places, such as Africa, South America, it can be the No.1 source of income. It can be the No.1 source of foreign income for economies.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about wildlife as food. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that in most of Africa, all the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food. Also, he mentions that more than a billion of people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein. Lastly, the speaker believes that wildlife tourism is the multiple billion dollars' industry. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #179)

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

**34. 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)

**35. 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.](#)

**36. 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.](#)

**37. 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.](#)

**38. 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.](#)

**39. Definition of Risk (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

What's the literal definition of "risk"? Business schools use risk analysis. So, what do you mean by "risk", and we need a dictionary. When you look at dictionary, this is literal, literal definition of risk. What it says is, the definition for example, the possibility of injury, a dangerous element or factor, chance of, degree or possibility of such loss, and so on. So, risk has two parts, as you look at the literal definition of risk. One part is the consequence of some kind of particular danger, hazard loss. And the other is about the probability, of it: chance and consequence, OK? And then at least just as English language concerns, when you look up the word of safe and safety, which you'll earn as, it's a little bit of a loop, a little circular argument that free from harm or risks, secure from danger, harm or loss, the condition of being safe and so on for all. And why we take out of it? At least when we talk about safe at least in English language, we are talking about something that is safe, or it sounds safe.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about the literal definition of risk. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes risk has two parts, the consequence of particular danger and the probability. Also, he mentions it is a little bit of a loop and a little circular argument that are free from harm or risks. Lastly, the speaker believes when talking about 'safe', we mean something safe, or sounding safe. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #166)

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

**40. Telescope (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

The aperture of a telescope is several times larger than the aperture of human eye so that the objects that can not be normally seen by unaided eye can be seen. Light-gathering power of a telescope is proportional to the area of its aperture and hence depends on the square of the radius of the mirror. Therefore, a 20 cm diameter telescope collects four times more photons than a 10 cm diameter telescope. A telescope can be equipped to record light over a long period of time, by using photographic

film or electronic detectors such as photometers or CCD detectors while the eye has no capability to store light. A long-exposure photograph taken through a telescope reveals objects too faint to be seen with the eye, even by looking through the same telescope. A third major advantage of large telescopes is that they have superior resolution, the ability to discern fine detail. Small resolution is good. The resolution is directly proportional to the wavelength being observed and inversely proportional to the diameter of the telescope.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about telescope. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the aperture of a telescope is several times larger than the aperture of human. Also, he mentions that a telescope can be equipped to record light over a long period of time. Lastly, the speaker believes that large telescopes have superior resolutions, the ability to discern fine detail. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative. (APEUni Website / App SST #164)

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

**41. Children's Life Quality (Incomplete)**

**Points:** A male professor is giving his lecture. Well educated families have well-educated children who have sufficient education resources and support since they were born. According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by 5 years old, which is a very disturbing fact. There is no obvious way to address the deep root of inequality in society.

**Answer:**

According to the professor's sociology research, the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they were born. According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in society.

(APEUni Website / App SST #162)

**42. 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.](#)

**43. 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.](#)

#### 44. 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.](#)

#### 45. 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.](#)

**46. Vitamin D (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

I'm going to start with Vitamin D today, and I think probably most of you know that vitamin D is called the "sunshine vitamin". And it's called that because there is absolutely no dietary need for vitamin D if you get adequate sunshine. And I think the real important words there is "if" because it turns out that in certain climates which aren't near the equator, there's a big question as to whether or not you do get adequate sunshine. So vitamin D really isn't actually a vitamin. It's a pro-hormone. When human beings evolve, we evolved in tropical climates and ran around naked with plenty of skin exposure to sunlight and so there was no dietary need for vitamin D at all. As humans migrated away from equatorial regions, they actually created a need for vitamin D in food because the sunlight wasn't adequate, I mean certainly, particularly during the winter months, it wasn't adequate at all.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about Vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes there is no dietary need for vitamin D if you get adequate sunshine. Also, she mentions that vitamin D really isn't the vitamin and it's a pro-hormone. Lastly, the speaker believes that humans created a need for vitamin D in food. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #148)

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

**47. 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.](#)

#### 48. Mapping of Genes (Incomplete)

**Points:** Mapping of genes was completed in 1920. Recent research has shown that genes can determine not only humans' physical features, such as height, eye color and hair color, but also psychological features, such as our behavior. Our research on genes can contribute to biology, psychology, sociology and neuroscience, and provides some integrating information.

(APEUni Website / App SST #139)

#### 49. Big Bang (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

One of the most amazing things that have happened even in my lifetime is the prediction of cosmology. When I started out forty-odd years ago, we thought we knew that the universe began a big bang, some people doubted even then. We thought the universe was about ten or twenty billion years old. But now for really very sound scientific reasons, we can say that the universe did start in a Big bang and it's 13.8 billion years old. So it's not 14, it's not 13 because a decimal point in there and that's a stunning achievement to know that. And we also know that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles inside atoms also explains what happened in the big bang, you can't have one without the other. A very neat example of this is that when you apply nuclear physics, that kind of physics to understand how stars work, you find out that the oldest star in the universe is about 13 billion years old. So their universe is just a little bit older than the stars. Fantastic, if we done it and counted in the other way around and said that the stars were older than the universe, we would say science was in deep trouble. But it's not, everything fits together and we know how the universe began, we got to know how the way it is. The future that it 'll suspects we don't know quite well what's going, but we got some ideas, which are as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about the prediction of cosmology. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the universe did start in a big bang. Also, he mentions that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles also explain the big bang. Lastly, the speaker believes we got some ideas as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #138)

