

PTE Materials: 1 Sept. – 30 Sept. (1/9 update)

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A. Speaking

Read Aloud

1. Earthquake

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #811)

2. Space Telescope

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #810)

3. DBS

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #809)

4. 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)

5. Standard of Living

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #807)

6. 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)

7. Mice and Temperatures

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #805)

8. Home Design

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #804)

9. Immune Vigilance

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #803)

10. Nikola Tesla

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #802)

11. Clean Water

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #801)

12. Motorcycle Crash

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #800)

13. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets perform a number of distinctive functions in the life of each company. Firstly, they witness the prosperity of the firm in its good name. Such a position allows human resource management to employ professional workers and increase labor productivity. Moreover, intangible assets guarantee

future value for the firm. And although it is difficult to destroy intangible assets, they can lose their importance in case of carelessness or business failure.

(APEUni Website / App RA #799)

14. Mediterranean Diet

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #798)

15. Executive Residence

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #797)

16. 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)

17. Japan

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #795)

18. Cloud Seeding

Cloud seeding, a form of weather modification, is a way of attempting to change the amount of precipitation that comes from clouds. Cloud seeding is carried out by dispersing substances into the air, but it also occurs due to ice nuclei in nature, most of which are bacterial in origin.

(APEUni Website / App RA #794)

19. Clock Genes

What produce these effects are familiar to neuroscientists: external light and dark signals that help set our daily or circadian rhythms, "clock" genes that act as internal timekeepers, and neurons that signal to one another through connections called synapses. But how these factors interact to freshen a brain once we do sleep has remained enigmatic.

(APEUni Website / App RA #793)

20. Fireworks

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #792)

21. Electric Vehicles

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #790)

22. Neutron Stars

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #791)

23. Carbohydrate Intake

Based on the results from this study, we hypothesized that a high-protein diet coupled with low carbohydrate intake would be beneficial for prevention of bone loss in adults.

(APEUni Website / App RA #789)

24. Era of Mayan

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #788)

25. Depression Symptoms

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #787)

26. Book Structure

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #786)

27. Major Conclusion

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #785)

28. University Terms

An industry or workplace often has its own terms for certain items, places, or groups of people, and

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)

29. Noise Restrictions

The noise restrictions are based on measurements on animals in captivity exposed to noise levels that induce a temporary threshold shift (TTS) in hearing. The TTS onset threshold is the lowest noise exposure capable of inducing a small temporary reduction of hearing sensitivity, also known as auditory fatigue, with full recovery shortly after exposure.

(APEUni Website / App RA #783)

30. 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)

31. Distance Learning

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #781)

32. Eagles

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #780)

33. Sociological Thought

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #779)

34. Graduate Admission School

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #778)

35. Central Aim

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #777)

36. Regular Exercise

Regular exercise releases brain chemicals key for memory, concentration, and mental sharpness at the same time as lifting your mood, and lowering stress and anxiety all of which contribute to brain health. Studies show that regular exercise helps you manage complex tasks, organize and razor-sharpen your focus which is great for those long revision sessions or particularly complex exam questions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #776)

37. Medical Digitalization

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #775)

38. 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)

39. Infant Brain

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #773)

40. Primitive Men

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #772)

41. Mature Tree

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #377)

42. 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)

43. 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)

44. Mutual Politics

In order to achieve the free flow of goods and services, with work and capital between the member countries, they needed to establish mutual politics in areas as diverse as agriculture, transport, and when they were concerned with a far wider range of issues.

(APEUni Website / App RA #715)

45. 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)

46. 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)

47. Undergraduates Education

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #712)

48. 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)

49. 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)

50. Globalization (Shadowing)

The benefits and disadvantages of globalization are the subject of ongoing debate. The downside to

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #682)

51. 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)

52. 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)

53. 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)

54. Orchestras

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #602)

55. Goods and Services

Quite obviously, a significant rise in the number of people in a given area or country will affect the demand for a whole host of goods and services. Note that a change in the structure of the population will increase the demand for some goods but reduce the demand for others.

(APEUni Website / App RA #601)

56. Job Hours

Most of us spend on average 18 hundred hours per year in our jobs, and will work for about 40 years before retirement. When you consider the amount of time spent in the office, you soon realize how important it is to feel a sense of achievement at the end of the day, rather than just meeting financial objectives.

(APEUni Website / App RA #600)

57. Extroverts

Extroverts tend to move quickly and try to influence situations directly, while introverts give themselves time to develop their insights before exposing them to the world. Extroverts are happy making decisions in the thick of events, while introverts want to reflect before taking action.

(APEUni Website / App RA #599)

58. 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)

59. 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)

60. Children Helping Others

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #590)

61. Colonial Institution

The colonial institution has a lengthy and illustrious history that dates back over 200 years. Many of the persons who have worked here are scientists themselves, such as Albert Einstein. He produced breakthroughs that made it simpler to produce and use electricity, allowing us to do things like switch on lights, cook dinner, and play video games on consoles.

(APEUni Website / App RA #589)

62. Aquaculture

Aquaculture, also known as aquafarming, is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants. Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater populations under controlled conditions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #588)

63. Landscape

Yet this landscape, which appeared so alien and confronting to the white settlers and explorers, had been home for thousands of years to Indigenous Australians for whom the plains, ranges and deserts were a sustaining, spiritual and integral part of their existence.

(APEUni Website / App RA #587)

64. Canada

With a population of only just over 30 million living in the world's second largest country, Canada is justly

renowned for vast tracts of wilderness untroubled by pollution either from industry or from intensive farming methods. A major conservation issue is the battle to stop the logging of virgin forest in northern Ontario and on the west coast.

(APEUni Website / App RA #584)

65. Tidal Energy

Tidal energy, also known as tidal power, is a renewable source of energy and a form of hydropower used to generate electricity from the energy of the tides. Though not currently widely utilized, due to high costs and limited availability, it can be called the energy resource of the future given the current rate of depletion of energy resources.

(APEUni Website / App RA #581)

66. 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)

67. Interludes

The interludes which break up the gameplay action, and which, because they can be made to a higher level of animation, often provide the most visually arresting sequences of a game. Combined with a taste for bizarrely complicated, recursive plots, and long sequences of wordy explicatory dialogue, this turns the games into a bit of a drag.

(APEUni Website / App RA #561)

68. Student Loan

Since 2003, borrowing for education advanced faster, in percentage terms, than all other types of consumer debt that includes mortgages, auto loans and credit cards, data from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York show. As of the fourth quarter, student loans represented 10.5 percent of a record \$13.1 trillion in household debt, up from 3.3 percent at the start of 2003.

(APEUni Website / App RA #551)

69. Greenhouse Gases

Human beings most certainly contribute to climate change by adding greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, but this is only part of the equation. Earth's climate can change over time not only because of changes in the atmosphere but also because of interactions between the atmosphere and various geologic, chemical, biological, and geographic factors.

(APEUni Website / App RA #547)

70. Sibling Bullying

Sibling bullying associated with poor mental health outcomes years later. Scientists found sibling bullying in early adolescence, irrespective of whether the individual was a victim, perpetrator, or both, has a long-term effect on both positive and negative mental health in late adolescence.

(APEUni Website / App RA #543)

71. Car-free Zone

To reduce pollution, it is essential that the town center becomes a car-free zone. A ring road should be built so that cars are diverted away from the town center. The main shopping streets could be converted into a pedestrianized area. If trees and flowers are planted, the town center will be transformed into a

quiet and green space where residents can enjoy shopping and walking in a healthy environment.
(APEUni Website / App RA #540)

72. First Satellite

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #526)

73. 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)

74. Student Exchange Program

A student exchange program complements formal education, while promoting tolerance, maturity and independence — all highly sought after qualities in today's competitive job market. Living in the host country, not as a tourist or guest but as a member of the community, is what makes the experience both challenging and rewarding.

(APEUni Website / App RA #505)

75. Business Communication

Much of today's business is conducted across international borders, and while the majority of the global business community might share the use of English as a common language, the nuances and expectations of business communication might differ greatly from culture to culture.

(APEUni Website / App RA #484)

76. 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)

77. Tasmania (Shadowing)

Tasmania is a large and relatively sparsely populated island off the south coast of Australia. The island is of particular interest to natural scientists, who go there to research the unique wildlife. Tasmania has, for example, twelve species of bird that are not found anywhere else in the world.

(APEUni Website / App RA #461)

78. 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)

79. Chaplin and Sydney

Born in London to music-hall parents, Charlie Spencer Chaplin and his brother Sydney were placed in an orphanage at a very early age. Becoming a vaudeville performer, he joined Fred Karno's company in 1906. He made his film debut in *Making a Living* (1914) and introduced the famous seedy and soft-hearted gentleman-tramp routine, which became his hallmark. Numerous films for various studios brought him world fame, all based on his mastery of pathos and slapstick acrobatics. (APEUni Website / App RA #446)

80. Chaplin (Incomplete)

Points: Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin was an English comic actor, filmmaker, and composer who rose to fame in the era of silent film. He became a worldwide icon through his screen persona, "The Tramp", and is considered one of the most important figures in the history of the film industry. His career spanned more than 75 years, from childhood in the Victorian era until a year before his death in 1977, and encompassed both adulation and controversy. (APEUni Website / App RA #445)

81. Interdisciplinary Studies (Incomplete)

Points: Interdisciplinarity or interdisciplinary studies involves the combination of two or more academic disciplines into one activity (e.g., a research project). It draws knowledge from several other fields like sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics etc. It is about creating something by thinking across boundaries. It is related to an interdiscipline or an interdisciplinary field, which is an organizational unit that crosses traditional boundaries between academic disciplines or schools of thought, as new needs and professions emerge. (APEUni Website / App RA #444)

82. Deaf Children (Shadowing)

Deaf children learning a sign language could certainly pursue the development of listening and spoken language skills if desired, and doing so would carry much less risk knowing the child would have mastery in at least one language. If a child does not succeed in mastering either a spoken language or a sign language, we must then ask how much benefit the child derived from interventions in each language relative to the amount of time and resources dedicated to those interventions. (APEUni Website / App RA #431)

83. Superhighway Network (Incomplete)

Points: Researchers have discovered a new superhighway network to travel through the Solar System much faster than was previously possible. Such routes can drive comets and asteroids near Jupiter to Neptune's distance in under a decade and to 100 astronomical units in less than a century. They could be used to send spacecraft to the far reaches of our planetary system relatively fast, and to monitor and understand near-Earth objects that might collide with our planet. (APEUni Website / App RA #413)

84. Memory Coding

Two new studies shed new light on how the brain encodes time and place into memories. The findings not only add to the body of fundamental research on memory, but could eventually provide the basis for new treatments to combat memory loss from conditions such as traumatic brain injury or Alzheimer's disease.

(APEUni Website / App RA #407)

85. Ear Fluid (Shadowing)

Normally, if we spin around in an office chair and suddenly stop, we feel like we're still moving. That's because fluid in the inner ear responsible for detecting movement continues to whirl around due to inertia, making your brain think it's still in motion.

(APEUni Website / App RA #387)

86. Electricity Discoveries

The Royal Institution is an organization that has been around for 209 years. Many of the people that have worked here have been scientists themselves, including Michael Faraday. He made the discoveries that made generating and using electricity much easier, making it possible for us all to switch on lights, cook our dinner, play games consoles much, much more.

(APEUni Website / App RA #381)

87. 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)

88. 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)

89. Negative Immigration (Shadowing)

There is a tendency, especially in the popular press to concentrate on the negative effects of immigration. In that context, this lecture listing the benefits it brings to more developed nations is much more welcome. Also, it is delivered in a lively and amusing style.