[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. Mars and 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.](#)

**52. Negative Emotions (Incomplete)**

**Points:** Positive emotions, such as contentment and pleasure, are more frequently and more lightly experienced, and cannot be easily recalled. Negative emotions, like fears, are less frequently experienced, strong and intense, and can stay in our minds for long. They can help us evaluate the environment, avoid life-threatening issues, and survive. 'pay attention to' repeats many times in the lecture. 'meditation' is mentioned a few times. 'Saving for a holiday' and 'get away from negative things' are possibly mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #123)

**53. 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.](#)

#### 54. 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.](#)

#### 55. 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.](#)

## 56. 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.](#)

## 57. Earthquake and Fault (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

So, faults are breaks in the earth's crust. We can identify them because of the discontinuity in the structure within the earth crust across faults. And earthquakes occur on these faults, so varied processes by which these faults move to a large extent are due to earthquakes. So, we have a fault plane and the earthquake is so focused on this fault plane. And the earthquake starts at the particular point on the fault plane and we call that the focus of the earthquake. The rupture propagates out from that point on the rupture plane to cover the entire fault plane. The rupture is in that particular earthquake. We talked about the epicenter of the earthquake a lot. The epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. So, if you wanted to look at map view where the earthquake was located, we would be able to look that into the earth. We would see the focus down some depth in the earth or the epicenter just a point vertically above that focus at the surface of the earth. So, this is the relationship between the faults and the earthquakes.

### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about faults and the earth crust. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these faults moving processes are due to earthquakes. Also, he mentions that the epicenter is the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. Lastly, the speaker believes that the focus down some depth in the earth. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #107)

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

### 58. Talent War (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

#### Original:

I think there is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world. Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire the most talented workers and also between countries, which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants. We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby-boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.

#### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about an intense competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries. Also, she mentions that on many levels, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium. Lastly, the speaker believes that we have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #104)

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.

[App to listen.](#)

## 60. Indian Peasant Debt (2) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

The debt today is so high, it's two hundred thousand rupees, three hundred thousand rupees of peasant who have no capital. They who know within a year or two, when they accumulate that kind of debt. Where is the debt coming from? It's coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram, depending on what you got. Seeds that used to be free, used to be theirs. Pesticides each time, the more they use, the more they have to use, 12 sprays, 15 sprays, 20 sprays. Pesticides used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has shown up by 2000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought and since we are talking about peasants, who have no money, who have no capital, they can only buy expensive seeds and expensive pesticides by borrowing. And who lend that money? The seed companies that sell the pesticides, which are the same companies that sell the seeds, as you know, are now also the major creditors.

### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about Indian peasant debt. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is three hundred thousand rupees of peasants who have no capital. Also, she mentions that it is coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram. Lastly, the speaker believes the seed companies that sell the pesticides are the major creditors. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #101)

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

## 61. University Competition (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Today a university like the LSE in London certainly has to acknowledge that it is in competition for the best students, all of whom have choices they can exercise, and many of them choices which run across national and continental borders. We are in competition, too, for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global 25 there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. We are in competition for government funding, through the assessment of research quality. We are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sector sources, and indeed we are in competition for the philanthropic pound. Many of our own donors were at more than one university, and indeed think of the LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a vice-Chancellor.

### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about university competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that universities are in competition for the best students and staff. Also, he mentions that universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. Lastly, the speaker believes that we are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sectors. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #96)

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

## 62. Smile of Mother (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Ever try to get a baby to smile? It can seem close to impossible—and then suddenly there it is: that elusive, seemingly joyous grin. Well it turns out those smiles aren't spontaneous—they're strategic. Researchers have found that when babies smile, it's for a reason. They want whoever they're interacting with—typically a parent—to smile back. And they time it just so, a smile here and a smile there. The researchers call it sophisticated timing. The study is in the journal PLoS ONE. The researchers enlisted real mothers and infants and quantified their interactions, which fell into four categories. One: babies wanted to maximize the amount of time smiling at their mothers. Two: they wanted to maximize the time the mothers smiled at them. Three: they wanted to experience simultaneous smiling, and four: no smiling at all. By studying when smiles happened and what the subsequent effect was, the investigators were able to figure out that for mothers the goal 70 percent of the time was to be smiling simultaneously—while for babies 80 percent of the time they just wanted their mother smiling at them. So, mothers want the interaction, while babies just want to be smiled at. So your baby may not be able to feed itself, talk or even turn over yet. But when it comes to smiles, babies seem to know exactly what they're up to.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about babies' smiles. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes those smiles aren't spontaneous but strategic. Also, he mentions that when babies smile, they hope whoever they're interacting with to smile back, called sophisticated timing. Lastly, the speaker believes babies just want their mother smiling at them. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #89)

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

**63. Civil Society Organization (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

But in the face of this sense of dis-empowerment, there is surprisingly is no decline in involvement in organizations which seek to share wealth and opportunities, protect one another's rights and work towards the common good. According to the United Nations, civil society groups have grown 40-fold since the turn of last century. Internationally, the non-profit sector is worth one trillion dollars, and there are 700,000 such organizations in Australia alone. The UN recognizes 37,000 specifically civil society organizations across the globe, and gave 3,500 accreditation to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. This profound movement towards harnessing voices and resources from outside the realm of governments and officialdom reflects a profound growth in NGO's third sector", as some call it. As Robert Putnam discovered in the field of local government in Italy, the best predictor of governmental success was the strength and density of a region's civic associations.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about civil society groups. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes civil society groups have grown 40-fold since the turn of last century. Also, he mentions this profound movement is towards harnessing voices and resources from outside the realm of governments and officialdom. Lastly, the speaker believes the best predictor of governmental success is the strength of a region's civic associations. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #86)

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

**64. Global Warming (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**



There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called "greenhouse gases" – primarily carbon dioxide – into the atmosphere. As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by amounts of mass panic and what to do about it. To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian "Population Bomb" of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity – with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit. Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about. Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interest to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions – now, rather than at some future time? As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about global climate change effects. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that population growth outpaces agricultural production capacity, with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. Also, she mentions that the three-part crisis scenario seems to be present. Lastly, the speaker believes that eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #40)

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

**65. Market Economy (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism, notions of the fact that we have democracies, have succeeded in tempering the market economy. In the 19th century, 18th century, the Industrial Revolution had a very negative effect on people, particularly working classes all over the world. We see data where life expectancy was reduced, heights were reduced. We were looking at the medical record. We can see that actually, living standards, much among large fractions of population, actually went down. But eventually, we pass the legislation about working conditions. And eventually, we circumscribe some of the worst kinds of behavior. We eventually, in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. And so some of the damage was reversed, and that we have made the market economy work in ways that the benefits of the all is far more what we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about the market economy. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism have succeeded in tempering the market economy. Also, he mentions that the industrial revolution had a negative effect on people, particularly working classes. Lastly, the speaker believes in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #74)

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

## 66. 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.](#)

## 67. Criminal Trials (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

In criminal trials, memory's a basic, a critical feature of proceedings. Both sides of the legal team – prosecution and defence – are likely to rely to some extent on witnesses and on what they can recall of events that led up to or indeed formed part of the criminal act. Now it's been well established in various circles that memory can be unreliable, particularly if new information is introduced in cross-examination that hasn't been presented up until that point – new facts that witnesses were unaware of. A lot of research has been done to test the effects of this and it can be very problematic. For example, if you show a group of subjects a video of a crime, then you get someone else to read them an account of the same crime, but adding in information, be it ideas or objects that weren't present on the video. What researchers have found is that when the subjects are asked to re-tell what they saw on the video, they too include a number of things that were never there. In other words, the introduction of new information in a court of law is very likely to skew or distort a witness' memory of the event.

### Answer:

Lawyers rely on what their witnesses can remember of an event in a criminal trial. If new information is introduced to a witness, it may make their memory unreliable. This has been illustrated in research. If subjects watch a video of a crime and then hear an account that includes new information not shown on the video, their memory of the video can also include new and unreliable information.

(APEUni Website / App SST #2)

[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. Gut Microbiome (Incomplete)

**Points:** 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 LMCM #128)

### 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. Degree (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... (doctoral) degree ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #246)

### 2. Green Chemistry (Audio Available)

Green chemistry is a concept designed to develop **technologies** which allow chemistry to be practiced with minimal damage to the environment or in an environmentally **compatible** way. And it's meant to cover both chemical processes and chemical **products**. The center, if you would, set up about seven or eight years ago, and the idea was to provide a hub of activities that covered **fundamental** research work, industrial collaboration, but also educational developments. So we work with schools and on public projects as well, and also networking. So we network out to well over 1000 people around the globe.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #245)

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

### 3. Life on Mars (Audio Available)

The thing that makes it difficult is because even if life had evolved on Mars, the chances of being preserved are very small. If we use Earth as a **reference** and our planet is teeming with life, yet it rarely preserves evidence of life of the fossil record. And the focus now is on exploring for **habitable** environments. If you're looking for water, a **source** of energy, either solar energy or thermal energy or chemical energy, and then **organic** carbon, assuming life as we know it on Earth based on carbon. So those are sort of the three things that we're looking for in the course of our mission.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #244)

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

### 4. Predators (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... (evolution) ... (predators) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #243)

### 5. Library Catalog (Audio Available)

In this tutorial, we will show you how to find specific journal articles using the library catalog. The university **subscribes** to over 18,000 journals across a variety of subjects, most of which are available **electronically** to find a specific journal article using a library catalog. We need to **search** by the journal name as individual article titles are not **listed** in the catalog.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #242)

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

### 6. Belief (Audio Available)

Belief is the human capacity to imagine, to be creative, to hope and dream, to infuse the world with meanings, and to cast our aspirations far and wide. Limited neither by personal experience

nor **material** reality. Believing is a **commitment** , an investment, a devotion to possibilities. Beliefs **permeate** neurobiologies, bodies and ecologies acting as dynamic agents in evolutionary processes. The human capacity for belief, the **specifics** of belief, and I, and our diverse belief systems shape, structure and alter our daily lives, our societies, and the world around us.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #241)

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

## 7. Malaria (Audio Available)

Also, malaria is something that is a very complex disease with this complex life cycle. That means that if you're going to **eliminate** it, you have to be able to target cute parasites and humans. You have to be able to target parasites in the mosquitoes, that mosquito **population** . And so that requires a lot of resources. It requires really good planning and a health system across all these different **levels** . And so I think the political capital that you need for that, the educational **infrastructure** you need for that, the economic resources you need for that are quite a **challenge** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #240)