(APEUni Website / App RA #379)

90. Microscopic Invaders (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #375)

91. Sake Yeast

Researchers have found that a mutant strain of sake yeast produces high levels of the amino acid ornithine. Ornithine has been found to reduce fatigue and improve sleep quality, and the non-genetically

modified mutant yeast strain discovered in this study could be easily applied to brewing sake, a traditional Japanese alcoholic beverage, as well as wine and beer.

(APEUni Website / App RA #366)

92. Lemurs

A research team has systematically investigated the cognitive abilities of lemurs, which have relatively small brains compared to other primates. Conducting systematic tests with identical methods revealed that cognitive abilities of lemurs hardly differ from those of monkeys and great apes. Instead, this study revealed that the relationship between brain size and cognitive abilities cannot be generalized and it provides new insights into the evolution of primates.

(APEUni Website / App RA #365)

93. Artificial Intelligence

Researchers have designed an artificial intelligence model that is better able to predict how much students are learning in educational games. The improved model makes use of an AI training concept called multi-task learning, and could be used to improve both instruction and learning outcomes.

(APEUni Website / App RA #362)

94. 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)

95. Economic Well-being

The current measure has remained virtually unchanged over the past 30 years. Yet during that time, there have been marked changes in the nation's economy and society and in public policies that have affected families' economic well-being, which is not reflected in the measure.

(APEUni Website / App RA #348)

96. Australian Mining Industry

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #346)

97. Atlantic Coast

The Atlantic coast of the peninsula can be thought of as the cold side, and the sea on this coast tends to be clear and cold, with a variety of seaweeds growing along the rocky shoreline. On a hot day, however, this cold water can be very refreshing and is said to be less hospitable to sharks, which prefer warmer waters.

(APEUni Website / App RA #340)

98. Constellation (Shadowing)

A constellation is an area on the celestial sphere in which a group of stars forms an imaginary outline or pattern, typically representing an animal, mythological person or creature, or an inanimate object. The origins of the earliest constellations likely go back to prehistory.

(APEUni Website / App RA #331)

99. Tourism

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #327)

100. Information Technology (Shadowing)

The emergence of information technology has created new products, processes and distribution systems. New products include the computer, the Internet and digital TV; new processes include Internet banking, automated inventory control and automated teller machines; and new distribution systems include cable and satellite TV.

(APEUni Website / App RA #325)

101. Informative Speech

The purpose of the informative speech is to provide interesting, useful, and unique information to your audience. By dedicating yourself to the goals of providing information and appealing to your audience, you can take a positive step toward succeeding in your efforts as an informative speaker.

(APEUni Website / App RA #323)

102. 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 prepared 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)

103. 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)

104. MBA

Exhilarating, exhausting and intense. There are just some of the words used to describe doing an MBA. Everyone's experience of doing MBA is, of course, different through denying that it's hard and a demanding work whichever course you do. MBA is one of the fastest growing areas of studying in the UK so that must be a sustainable benefit against form in one pain.

(APEUni Website / App RA #318)

105. 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)

106. Measurable Benefit

Perhaps the most measurable benefit of the program has been the opportunity to meet in small groups, something that is difficult to arrange such a desperate organization. Many officers would have to work together for thirty years but would not know other's strengths and weaknesses.

(APEUni Website / App RA #310)

107. Domestic Division

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #309)

108. Actor Training (Shadowing)

Training to become an actor is an intensive process which requires curiosity, courage and commitment. You'll learn how to prepare for rehearsal, how to rehearse and how to use independent and proactive processes to achieve your best work possible for stage and screen.

(APEUni Website / App RA #307)

109. 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)

110. 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)

111. 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)

112. 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)

113. 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)

114. 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)

115. Most Important Things

Food is one of the most important things you'll ever buy. And yet most people never bother to think about their food and where it comes from. People spend a lot more time worrying about what kind of blue jeans to wear, what kind of video games to play, what kind of computers to buy.

(APEUni Website / App RA #248)

116. Tambora

On 1815, on the island of Sumbawa in Indonesia, a handsome and long quiescent mountain named Tambora exploded spectacularly, killing a hundred thousand people with its blast and associated tsunamis. No one living now has ever seen such fury. Tambora was far bigger than anything any living human has experienced. It was the biggest volcanic explosion in ten thousand years, 150 times the size of Mount St. Helens, equivalent to sixty thousand Hiroshima– sized atom bombs.

(APEUni Website / App RA #234)

117. Body Composition (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #163)

118. 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)

119. Industrial Revolution (Shadowing)

As to the Industrial Revolution, one cannot dispute today the fact that it has succeeded in inaugurating in a number of countries a level of mass prosperity which was undreamt of in the days preceding the Industrial Revolution. But, on the immediate impact of the Industrial Revolution, there were substantial divergences among writers.

(APEUni Website / App RA #150)

120. 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)

121. Pluto (Shadowing)

Pluto lost its official status as a planet yesterday, when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been a passionate debate at the IAU General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet, and whether Pluto met the specifications, the audience greeted the decision to exclude it with applause.

(APEUni Website / App RA #137)

122. Productive Capacity (Shadowing)

The core of the problem was the immense disparity between the country's productive capacity and the ability of people to consume. Great innovations in productive techniques during and after the war raised the output of industry beyond the purchasing capacity of U.S. farmers and wage earners.

(APEUni Website / App RA #136)

123. Ford Company

The Ford Company provides plenty of opportunities for its employees. It guarantees not only comfortable and appropriate working conditions, but also many other advantages. Therefore, becoming a part of the Ford Motor company is always profitable and beneficial. Moreover, it is important to mention that Ford Motors provides its employees with effective and useful services and takes care of their well-being.

(APEUni Website / App RA #134)

124. 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)

125. 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)

126. Botanic Gardens

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #125)

127. 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)

128. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy has increased dramatically in the last century. Most people these days will live for over 70 years. This is more than double the lifespan of the average human in the seventeenth century. We can attribute our longevity to advances in medicine and lifestyle. While everyone agrees that living longer is wonderful, overpopulation is becoming a serious environmental concern.

(APEUni Website / App RA #121)

129. 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)

130. Cotton

Just about everyone on the planet wears at least one article of clothing made from cotton at some point during the day, inevitably. By-products of the plant show up as well in something that person is doing. The source of cotton's power is its nearly terrifying versatility and the durable creature comforts it provides.

(APEUni Website / App RA #97)

131. Tool-user (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #96)

132. 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)

133. Dolphins

Dolphins, whales and porpoises are all social animals, but some species are more sociable than others. This depends on the environment because a species adopts the lifestyle most suitable for this. Among dolphins, forming groups makes it easier for them to find food, reproduce and gain knowledge. They are safer too, because dolphins can communicate danger when there are threats around.

(APEUni Website / App RA #64)

134. Heavily Hunted Species

It's not that human activities didn't impact wildlife at all of course. Heavily hunted species, like white-tailed deer, grey squirrels, and raccoons, were photographed somewhat less often in hunted areas. Coyotes showed up more often in hunted areas. While most species didn't avoid hiking trails, the predators actually preferred them.

(APEUni Website / App RA #63)

135. Furniture

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #54)

136. Historian

As a historian, if you really want to understand the sensibilities of those who lived in the past, you must be like a novelist and get into the skins of your characters and think and feel as they do. You are asked to imagine what it's like to be a peasant in medieval times, asking the sort of questions a peasant might ask. What the writer is saying is that a historian needs imaginative sympathy with ordinary people in the past.

(APEUni Website / App RA #50)

137. 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)

138. 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)

139. Coastal Wetlands (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #45)

140. Modern Buildings (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #11)

141. 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)

142. 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)

143. Shakespeare (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #2)

Repeat Sentence

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

1. The final exam will test material from all chapters covered in class this term. #1686
(Audio Available)
2. We have very little actual documentation of it. #1685 (Audio Available)
3. Let us see if the technology is going to cooperate with his presentation. #1684 (Audio Available)
4. The tutorial rooms are located along the left-hand side. #1683 (Audio Available)
5. The English expression is just a way of saying that age is not important. #1682 (Audio Available)
6. You can borrow up to two books at the same time in the library. #1681 (Audio Available)
7. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty. #846 (Audio Available)
8. Mobile phone chargers vary enormously from one place to another. #1680 (Audio Available)
9. We are considering all candidates' backgrounds and identities. #1679 (Audio Available)
10. There are many welcoming activities for new undergraduate and postgraduate students. #1678
(Audio Available)
11. Students can choose graduate certificate, graduate diploma and master course. #1677
(Audio Available)
12. Please note, the proposal submission deadline has been extended. #1676 (Audio Available)
13. **Points:** Human activities are the principal cause of ... #1675 (Incomplete)
14. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #1674
(Audio Available)
15. Many species have not yet been discovered by biologists. #1673 (Audio Available)
16. The content of the book on the cover must be in capitals. #1672 (Audio Available)
17. He told me it was the most important assignment of all. #1671 (Audio Available)
18. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause. #1670
(Audio Available)
19. We've been doing research in that area for probably 25 years. #1669 (Audio Available)
20. The media have had a great influence on people's beliefs and attitudes. #1668 (Audio Available)
21. You realize that you can deal with a lot of situations. #1667 (Audio Available)
22. Marks will be awarded for a bibliography in the correct format. #1666 (Audio Available)
23. The campus car park will be closed next weekend. #1665 (Audio Available)
24. Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era. #1664
(Audio Available)
25. She's doing a master's degree by distance learning. #1663 (Audio Available)
26. Numerous courses devoted to life sciences are listed in the prospectus. #1662 (Audio Available)
27. You can drop or add your courses online during the registration week. #1661 (Audio Available)
28. It's obviously vital that companies should fully understand their customers. #1660 (Audio Available)
29. I took everything to the copy center this morning before class. #1659 (Audio Available)
30. The results of the study challenge previously held assumptions. #1658 (Audio Available)
31. Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting. #1657 (Audio Available)
32. Please make sure you have filled in all your details before submitting. #1656 (Audio Available)
33. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1655
(Audio Available)
34. Computer failure is not an excuse for not submitting assignments on time. #1654 (Audio Available)
35. **Points:** Chocolate ... machine ... #1653 (Incomplete)
36. You have to submit projects by the end of this week. #1652 (Audio Available)

37. **Points:** ... review chapter five discussed on Monday. #58 (Incomplete)
38. Most universities have libraries with digital and physical copies of journals. #1651 (Audio Available)
39. You may use your student identification card to borrow books at the library. #1650 (Audio Available)
40. Companies should do more to limit the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere. #1649 (Audio Available)
41. We heard the argument against it from several perspectives. #1648 (Audio Available)
42. Making a profit and protecting the environment needn't be separate aims. #1647 (Audio Available)
43. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient. #1646 (Audio Available)
44. Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #1645 (Audio Available)
45. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand. #1644 (Audio Available)
46. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team. #1643 (Audio Available)
47. Students may not use calculators in the final exams. #1642 (Audio Available)
48. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready. #1641 (Audio Available)
49. It is of the utmost importance that you follow the ethical guidelines carefully. #1640 (Audio Available)
50. When I study, I will underline all the main points in my notes. #1639 (Audio Available)
51. It seems that science can satisfactorily explain why the universe still exists. #1638 (Audio Available)
52. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies. #1607 (Audio Available)
53. The bird was fluttering its wings during the rain. #1606 (Audio Available)
54. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1585 (Audio Available)
55. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences. #1584 (Audio Available)
56. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #1582 (Audio Available)
57. **Points:** The active volcano is the most ... in the world. #1581 (Incomplete)
58. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge. #1570 (Audio Available)
59. Telecommunication is based on the array of networks. #1548 (Audio Available)
60. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball. #1508 (Audio Available)
61. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web. #1517 (Audio Available)
62. **Points:** ... Tuesday on the third of February. #1515 (Incomplete)
63. Essays and assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1512 (Audio Available)
64. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation. #1488 (Audio Available)
65. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #1487 (Audio Available)
66. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term. #1451 (Audio Available)
67. Note that the deadline of the submission of proposals has been extended for a week. #1450 (Audio Available)
68. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study. #1449 (Audio Available)
69. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president. #1431 (Audio Available)
70. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1428 (Audio Available)
71. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #1407 (Audio Available)
72. She was able to pick out her father at the other side of his room. #1324 (Audio Available)
73. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. #1316 (Audio Available)
74. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company. #1315 (Audio Available)

75. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital. #1227
(Audio Available)
76. There is not enough space for me in the car. #1217 (Audio Available)
77. We can discuss education in the tutorial next week. #1216 (Audio Available)
78. My tutor told him not to repeat the same argument again and again. #1215 (Audio Available)
79. One study asks people to keep daily journals recording their appreciation for their partners. #1211
(Audio Available)
80. Several students raised different examples. #1209 (Audio Available)
81. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #1208 (Audio Available)
82. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #1207 (Audio Available)
83. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 (Audio Available)
84. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 (Audio Available)
85. **Points:** One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #1200
(Incomplete)
86. **Points:** The university's student support office provides helps to students with settling ... early years .. #1195 (Incomplete)
87. The head of the department is available by the third day. #1194 (Audio Available)
88. Soil erosion can be caused by increasing rainfall and changes in plant growth. #1187
(Audio Available)
89. Inflation rose by two percent over this time last year. #1186 (Audio Available)
90. This paper is the best one to look at first. #1185 (Audio Available)
91. The main issue is to decide how we want to launch the new product. #1184 (Audio Available)
92. The mock trial aims to increase the interest in the law and traditional process. #1182
(Audio Available)
93. Please take the optimizer in the chemistry lab. #1180 (Audio Available)
94. There are many people in the USA who are critical of the voting system. #1178 (Audio Available)
95. The first step was to establish a baseline of known distances. #1176 (Audio Available)
96. Please submit your term papers to the general office. #1170 (Audio Available)
97. The college provides an advice service to support students with financial, emotional and other problems. #1156 (Audio Available)
98. Next week the department secretary will email you with the details of your tutorial groups. #1154
(Audio Available)
99. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris. #1149 (Audio Available)
100. I would never feed my dog with commercial dog food. #1143 (Audio Available)
101. There is no point in designing efficient cars if we use them more and more. #1132
(Audio Available)
102. The field training will start soon, so pack everything before the deadline. #1130 (Audio Available)
103. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. #1121
(Audio Available)
104. By using the student identification card you can borrow books from the library. #1115
(Audio Available)
105. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 (Audio Available)
106. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #1108
(Audio Available)
107. The gap between the rich and the poor does not decrease. #1093 (Audio Available)
108. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours. #1088 (Audio Available)
109. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 (Audio Available)

110. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend. #1084 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
111. There is too much information on this topic. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
112. Presentation skills are important to both universities and workplaces. #1082 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
113. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
114. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #1080 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically. #1079 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #1077 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
118. Today, I'd like to talk a little bit about the other theories that can explain the variations in climate. #1074 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. We can meet in my office after the lecture. #827 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #867 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1067 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. Children are not allowed to be in the laboratory at any time. #719 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. If you forget your passport, you need to contact the student center. #1065 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. An extra lecture is about to be scheduled at the end of this week to assist you with revision. #1063 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. If you have a driving license, getting a job would be easier for you. #1058 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. Public speaking is one of the qualities they were seeking among the candidates. #1054 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. You need a valid visa letter from the department to join the workforce. #1048 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. Are you supposed to complete the assignment without any help from others? #1045 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. Please be careful when using online translation programs. #1024 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. If you need help, I can give you a hand in finding a flat. #1022 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #1020 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. He has led the party for over twenty years. #1018 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. Professor Gordon just called me a few minutes ago. #1014 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. There won't be any space for me in the car. #1007 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #1004 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. Financial support can be offered to help pay your fees and other costs. #1003 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. It is necessary to solve the equation to determine the unknown variable. #1002 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. The book is informative but it could be accused of political bias. #1001 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. Our tutorial will take place on the second floor in room one. #1000 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts. #980 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. When the demand for the course rose, university authorities took on additional academic staff. #977 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. Students can download the lecture handouts from the course website. #975 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. Students should take advantages of the internet before attending the lecture. #710

(Audio Available)

147. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #516 **(Audio Available)**
148. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography. #351
(Audio Available)
149. The health center is situated at the corner of the university behind the library. #569
(Audio Available)
150. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826
(Audio Available)
151. We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #970
(Audio Available)
152. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #969 **(Audio Available)**
153. Ideally, free trade is beneficial to both trading partners. #968 **(Audio Available)**
154. All applications of internship are available in the office. #967 **(Audio Available)**
155. The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday. #966 **(Audio Available)**
156. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #961 **(Audio Available)**
157. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #960 **(Audio Available)**
158. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #951 **(Audio Available)**
159. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years. #945 **(Audio Available)**
160. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938
(Audio Available)
161. The number of company bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #934 **(Audio Available)**
162. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933
(Audio Available)
163. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 **(Audio Available)**
164. The books reserved in the library can be borrowed for up to 3 hours. #920 **(Audio Available)**
165. Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events. #911 **(Audio Available)**
166. The university has a number of travel scholarships that students can apply for. #909
(Audio Available)
167. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907
(Audio Available)
168. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906
(Audio Available)
169. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #905
(Audio Available)
170. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 **(Audio Available)**
171. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #903 **(Audio Available)**
172. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 **(Audio Available)**
173. Many of the universities' original buildings are still in use. #899 **(Audio Available)**
174. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture. #896 **(Audio Available)**
175. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society. #895 **(Audio Available)**
176. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 **(Audio Available)**
177. It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill. #893 **(Audio Available)**
178. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university. #892 **(Audio Available)**
179. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better. #891 **(Audio Available)**
180. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #888
(Audio Available)
181. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions. #883 **(Audio Available)**
182. It is within the framework that we're making our survey. #870 **(Audio Available)**

183. In 1880, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe. #134 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
184. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building. #853 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
186. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview. #842 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. Students are competing for every place in the computer courses. #824 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. Our school of arts and technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #811 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. There are a range of housing options near the university. #810 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography. #807 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. His objection to including scientific evidence has brought a lot of controversy to him. #795 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. 39.5% of Californian residents do not speak English at home. #784 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational programs. #782 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
194. The minimum mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%. #780 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow. #775 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives. #768 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #762 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. You can only choose one subject from biology and media. #760 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
200. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight. #721 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #713 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. Today, we will be discussing the role of government in preventing injustice. #362 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight. #878 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer. #877 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
205. We are constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #875 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
206. Fishing is a sport and a means for survival. #869 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
207. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature. #862 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. The trial is to increase the interest of the issue and the jurisdiction. #855 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. Spiritualism is defined as a system of belief or religious practice. #840 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
211. Student loans are now available for international students. #839 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
212. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website. #838 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
213. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
214. Would you pass the material text book on the table? #835 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
215. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture together. #817 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

218. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816
(Audio Available)
219. You should include your name and identification number on the registration form. #808
(Audio Available)
220. We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses. #804 (Audio Available)
221. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 (Audio Available)
222. There are lots of people competing for places in computer courses. #794 (Audio Available)
223. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. #793 (Audio Available)
224. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology. #792 (Audio Available)
225. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. #786 (Audio Available)
226. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman seminar. #785
(Audio Available)
227. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #776 (Audio Available)
228. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. #773 (Audio Available)
229. The course registration is open in early March for new students. #772 (Audio Available)
230. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766
(Audio Available)
231. Sport is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 (Audio Available)
232. The Resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester. #756 (Audio Available)
233. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day. #746 (Audio Available)
234. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744
(Audio Available)
235. It's time to finalize the work before the Wednesday seminar. #740 (Audio Available)
236. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it. #738 (Audio Available)
237. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. #736 (Audio Available)
238. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 (Audio Available)
239. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #730 (Audio Available)
240. The context includes both the land history and the human history. #727 (Audio Available)
241. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor. #723 (Audio Available)
242. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer. #722
(Audio Available)
243. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners. #718 (Audio Available)
244. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #702 (Audio Available)
245. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783
(Audio Available)
246. Your watch is fast, you need to reset it. #700 (Audio Available)
247. You can pay using cash or a credit card. #353 (Audio Available)
248. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 (Audio Available)
249. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 (Audio Available)
250. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 (Audio Available)
251. Participants were not performing an actual purchase. #671 (Audio Available)
252. The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected. #669
(Audio Available)
253. Number the beakers and put them away. #665 (Audio Available)
254. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies. #664 (Audio Available)
255. What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography. #663

(Audio Available)

256. 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)**

257. Organic food is grown without being applied chemicals or artificial additives to. #660

(Audio Available)

258. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659 **(Audio Available)**

259. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647

(Audio Available)

260. In the 1830s, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #645 **(Audio Available)**

261. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms. #637

(Audio Available)

262. The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork. #635 **(Audio Available)**

263. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true. #632 **(Audio Available)**

264. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer. #631

(Audio Available)

265. Politicians can make better decisions if they listen to the public opinion. #601 **(Audio Available)**

266. You can retake the module if your marks are too low. #621 **(Audio Available)**

267. Please explain what the author means by sustainability. #618 **(Audio Available)**

268. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory. #615

(Audio Available)

269. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time. #614

(Audio Available)

270. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website. #613 **(Audio Available)**

271. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here. #609

(Audio Available)

272. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. #313 **(Audio Available)**

273. If you have problems, please contact your tutor. #600 **(Audio Available)**

274. No crop responds more readily than careful husbandry and skillful cultivation. #597

(Audio Available)

275. You should raise your concern with the head of school. #596 **(Audio Available)**

276. You don't have to be on Professor Smith's course to attend this lecture. #591 **(Audio Available)**

277. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #584 **(Audio Available)**

278. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month. #570

(Audio Available)

279. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #554 **(Audio Available)**

280. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. #550

(Audio Available)

281. The pollution level in New Delhi has reached an alarming level. #549 **(Audio Available)**

282. The opposition has so far been unresponsive to our proposal. #547 **(Audio Available)**

283. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States. #546

(Audio Available)

284. The law library is closed on Sundays and public holidays. #545 **(Audio Available)**

285. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating. #541

(Audio Available)

286. Several copies must be supplied to the university department to fulfil the requirement. #532

(Audio Available)

287. Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date. #522

(Audio Available)

288. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere. #509 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
289. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. #502 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
290. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice. #496 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
291. Answering such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #466 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
292. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #449 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
293. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center. #447 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
294. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester. #446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
295. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. #444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
296. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee. #440 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
297. The program depends entirely on private funding. #434 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
298. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union. #426 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
299. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness. #424 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
300. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed. #421 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
301. To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin. #416 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
302. The tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #413 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
303. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #411 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
304. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury. #410 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
305. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic electives clash on my timetable. #401 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
306. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. #398 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
307. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
308. Please register your student email account at your earliest convenience. #394 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
309. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #391 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
310. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty. #390 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
311. A study skill seminar is on for the students who require assistance. #387 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
312. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home. #381 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
313. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
314. The minimal mark for distinction is 75%. #377 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
315. I'm glad that you've got it. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
316. The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure. #372 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
317. Students are afraid of writing an essay, because they have learned nothing about it. #371 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
318. All filed assignments should have a full list of bibliography. #369 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
319. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online. #366 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
320. I think the university's main campus is closed. #361 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
321. Just wait a minute, I will be with you shortly. #360 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
322. The café house is closed down and the snack machine is still running (throughout the night) #348 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
323. The original Olympic game is one kind of original festival. #347 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
324. Rules about breaks and lunch time vary from one company to another. #346 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
325. Company exists for money, not for society. #344 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
326. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine. #342 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