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

## 8. Corporate Culture (Audio Available)

For a long time now, it's been a widely accepted and **rarely** questioned belief that a strong corporate culture goes hand in hand with success. However, a recent study has **cast** some doubt on this principle. After all, the **authors** of the report argue for culture. A company's build-up may be strong, but wrong. There is little point in every **employee** marching to the same tune if they are all marching in the wrong direction.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #239)

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

## 9. Harry Potter (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the book of Harry Potter. Blanks: interesting, assumed, pseudo, specially.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #238)

## 10. Contact Lense (Incomplete)

**Points:** About how contact lenses are outperforming spectacles. Contact lenses can be regarded as the (death) of the spectacles.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #237)

## 11. Locomotion (Audio Available)

We are trying to understand the locomotion of one of our closest living **relatives** , which is the orangutan, and also the locomotion of all of the apes and the common ancestor of humans and the other apes. And in that area, we have had a big problem **traditionally** , and that we know a lot about how they move around the forest. I've been out to the forest and spent a year recording the **different** types of locomotion they use, but we have no idea about the energetic cost of how they move around the forest and the **solutions** that they find to problems of moving around the canopy. And what we're doing here is using the park or athletes as an analogy for a large bodied ape moving around a complex **environment** and getting them to move around in the course that we've made that they've never seen before. And we're going to record their energetic expenditure while they're doing it.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #236)

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

## 12. Industrial Productivity (Audio Available)

I'm going to argue that the **tremendous** increases in productivity that we **associate** with the industrial revolution originate not so much from changes in science or **technology** or new inventions, where England was far from **unique** as from changes in attitudes, attitudes towards morality, towards what constituted the good. Attitudes towards property, which became in England individuals long before it did on the **continent** . Attitudes toward the proper role of government. And **together** , these attitudes constitute much of what the Luddites were protesting against.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #235)

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

## 13. Banana (Audio Available)

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.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #234)

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

## 14. 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.

## 15. 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 Hansa 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 **trading** 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.

### 16. 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.](#)

### 17. 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.](#)

### 18. 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.](#)

### 19. 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.

## 20. 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.

## 21. 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.

## 22. 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.

## 23. 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.



## 24. 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 **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.](#)

## 25. 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.](#)

## 26. 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.](#)

## 27. (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: industry, welcome, particularly, ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #214)

## 28. 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.

### 29. 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.

### 30. 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.

### 31. 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.

### 32. Intensive (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: intensive, cursive, social, generated.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #153)

### 33. Paradox (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: emphasized, revolutionized, prosperity/prosperities, paradox.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #149)

### 34. Leading (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: leading, speculate, process, electrically, identify, analysis, recognition.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #147)

### 35. 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.

### 36. 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.

### 37. 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.

### 38. 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](#)

[App to listen.](#)

### 39. 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. Chelsea 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)

### 40. 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.](#)

### 41. 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.](#)

### 42. Biscuits (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: explore, plain, stick, biscuits

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #127)

### 43. Electrical Field (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: electrical, field, force, equations, commonly

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #6)

### 44. 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.

#### 45. 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)

#### 46. Green Chemistry (Audio Available)

Green Chemistry is a concept designed to develop **technologies** which allow chemistry to be practiced with minimal damage to the environment, or in an environmentally **compatible** way, and it's meant to cover both chemical processes and chemical **products** . The center was set up about seven or eight years ago. And the idea was to provide a hub of activities that covered **fundamental** research work, international collaboration, but also educational development on public **understanding** of the project as well, and also networking so we network out to well over 1000 people around the globe.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #119)

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

#### 47. Earth Warning (Audio Available)

The Earth is warning. Almost all the Arctic **summer** ice may have melted by the end of the century, claims the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change the IPCC. The upside. **Access** to an estimated quarter of the world's oil and gas resources and the **opening** of the fabled Northwest Passage. The downside. The Arctic wilderness is lost as **neighboring** countries, Denmark and Greenland, Russia, Canada, Norway, and the United States all race to **share** in the bounty.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #114)

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

#### 48. Environment (Audio Available)

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 FIBL #111)

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

#### 49. 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.](#)

### 50. 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.](#)

### 51. Entrepreneurs (Audio Available)

Why do we need more entrepreneurs right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules, are in fact critical to our **success** as a nation. We need them especially today. Business, not government, will end this **recession**. Government must help by creating fair rules, **sound** monetary policy, and by protecting our fellow citizens in periods when they are jobless. We have to make way for the new entrepreneurial firms that will push us to **frontiers** of innovation.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #105)

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

### 52. Interest Rates (Audio Available)

Higher interest rates have knocked investors **confidence** in putting their money into property, evidence suggests. The **insurance** company standard life says that the rate rises since last summer have led more people to question the wisdom of property **investment**.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #101)

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

### 53. 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.](#)

#### 54. 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.

#### 55. 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.

#### 56. 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.

#### 57. 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.

#### 58. Planting Bananas (Incomplete)

**Points:** 关于香蕉种植史。 单词有:communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #90)

#### 59. 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.](#)

### 60. 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.](#)

### 61. 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.](#)

### 62. 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.](#)

### 63. 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.

### 64. 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.

### 65. 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.

### 66. 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.

### 67. 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.

[App to listen.](#)

### 68. 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.](#)

### 69. Job Loss (Audio Available)

The loss of construction jobs by immigrants from Latin America [contributed](#) to a spike in unemployment among all Latino workers to 6.5 percent, compared with 4.7 percent unemployment for non-Latino workers, the report found. As recently as late 2006, Latino workers had achieved their [historic](#) low unemployment rate of 4.9 percent, based mainly on a job [boom](#) among immigrants, the report said. "To put it bluntly, Hispanics had a rough time in the labor market in 2007," said Rakesh Kochhar, the author of the report who is [associate](#) director for research at the Pew center, a nonpartisan organization in Washington. Job loss was particularly severe for Mexican [immigrants](#), whose unemployment rate rose to 8.4 percent from 5.5 percent in 2007, the report found. Of 247,000 jobs lost by Latino workers in the [construction](#) industry in 2007, workers born in Mexico lost 152,000 jobs, or about 60 percent. Latino workers make up about 14 percent of the United States [labor](#) force, and about 52 percent of them are immigrants. The Pew report, which is based on recent data from the census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, does not [distinguish](#) between legal and illegal immigrants. The banking credit crisis and a drop in home prices led to an abrupt slowdown in new home building last year. Illegal immigrant workers have been [concentrated](#) in construction, accounting for 12 percent of employment in that industry, according to a Pew study in 2006. Mexicans account for about 55% of more than 11 million [illegal](#) immigrants in the United States, the Pew center has estimated.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #29)

[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](http://APEUni Website / App to listen).

### 1. Language Learning (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video in which an old man talks about how to learn a language, speaking, reading, writing, listening, ...

(APEUni Website / App HCS #111)

### 2. Oliver (Incomplete)

**Points:** About 'Mediterranean diets', common ingredients, Olive. Options: 1. The speaker has made some interesting discoveries about the various Mediterranean diets, which have a few common elements, such as olive oil, leafy greens and meat. The diet from Crete, however, is the one that has to be of special interest to researchers and the speaker intends to start researching it. 2. The speaker's area of research is Mediterranean diets. There are actually a number of different Mediterranean diets, but they all have one important common ingredient, olive oil. She has focused her research on the diet of the island of Crete, a diet which people heard about quite some time ago in a well-known study. (CORRECT ANSWER) 3. Mediterranean food is well-known by nutritionists as being particularly healthy and has been the subject of the speakers. Mediterranean diets have some minor variation but generally they are surprisingly consistent, considering the large number of countries and cultures they cover. The diet of Crete is somewhere different from the others though. 4. The speaker has done a significant amount of research into Mediterranean diets, which are considered some of the world's healthiest food. What makes them healthy is olive oil; olive cheese grows on the Mediterranean Sea. She researches the diet of the island of Crete, which differs from other Mediterranean diets in the amount of meat it includes.

(APEUni Website / App HCS #18)

### 3. 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)

### 4. 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's 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 years. 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.](#)

**5. 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](http://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. Major in Engineering (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video. What does it talk about? (Note the title of the video) Options: Why choosing engineering; The benefit of joining the competition. (APEUni Website / App LMCS #31)

### 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. Dish (Incomplete)

**Points:** About how to cook a dish. The potato needs to be washed, peeled, sliced, fried, and it's \_\_\_\_.

Options: difficult; delicious.

(APEUni Website / App SMW #126)

### 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)

### 5. (Incomplete)

**Points:** Some people ask question: some countries aren't ready for democracy. But my answer is no

country is fully ready for anything else. 选项: All countries should adopt democracy(正确答案) ;

Democracy isn't suitable some countries(干扰项); Some countries aren't ready for democracy(干扰项)。

(APEUni Website / App SMW #61)

## Highlight Incorrect Words

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

### 1. Indian (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... (Indian / Indus) valley ... (institute / intuition) ... (snake / snack) ... (peer / pear) ...  
(APEUni Website / App HIW #328)

### 2. Experimental Scientist (Audio Available)

**Original:**

What we are gonna find out today is how it's a bit more **demanding** (Answer: complicated) than that, which it always is. I think it's really **ordinary** (Answer: wonderful) . I mean, not being an experimental scientist myself, I have a kind of **confusion** (Answer: envy) at the way in which science can continue to **upset** (Answer: surprise) us by this. People working away in labs, moving on our **emotion** (Answer: understanding) in ways. Hugo is a cognitive scientist at the French National Center for Scientific Research. Hugo Mercier.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #327)

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

### 3. Sotheby (Audio Available)

**Original:**

The world has changed. The economics of the world have changed, and the art market has come in behind that. Absolutely. And it is part of the reason why Christie's left Australia and no longer has an office here. And Sotheby. It's basically a branch or a **purchase** (Answer: foundation) , for want of a better word of Sotheby's International. So neither auction **plan** (Answer: firm) has a really permanent international **situation** (Answer: existence) in Australia because they are focusing their attention on the places they can make money, which is the Middle East, India and Asia.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #326)

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

### 4. Dramatic Changes (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Dramatic changes in human life support systems took place in the modern world over the last 500 years. Human **populations** (Answer: communities) during this time period reached unprecedented sizes and growth rates. Global migrations introduced exotic plants, animals, **diseases** (Answer: developments) , technologies and cultural beliefs throughout the world. The Industrial Revolution and its aftermath transformed **ecosystems** (Answer: economies) on an unparalleled scale and intensity. Urban **places** (Answer: spaces) exploded in number and size during the period and large-scale social systems emerged that were tied together by networks of economic exchange, **production** (Answer: transport) and communication.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #325)