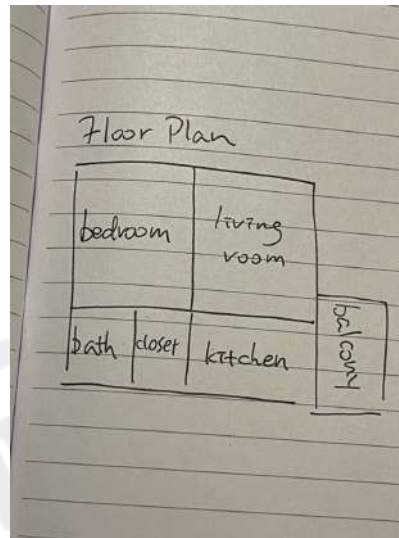
327. Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #338
(Audio Available)
328. Much of his research objectives are driven by his natural curiosity and instincts. #335
(Audio Available)
329. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. #324 (Audio Available)
330. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #323 (Audio Available)
331. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear. #322
(Audio Available)
332. The medical centre is located near the supermarket on North Street. #321 (Audio Available)
333. Essays should be typed with double space in white paper. #320 (Audio Available)
334. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305
(Audio Available)
335. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. #299
(Audio Available)
336. I'll start with a brief history of the district, and then focus on life in the first half of the 20th century.
#285 (Audio Available)
337. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in
Europe. #284 (Audio Available)
338. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #283
(Audio Available)
339. Students need to finish their assignments during next four weeks. #278 (Audio Available)
340. This part of the story is the story of my father. #276 (Audio Available)
341. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #264 (Audio Available)
342. He started his tutorial presentation right on time. #210 (Audio Available)
343. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture. #521
(Audio Available)
344. I won't be able to attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. #478 (Audio Available)
345. I need more quotations to back up my argument. #484 (Audio Available)
346. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. #170 (Audio Available)
347. Email's quick and convenient. #130 (Audio Available)
348. Next year I'm planning to take a sabbatical so that I can travel to South America. #123
(Audio Available)
349. The artist is exhibiting in the national art gallery next year. #85 (Audio Available)
350. Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors. #68 (Audio Available)
351. Lack of sleep can lead to changes in behavior. #60 (Audio Available)
352. Street lighting allows people to walk home safely at night. #48 (Audio Available)
353. Even during leisure time you can hear attempts to persuade or influence. #46 (Audio Available)
354. But overall, surely scientific development is a positive thing. #34 (Audio Available)
355. The financial report for the last quarter will be available this afternoon. #32 (Audio Available)
356. Marketing involves many activities, including doing research, developing products and promoting
them. #31 (Audio Available)
357. It's important that people with responsible jobs get plenty of sleep. #18 (Audio Available)
358. People get product information from advertisements, friends, family and product reviews. #14
(Audio Available)
359. I really don't think so. Scientists should be free to do what they like. #10 (Audio Available)
360. The research looked at the neighborhood cooperative schemes such as community gardens. #6
(Audio Available)
361. Usually but not always, reviews provided unbiased source of information. #5 (Audio Available)

362. Please come to the next seminar properly prepared. #3 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
363. He would yell if he was interrupted while painting. #2 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
364. Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #1 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
365. We know that sleep is essential for a normal life. #175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
366. I've had a very happy childhood so I sometimes forget that others haven't. #9 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
367. There is a lot of sugar in many fast foods. #65 [\(Audio Available\)](#)



Describe Image

1. Floor Plan

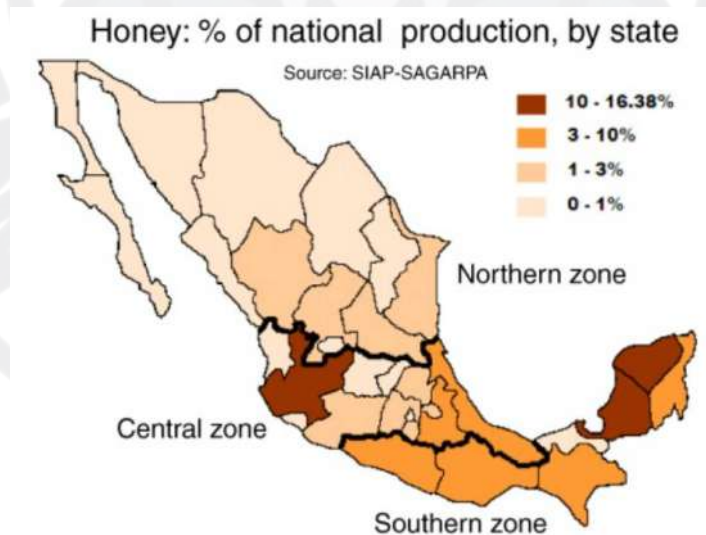


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #718)

2. Honey Production

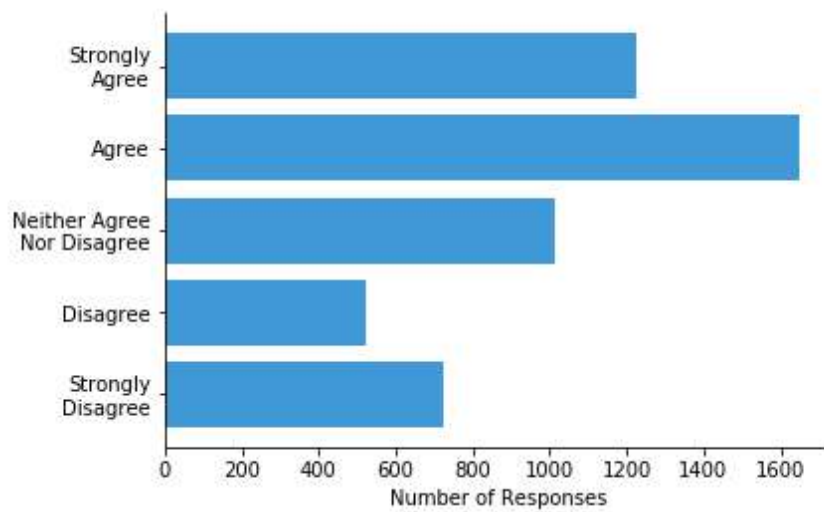


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #717)

3. Points of View



Answer:

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

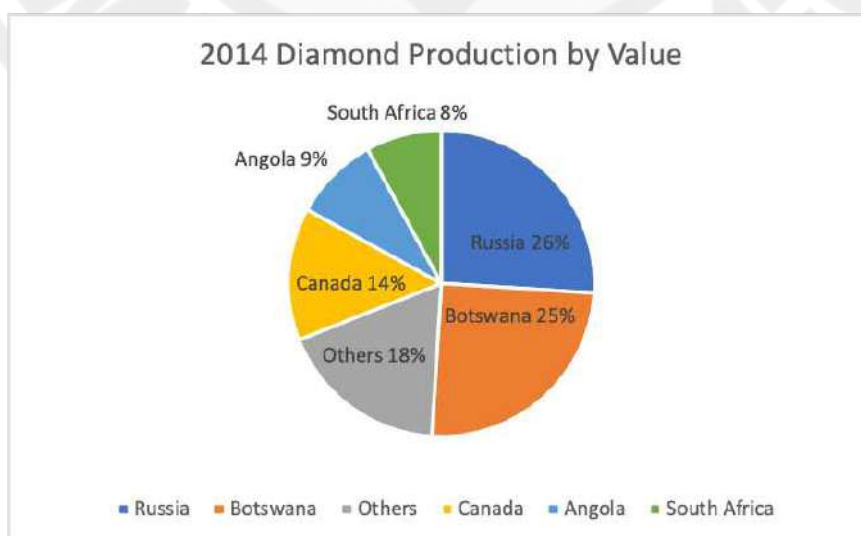
(APEUni Website / App DI #715)

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. Diamond Production



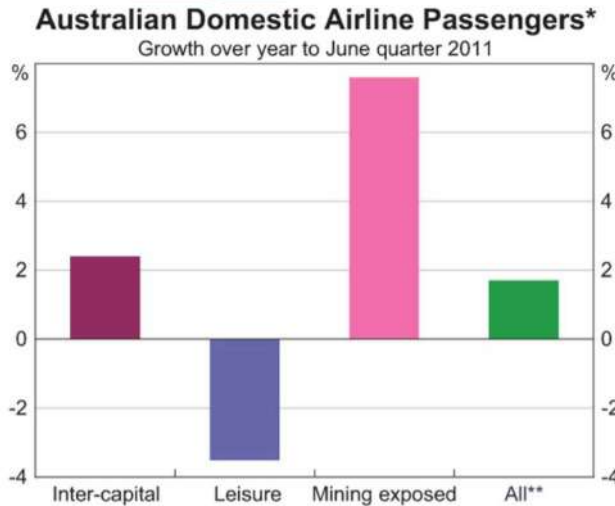
Answer:

The following pie chart gives information about diamond production by value. The items include Russia, Botswana, Canada, and other countries. According to this graph, the value of Canada is around fourteen

percent, and that of others is higher, which is eighteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is Russia, which is around twenty–six percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is South Africa, which is around eight percent. In conclusion, the countries produce so much diamond.

(APEUni Website / App DI #713)

6. Airline Passengers

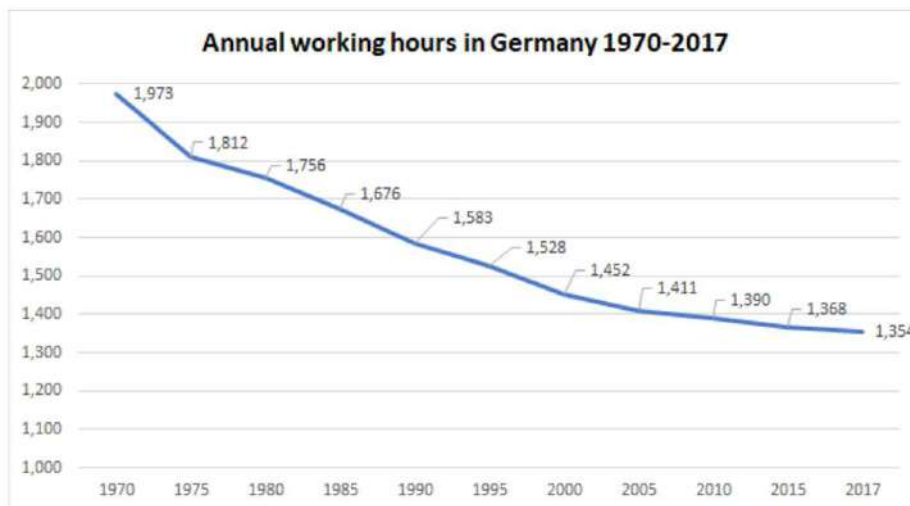


Answer:

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)

7. Working Hours



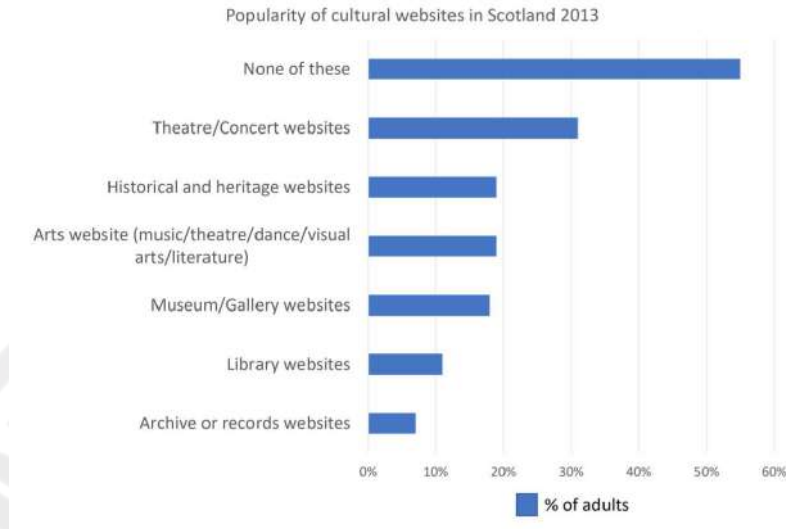
Answer:

The following graph gives information about working hours in Germany. The horizontal axis is year, ranging from nineteen seventy to twenty seventeen. According to this graph, in the year of nineteen seventy, the value is around one thousand nine hundred. And according to this graph, in the year of nineteen seventy–five, the value is around one thousand eight hundred. The lowest value is around one

thousand three hundred, which is in twenty seventeen. On the contrary, the second lowest value is one thousand three hundred and seventy, which is in twenty ten. In conclusion, if this trend continues, working hours will be lower in the future.