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

### 5. Written Assessment (Audio Available)

**Original:**

We're going to have a short written assessment which will happen every fortnight. You will all be ~~broken~~ (Answer: taken) up into small groups, so feel free to ask any questions as I go along. And we'll also ask you to ~~assimilate~~ (Answer: participate) . So if you'd all like to open your books to page one. (APEUni Website / App HIW #324)

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

## 6. Definition of Happiness (Audio Available)

**Original:**

There have been various definitions of happiness throughout history and the history of ~~psychology~~ (Answer: philosophy) , the ones which interest me are ~~attitudes~~ (Answer: approaches) to happiness that follow the Enlightenment, particularly in the work of Jeremy Bentham, for whom happiness was really a combination of physical ~~sensations~~ (Answer: feelings) , pleasures as different combinations and aggregations of pleasure and pain occur over time. They ~~create~~ (Answer: generate) these psychological experiences that Bentham called happiness. But underlying them for Bentham were physical triggers and ~~elements~~ (Answer: dimensions) . (APEUni Website / App HIW #323)

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

## 7. Cumulative Culture (Audio Available)

**Original:**

They may be our cousins, but orangutans and other primates are nowhere near humans in terms of technological ~~accomplishment~~ (Answer: achievement) , social organization or culture. As humans, capacity for building off one another, an ~~interesting~~ (Answer: integral) part of our so called cumulative culture that has allowed us to build up so much in so little time. But how do we develop such ~~accurate~~ (Answer: advanced) methods of learning in the first place? Kevin Leyland of the University of St Andrews spoke with me about his team's quest to pinpoint the social and ~~cultural~~ (Answer: cognitive) process that underlie humans ability to acquire and ~~transfer~~ (Answer: transmit) knowledge. (APEUni Website / App HIW #302)

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

## 8. Australia's Greenhouse Gas (Audio Available)

**Original:**

It's basically all the same thing. A ~~generous~~ (Answer: complicated) plan to cut back Australia's greenhouse gases. And we are, per capita the biggest carbon polluters on the ~~globe~~ (Answer: planet) . But it's not carbon trading that will make the first big cuts will come from the Governments ~~reduced~~ (Answer: renewable) energy ~~policy~~ (Answer: target) . Melbourne-based ~~company~~ (Answer: analyst) Carbon Market Economics says the Governments 20 percent target will not only cut pollution, it'll help the economy as well. (APEUni Website / App HIW #246)

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

## 9. BioBonanza (Audio Available)

**Original:**



BioBonanza is a one-day-open-house festival. All of the researchers in the Department of Biology are going to be showcasing their research so **scholars** (Answer: students) can come and see research, interact with the researchers. And we want people to be able to interact and have fun of this event. As soon as you walk in the doors, you'll see all sorts of activities, **images** (Answer: displays) of how a human heart works. We'll have **segments** (Answer: sections) of spinal cord and brain. You'll get to be able to see **moths** (Answer: butterflies) and all sorts of insects. You'll be able to try to catch some local insects and we'll have activities like **wandering** (Answer: walking) through local plant gardens and seeing how photosynthesis work.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #129)

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

## 10. Tennis (Incomplete)

**Points:** About a professor telling how to learn knowledge of triangle by tennis.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #80)

## 11. Nearby Star (Audio Available)

**Original:**

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 **bold** (Answer: old) 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 **contrasted** (Answer: contains) mostly hydrogen and helium – which were present at the dawn of the universe – and few of the heavy elements that were **forecasted** (Answer: forged) 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 **celebrations** (Answer: ceremonials) 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)

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

## 12. 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)

## 13. 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](#) to listen.

#### 14. 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.

#### 15. 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.

#### 16. 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.

[App to listen.](#)

### 17. 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.](#)

### 18. 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](#) to listen.

1. All students do their homework at home. #534 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. Road safety measures can reduce accidents. #420 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
3. Tomorrow's lecture has been canceled due to the power cut. #309 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
4. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty. #966 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. Extension is only available under special circumstances. #547 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
6. Digital scans of archived materials are provided with a small fee. #2466 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. There is a fitness center next to the student union. #2465 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
8. **Points:** ... systematic work. #2464 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
9. Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of a term. #2463 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. **Points:** Some people regarded it as a form of zero ... #2462 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
11. The essay should be clear during the exam. #2460 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. The office opens on Monday and Thursday following the freshman seminar. #2459 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
13. Students live in the residence hall during the term time. #401 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
14. Calcium's nutritional value enjoys growing popularity every year. #2458 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. Over the years more and more students are young. #2457 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. All laboratory equipment will be provided in class. #2456 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. During the examination, electronic devices must be left to the supervisor. #2455 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. Today we have a guest speaker who is visiting from Canada. #2454 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. Digital scanners can scan all kinds of materials provided they are in small pieces. #2453 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. It is a debate about the value of knowledge. #2452 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. You may not manage your time well without a reading list. #2451 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. Your term papers should include current social issues. #2450 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. It took almost three years to build the football stadium. #2449 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
24. You may not be allowed to read any books without the reading list. #2448 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
25. Job opportunities are created for a better economy of the future. #2447 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
26. More choices are available other than studying full time at university. #2446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
27. A few journalism students need to read the school newspaper. #2445 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. The residence hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester. #2444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. Even the most motivated students may need help to choose their careers. #2442 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. Consumers are better informed today because of the Internet. #2440 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. Many students are now studying science, technology, engineering and maths. #2439 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
32. Every year, more and more courses become available online. #2438 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
33. I will be back in several minutes. #2437 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. We encourage students to complete applications before the deadline. #2436 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. You may not arrange your time when reading the text. #2435 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. You do not need to be encouraged to be a hero. #2434 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
37. Visual aid is really helpful for revising. #2433 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
38. Our students have participated in exchange programs to widen their horizons. #2428 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

39. Children need books in their own language with settings that reflect their lives. #2427  
(Audio Available)
40. We no longer respond to any postal reference requests. #2108 (Audio Available)
41. **Points:** The reason for the research is environmental ... #2000 (Incomplete)
42. Students of the first year usually live on campus. #1998 (Audio Available)
43. Accountancy students need to submit their dissertations this week. #1995 (Audio Available)
44. The library is open only on Mondays and Fridays. #1992 (Audio Available)
45. A good academic essay should have a clear argument. #1986 (Audio Available)
46. I can't hand out my dissertation this week. #1974 (Audio Available)
47. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies. #1973 (Audio Available)
48. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #1944  
(Audio Available)
49. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #1389 (Audio Available)
50. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #793 (Audio Available)
51. The three elective courses were carried out in the program. #581 (Audio Available)
52. The elephant is the largest animal living on land. #739 (Audio Available)
53. **Points:** ... key business partners .... expand ... on bank account ... lots of entertainment... #429  
(Incomplete)
54. The commission of funds supported among authorities has raised an argument. #187  
(Audio Available)
55. There are three courses in our study programs. #174 (Audio Available)
56. Technology has changed the media we both used and studied. #48 (Audio Available)
57. Graduates from this course generally find jobs in insurance industry. #5 (Audio Available)
58. There is a widely believed perception that engineering is for boys. #1523 (Audio Available)
59. The untapped potential use of sunrays is phenomenal. #1485 (Audio Available)
60. Lecture outlines are available on the faculty board and the internal website. #1481 (Audio Available)
61. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life. #1478 (Audio Available)
62. You do not need to have specialist knowledge to enjoy this book. #1447 (Audio Available)
63. You will study two core and three optional modules. #1445 (Audio Available)
64. We have a lecture on the morning of Thursday. #1422 (Audio Available)
65. The department is organizing a trip to London in July. #1414 (Audio Available)
66. Foods containing overabundant calories supply little or no nutritional value. #1411 (Audio Available)
67. Rising inflation may indicate the increasing demands for consumer products. #1404  
(Audio Available)
68. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1369  
(Audio Available)
69. All industries consist of systems of inputs, processes, outputs and feedback. #1359  
(Audio Available)
70. Undergraduate students can select what interests them most in the scientific program. #1341  
(Audio Available)
71. The tutorial timetable can be found on the course website. #1326 (Audio Available)
72. New media journalism is an exciting area of study. #1323 (Audio Available)
73. All new medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses. #1310  
(Audio Available)
74. Members should make concentrated contributions to associated operating funds. #1303  
(Audio Available)
75. Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #1302 (Audio Available)
76. Years of training are required to become a medical specialist. #572 (Audio Available)

77. Medical researchers have focused on the causes of diseases and treatments. #1288  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
78. Industry experts will discuss job opportunities in an automated workforce. #1280 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
79. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #1278 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
80. Democracy is constantly offering a stable form of government. #1266 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
81. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers. #1238 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
82. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. #1234 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
83. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect. #1231 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
84. Journalism has undergone many changes in recent years. #1229 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
85. Members can contribute to the association of operating firm. #1189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
86. Rising inflation means increasing goods prices and decreasing demand for products. #1183  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
87. He was regarded as the foremost economist at that time. #1169 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
88. It is an integrated course with three different elements. #1158 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
89. The deadline of this assignment is tomorrow. #1141 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
90. These three separate resources are not enough for this assessment. #1091 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
91. Students would develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #1087 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
92. The universities provide excellent leisure facilities for students and staff. #1079 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
93. It takes a long time to walk to the university. #1073 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
94. Philosophy uses logic and reason to analyze human experience. #1059 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
95. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday. #1057 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
96. The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the sovereignties. #1052 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
97. A good abstract highlights the key points of your paper. #1041 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
98. Audition of the university choir will be on hold until the next week. #1039 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
99. The history course is assessed via three written assignments. #1028 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
100. The project is divided into four main sections. #1024 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
101. Undergraduates may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs. #323  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
102. Americans have progressively defined the process of plant growth and reproductive development in quantitative terms. #847 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
103. The student shop has a range of stationery. #738 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
104. We can all meet in the office after the lecture. #729 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
105. The university has invested in the new technology designed for learning. #1016 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
106. Social media is criticized for causing Internet addiction. #1013 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
107. Momentum is defined as the combination of mass and velocity. #1004 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
108. There have been too many struggles in the mathematics department. #947 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
109. Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently. #943 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
110. They developed a unique approach to training their employees. #941 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
111. Some people are motivated by competition, while others prefer to collaborate. #927  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
112. Many graduates studying journalism get jobs in communications field. #914 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
113. We cannot consider an increase in price at this stage. #835 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
114. The new technician dropped the microscope in the biology lab. #769 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. We were able to contact a number of research subjects. #748 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. The history of the university is a long and interesting one. #735 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. The garden behind the university is open to the public in summer. #734 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
118. Sports teams practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #718 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. Native speakers are exempted from the language tests in their own languages. #714