(APEUni Website / App DI #711)

8. Cultural Websites



Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #710)

9. Flu Vaccination



Answer:

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

value of is in Turkey. In conclusion, flu vaccination rates vary greatly.
 (APEUni Website / App DI #709)

10. Fog

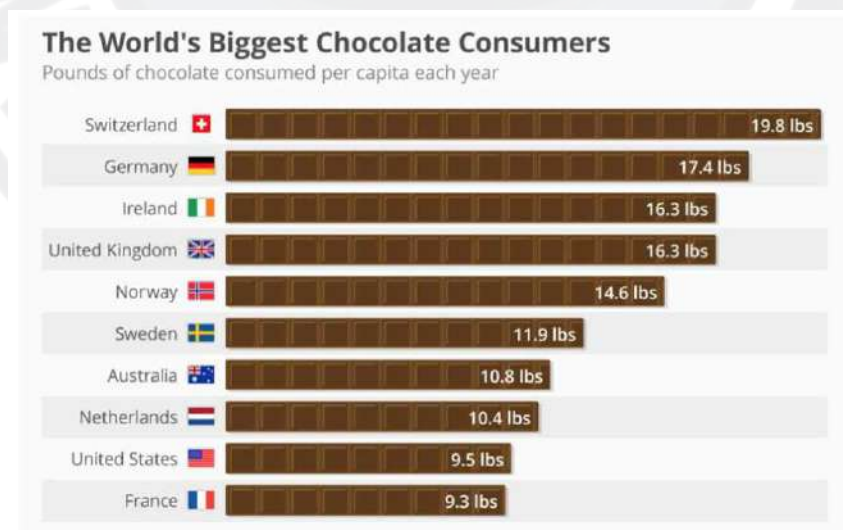


Answer:

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)

11. Chocolate Consumers

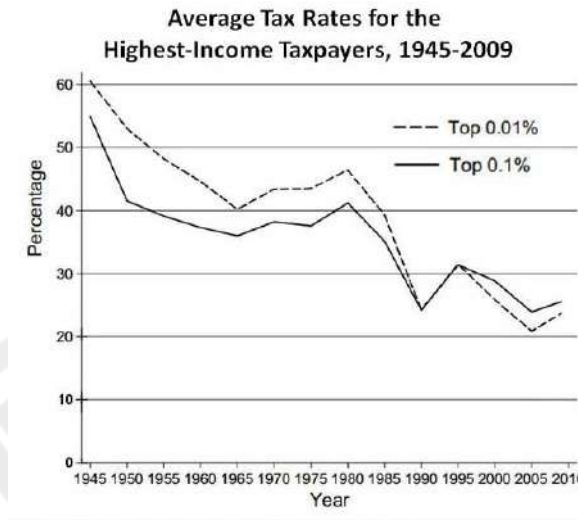


Answer:

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)

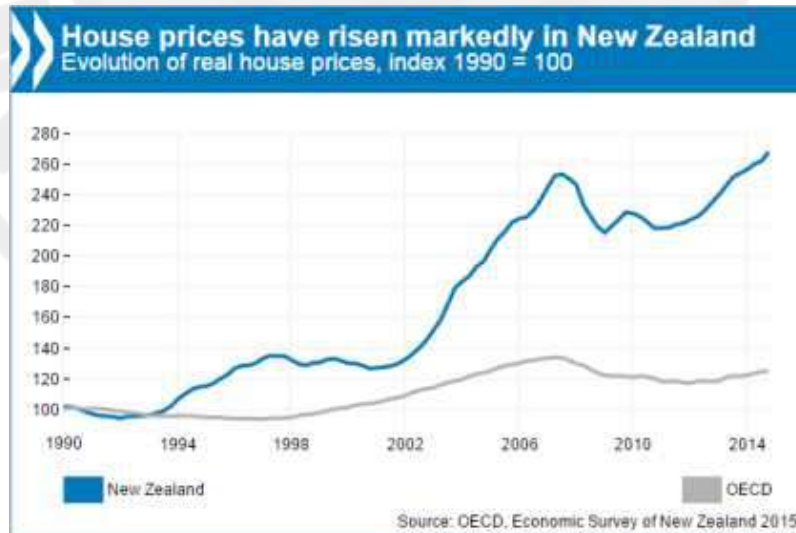
12. Average Tax Rates



Answer:

The following graph gives information about average tax rates for the highest-income taxpayers in 1945 to 2009. The items include top 0.01 percent and top 0.1 percent. You can see from this graph that the value of top 0.1 percent in 1950 is around 42. You can see from this graph that the value of top 0.1 percent in 1990 is around 25, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the value of top 0.01 percent in 1945 is around 60, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of top 0.01 percent in 2005 is around 21, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative (APEUni Website / App DI #674)

13. NZ House Price

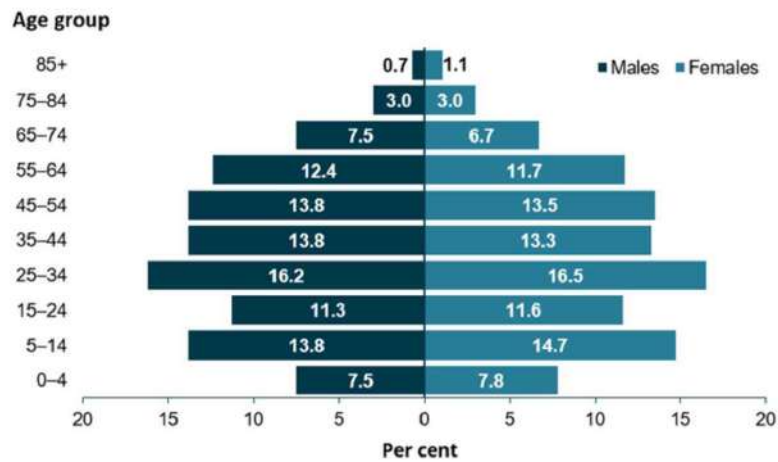


Answer:

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)

14. 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)

15. 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)

16. Household Budget

Weekly Household Spending, Ireland, 2015-16

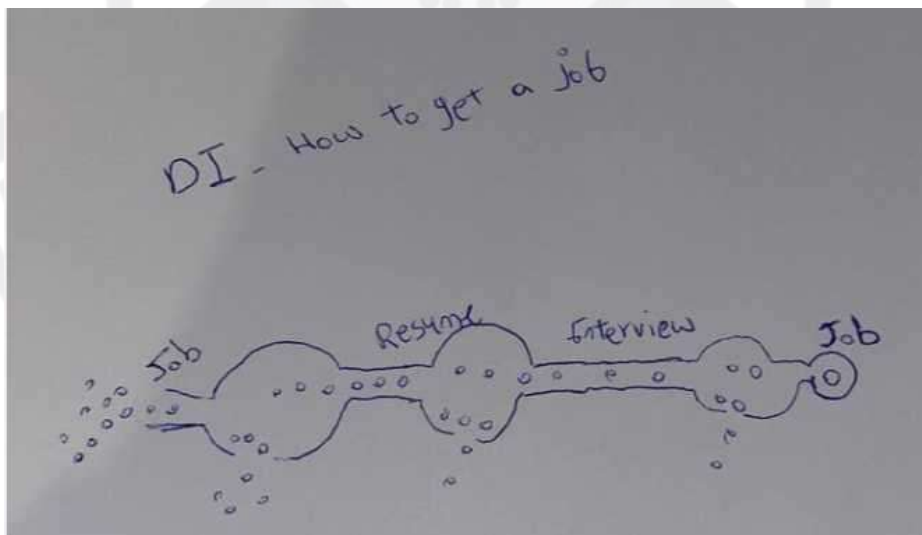


Answer:

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)

17. Interview

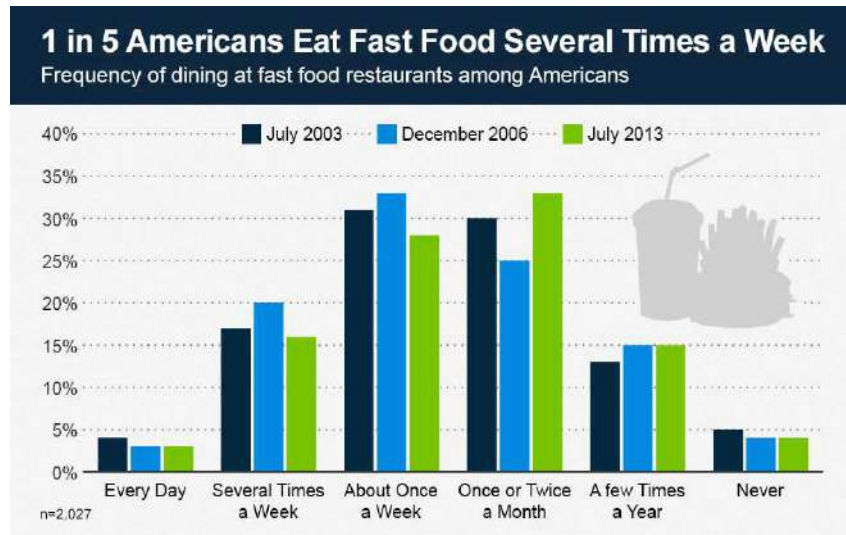


Answer:

The following graph gives information about how to get a job. It shows how the process is done. The steps include resume, interview and job. According to this graph, the first step is to look for information of job wanted. Followed by that, the second step is to submit a resume. You can see from this graph that the third step is to have an interview. You can also see from this graph that the final step is to have the job if having passed the interview. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #574)

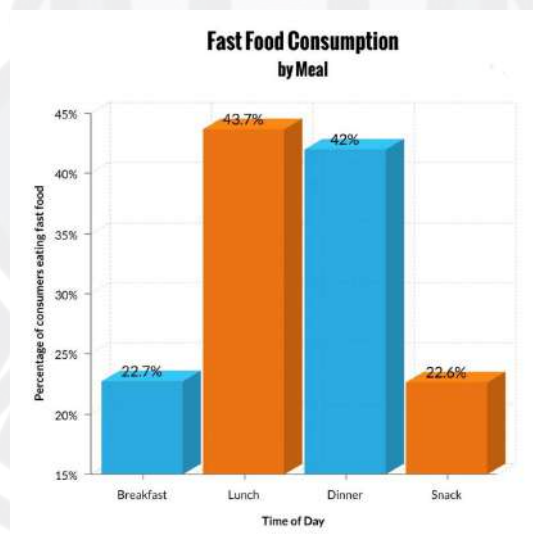
18. Fast Food Times



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)

19. Fast Food Consumption



Answer:

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

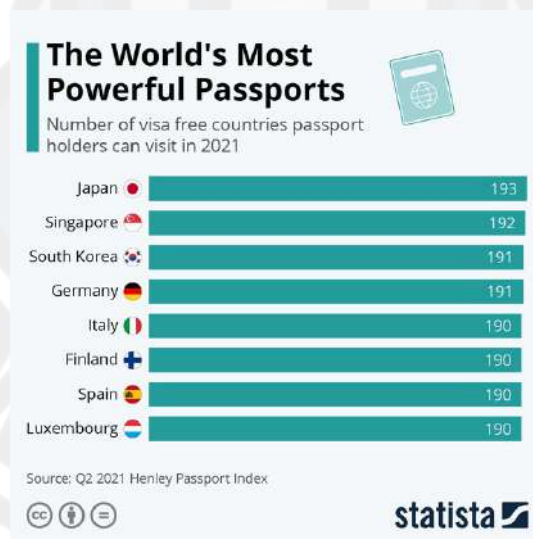
20. Richest Countries or Regions



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)

21. 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)

22. 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)

23. 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)

24. 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)

25. Tomato Processing Cycle

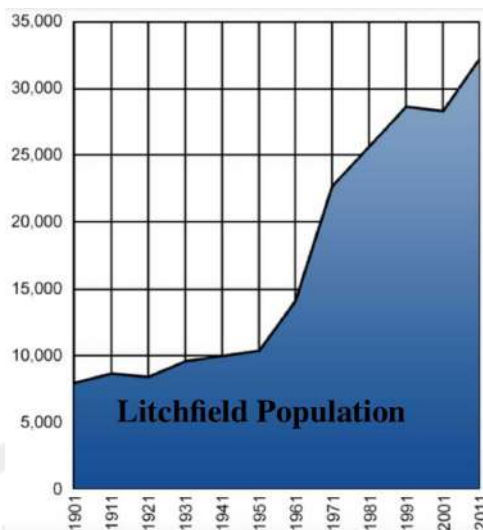


Answer:

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)

26. Litchfield Population

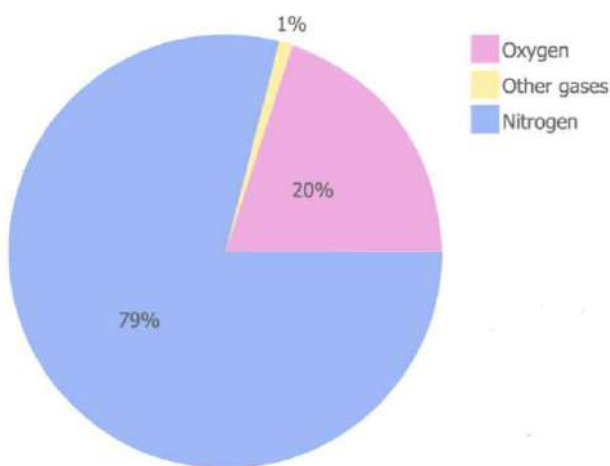


Answer:

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)

27. Air Composition

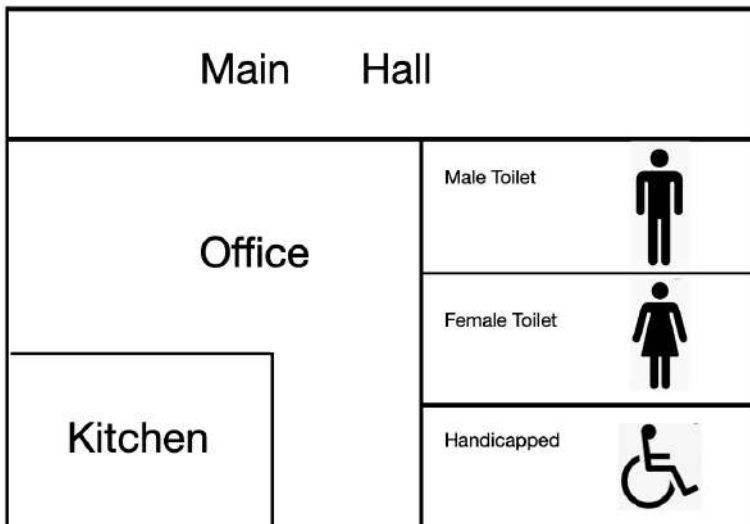
Approximate composition of the air



Answer:

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

28. 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.

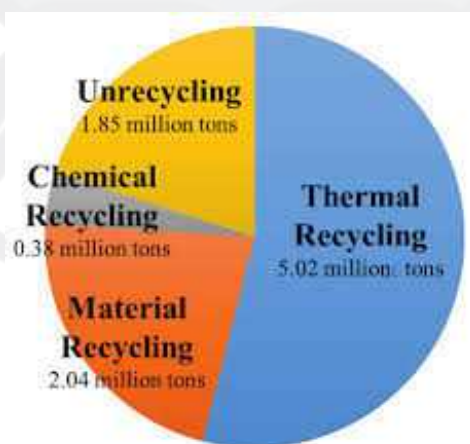
(APEUni Website / App DI #553)

29. 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)

30. Recycling

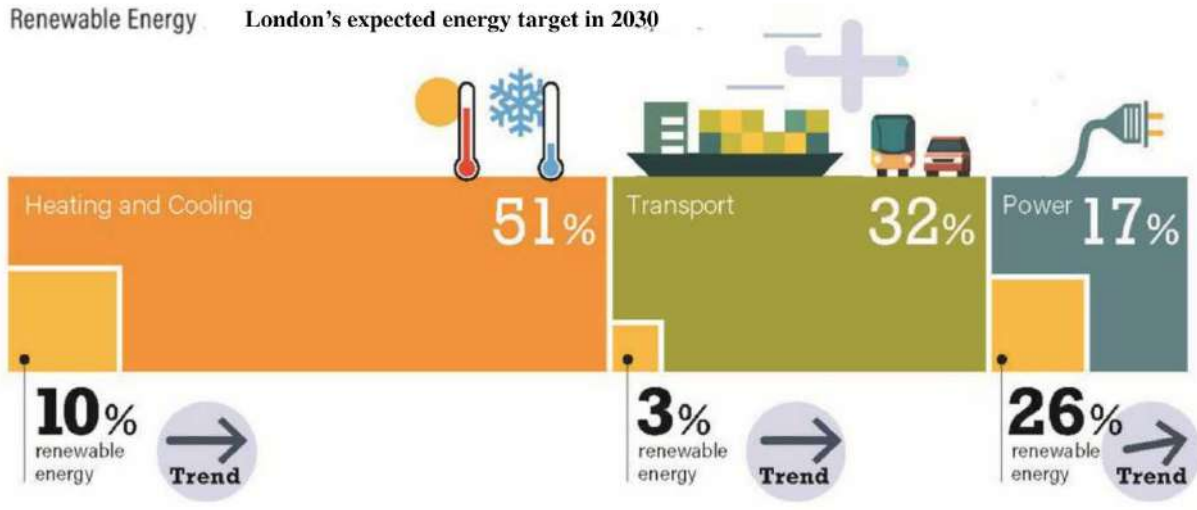


Answer:

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)

31. Renewable Energy

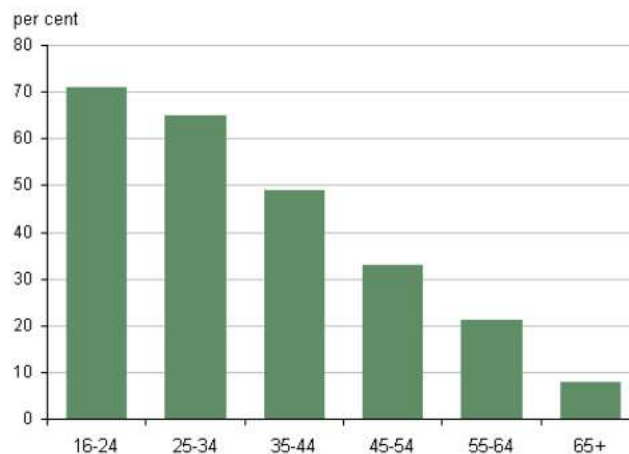


Answer:

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)

32. Internet Users

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



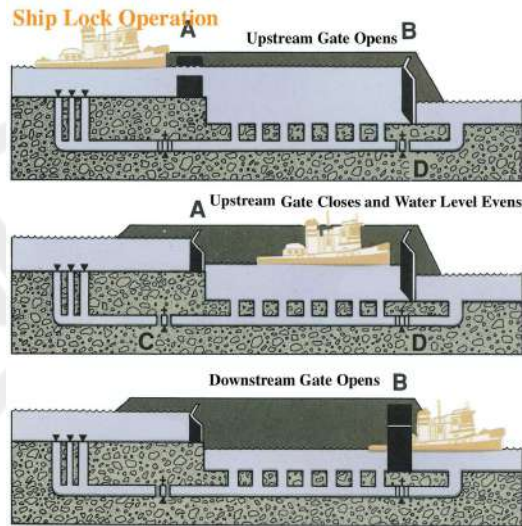
Answer:

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)

33. Ship Lock

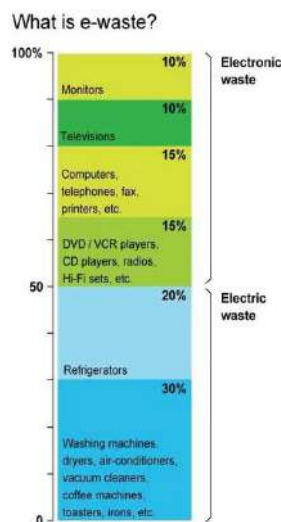


Answer:

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)

34. E-waste



Answer:

The following graph gives information about E-waste. The items include electronic waste, electric waste,

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

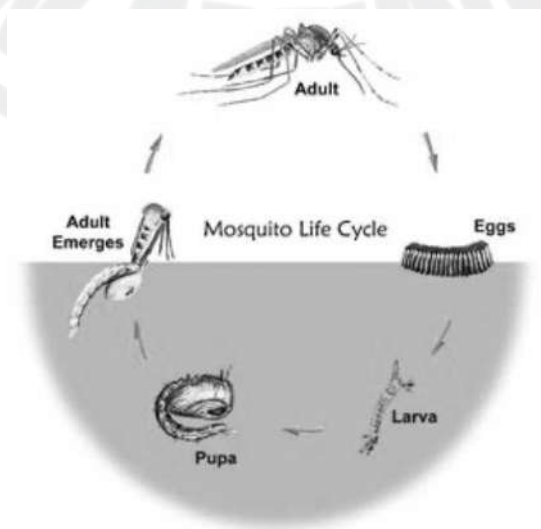
35. Historic Gardens



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)

36. Mosquito Life Cycle



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the mosquito life cycle. It shows how the process is done. The items include adult, eggs, larva and pupa. You can see from this graph that the first step is the adult laying eggs into water. You can see from this graph that the second step is eggs developing as the larva below the water surface. You can see from this graph that the third step is the larva developing as the pupa. You can see from this graph that the next step is the adult emerging on the water surface. The final step is a new fully developed adult flying out of water. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #372)

37. Ice Thickness

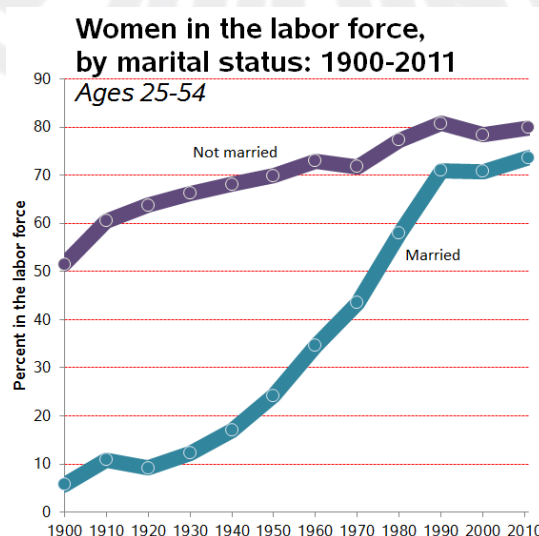


Answer:

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)

38. Women in Labor Force

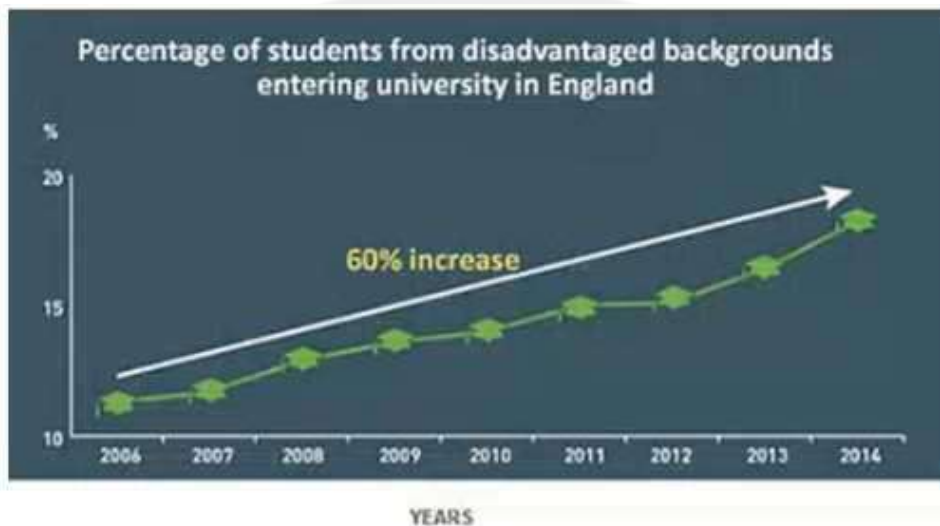


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #539)

39. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students

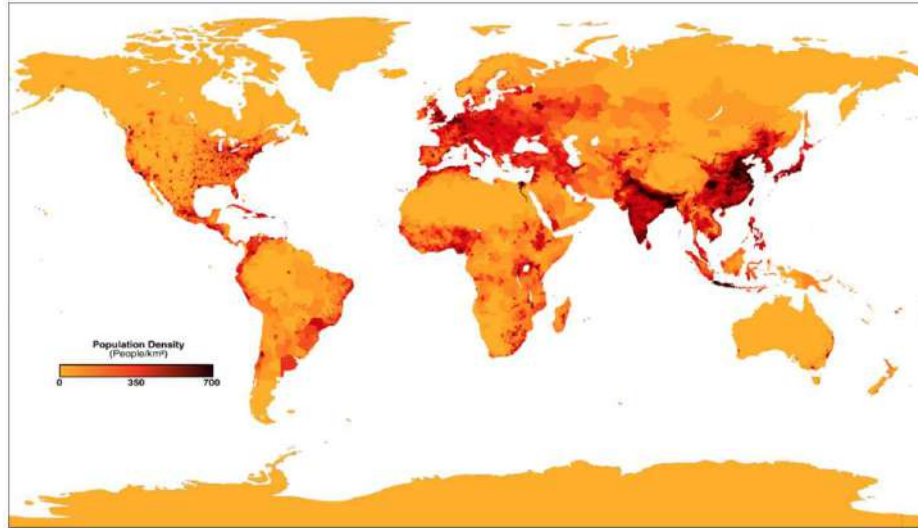


Answer:

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)

40. 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)

41. 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)

42. 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)

43. 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)

44. 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)

45. Coffee House



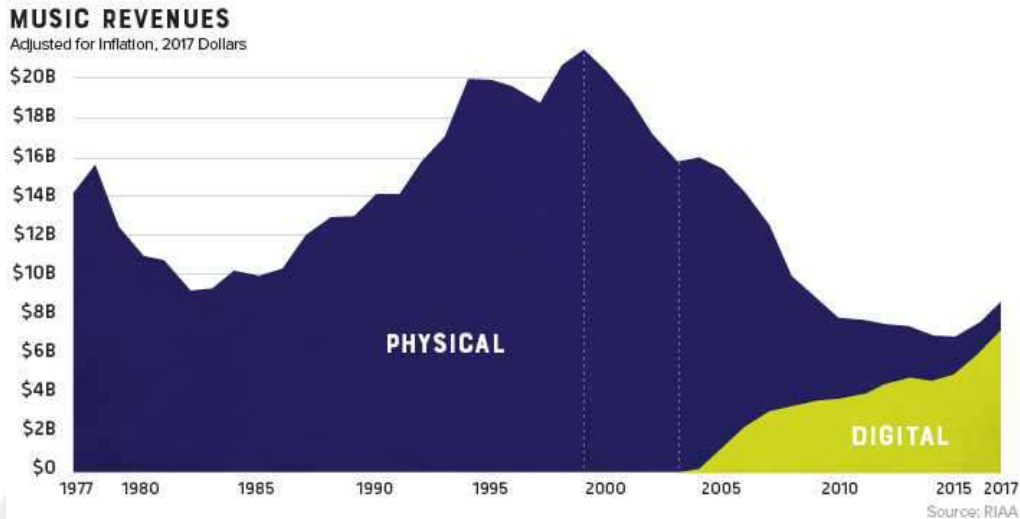
Answer:

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)

46. Music Revenues

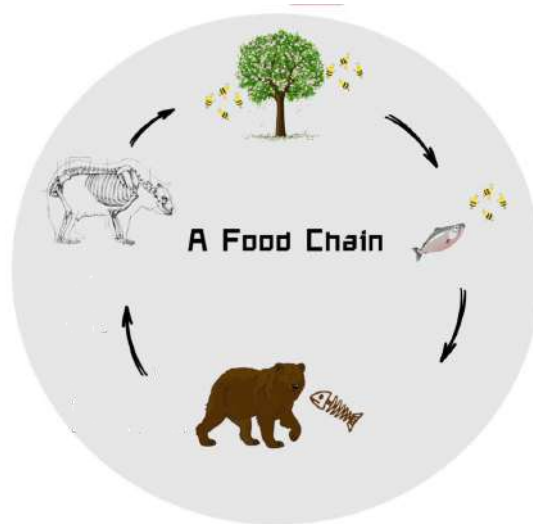


Answer:

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)

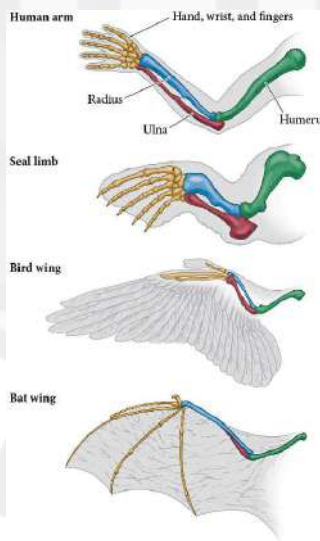
47. A Food Chain



Answer:

The following graph gives information about a food chain. It shows how the process is done. The items include bees, small fish, bear, and a tree. You can see from this graph that the first step is bees feeding on flowers of the tree. You can see from this graph that the second step is small fish feeding on bees. You can see from this graph that the third step is a bear feeding on fish and a fish skeleton remaining. You can see from this graph that the next step is the dead bear decaying into a skeleton. The final step is dead bear nourishing the tree. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #463)

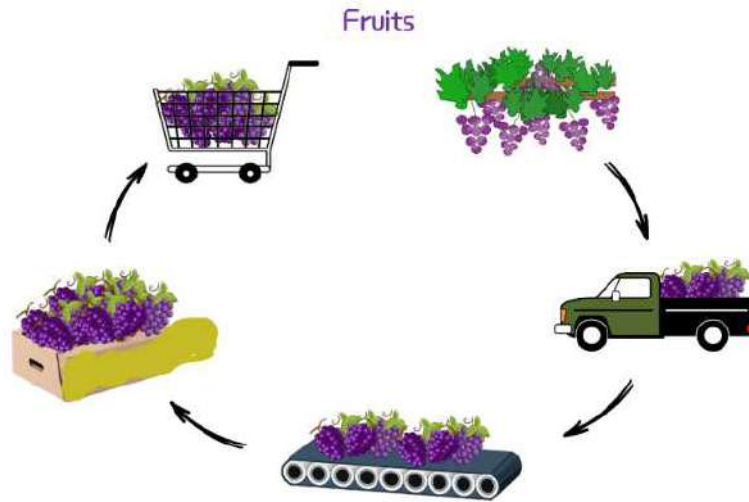
48. Upper Arms (B)



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)

49. 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)

50. South American Rainforest

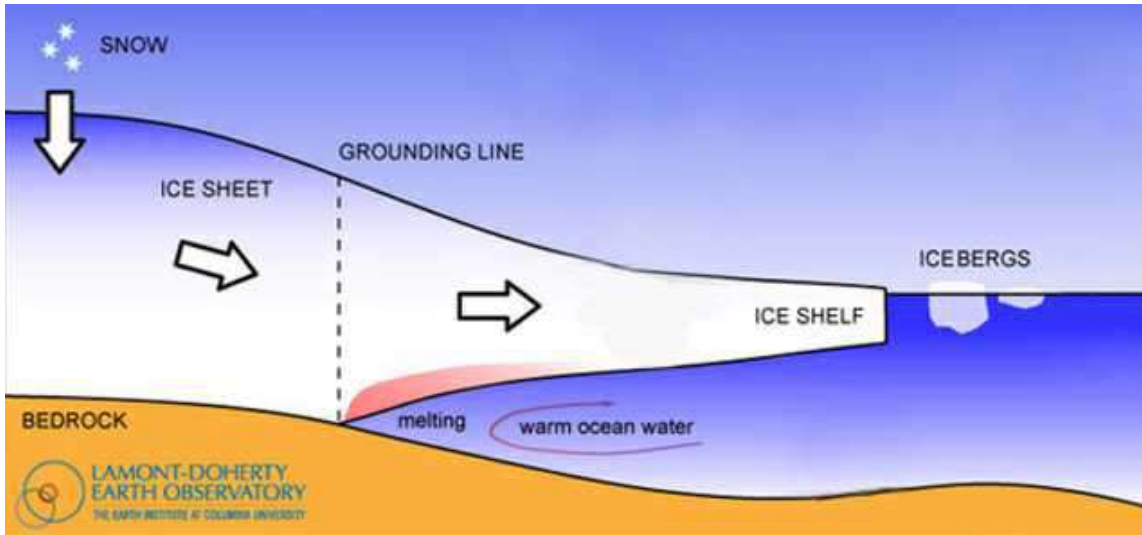


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #448)

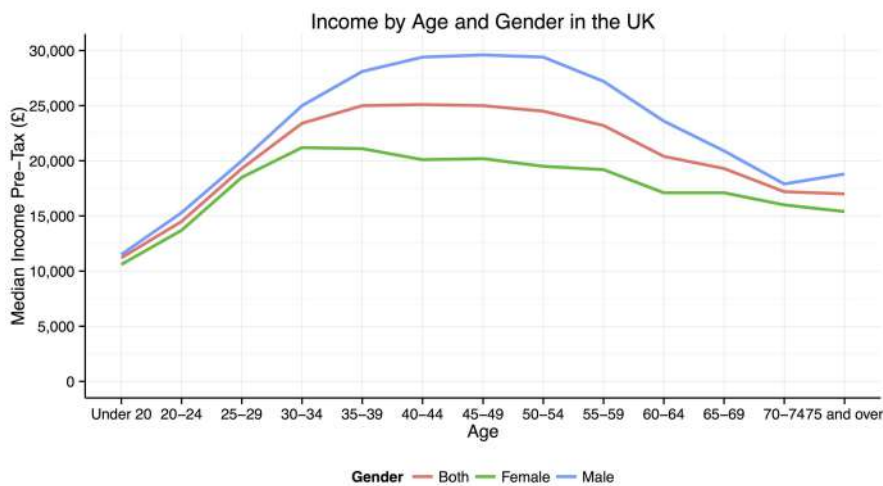
51. Formation of Iceberg



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)