**(Audio Available)**

120. Human beings compete with other living things for resources and space. #707 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. Despite their differences, all forms of lives share the same characteristics. #698 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. A group meeting will be held tomorrow in the library conference room. #688 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. Universities should invest in new technologies designed for learning. #675 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. Tutors should set a clear goal at the start of the class. #673 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. There have been many changes recently in the mathematics department. #664 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. Time and distance are used to calculate speed. #660 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theater. #651 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. The department has a higher-than-normal proportion of postgraduate students. #645

**(Audio Available)**

129. The cooperator operates a continuous assessment. #644 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. Students who study overseas can significantly improve work chances. #641 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. Strangely, people are spontaneously impressed by statistics. #637 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. Research shows the exercising makes us feel better. #633 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. Protective clothing must always be worn in the laboratory. #631 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge. #626 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. More research is needed before any definitive conclusion is drawn. #621 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. Manufacturing now brings more people in than agriculture and fishing combined. #619

**(Audio Available)**

137. It would be extremely beneficial to work together. #615 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. Industrial experts will discuss job opportunities in an automatic labor force. #613 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. Every student has a regular meeting with his or her personal tutor. #605 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. Economic development needs to be supported by the government. #603 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands. #599 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. Enrolling in a second major will increase your career options. #596 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. You should submit your team papers to the general office. #587 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality. #240 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. His appointment as Minister of Culture was seen as a demotion. #186 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. An undergraduate is required to do many projects. #472 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. A lack of sleep can increase the chance of some illnesses. #135 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. A good research assistant is not afraid to ask questions. #113 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us. #559 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. We have not yet achieved equality in our society. #557 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. Water taps on the campus will discourage the frequent use of plastic bottles. #553

**(Audio Available)**

152. Understanding how to use the library will save your time. #548 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. Traffic is the main cause of air pollution in many cities. #539 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled. #527 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. This course is integrated because it has several parts. #521 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore. #507 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing. #496 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. The vocabulary that has peculiar meanings is called jargon. #494 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. The timetable for the new term will be available next week. #482 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies. #459 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
162. The professor took a year off to work on her book. #441 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. The new paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #430 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

164. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade. #427 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #416 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. The introduction is an important component of a good presentation. #410 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. #404 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. The essay will be published once the research is finished. #393 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
169. The economy is now on its first signs of recovery. #387 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
170. The university theater group will be performing in the concert hall. #490 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. The marketing budget has doubled since the beginning of the year. #419 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
172. The plight of wildlife has been ignored by local developers. #439 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
173. The course will help students to improve their pronunciation skills. #371 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. The course helps students to improve their pronunciation skills. #370 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. The city's founders created a set of rules that became laws. #361 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus. #360 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #356 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm. #354 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics. #346 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. Textile manufacturing plays a large role in improving economies. #325 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing. #324 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
182. Students who attempted to go to the conference must register now. #315 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. Students who are successful have a good strategy for learning. #314 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
184. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments. #308 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. Students are instructed to hand in their assignments by the end of this week. #304 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
186. Students are encouraged to monitor their own attendance. #302 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project. #300 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. She began by giving an outline of the previous lecture. #284 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century. #280 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. Scientists are always asking the government for more money. #277 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. Remember, the prestigious section has strict eligibility criteria. #267 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall. #265 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. Read the student safety instructions before using any equipment in the workshops. #261 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
194. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. #258 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. The curriculum needed to be adjusted for the current development. #374 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #246 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #221 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from it. #188 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. Let me give you an example to explain what I mean. #181 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
200. Lectures are the oldest and the most formal teaching method at universities. #179 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. It is really a comprehensive program comprising both theory and practice. #170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. It is important for students to keep up with the deadline. #167 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available. #150 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. I will come back to this in a moment. #147 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
205. I don't think it's possible to solve the problem easily. #144 [\(Audio Available\)](#)



206. Good research delivers practical benefit to real people. #129 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
207. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style. #478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience. #262 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. In addition to the class requirements, students must pass the qualifying examinations. #157 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. Nurses can specialize in clinical work and management. #213 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
211. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #128 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
212. Experts believe that industrial development will help the economy. #120 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
213. Experts are now able to forecast weather over much longer periods. #118 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
214. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. #106 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
215. Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment. #104 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain. #94 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales. #92 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
218. Please click the logo above to enter the site. #83 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
219. Before submitting your dissertation, your advisor must approve your application. #69 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
220. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. #51 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. All the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented. #49 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
222. All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. #43 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
223. All lectures and learning materials can be found on the internet. #42 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
224. Affordable housing is an important issue for all members of society. #37 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
225. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
226. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
227. A number of students have volunteer jobs. #27 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
228. A massive accumulation of data was converted to a communicable argument. #26 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
229. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
230. A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. #20 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
231. Every student has both the right and the ability to succeed. #115 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
232. Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by a logical deduction. #81 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
233. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. #40 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
234. You will acquire new skills during your academic studies. #4 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
235. The results of the study underscore the discoveries from early detection. #7 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