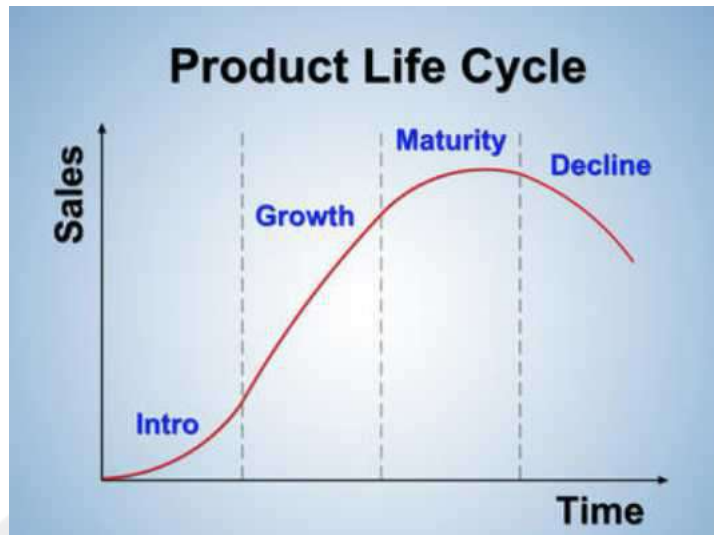
52. UK Income by Age&Gender



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)

53. 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)

54. Computer Then and Now



Computers then and now

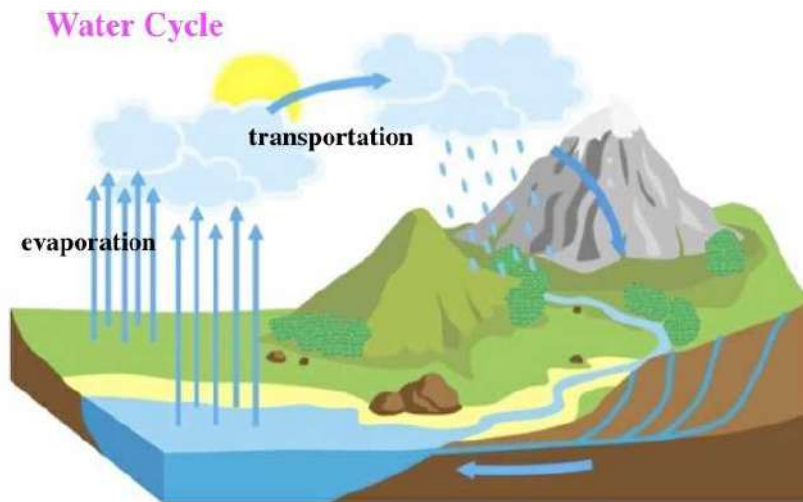


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #428)

55. Water Cycle

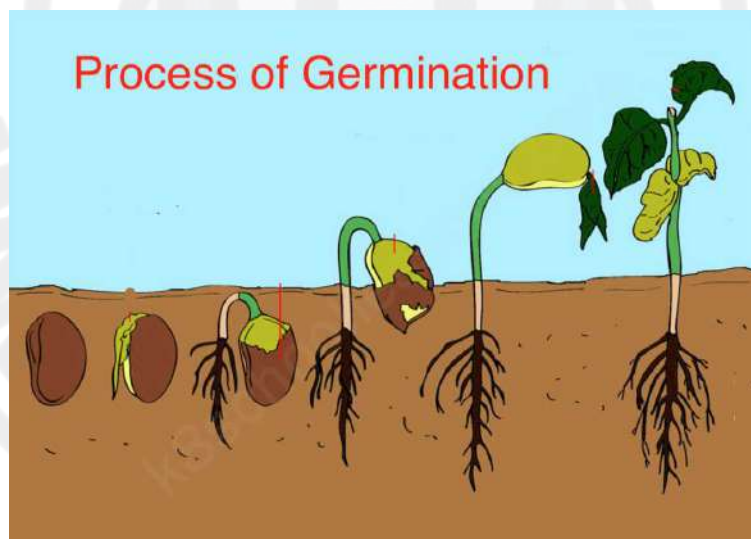


Answer:

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)

56. Germination

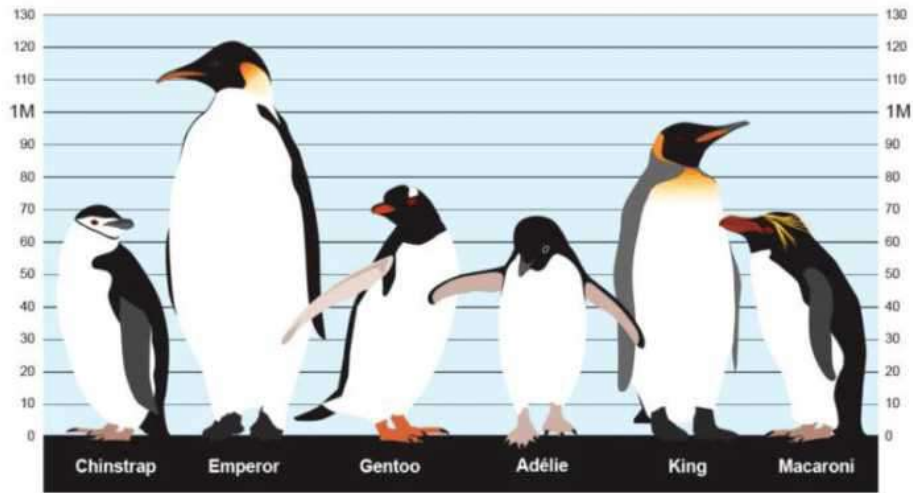


Answer:

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)

57. Penguin

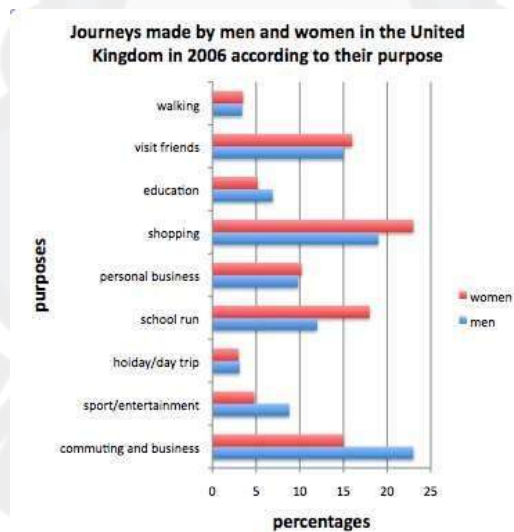


Answer:

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)

58. Journeys in the UK



Answer:

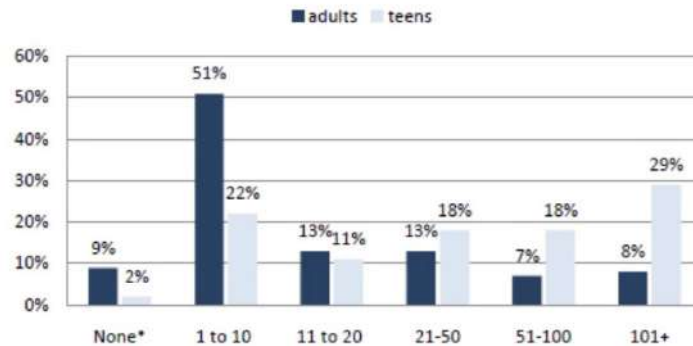
The following graph gives information about journeys made in the UK in 2006 according to their purpose. The items include walking, education, shopping, personal business, school run, day trip, sport, entertainment, and commuting. According to this graph, in walking, the value of men and women are around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

59. 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)

60. Auditorium

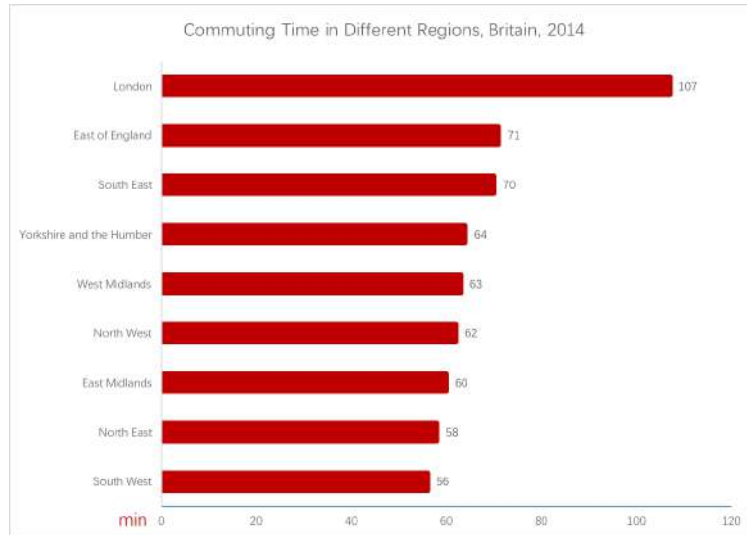


Answer:

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)

61. Commuting Time

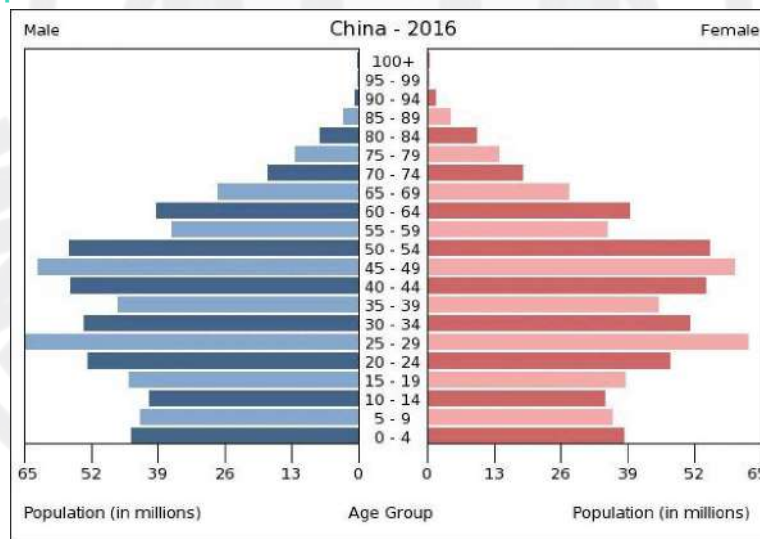


Answer:

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)

62. China Age Group

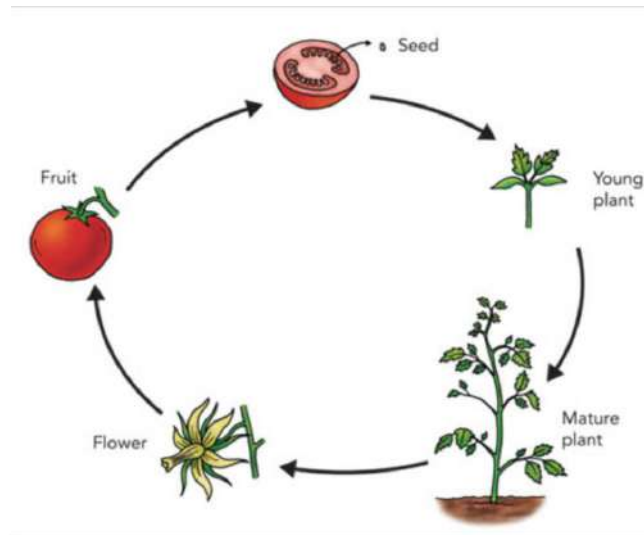


Answer:

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)

63. 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)

64. Sweden Government Budget



Answer:

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

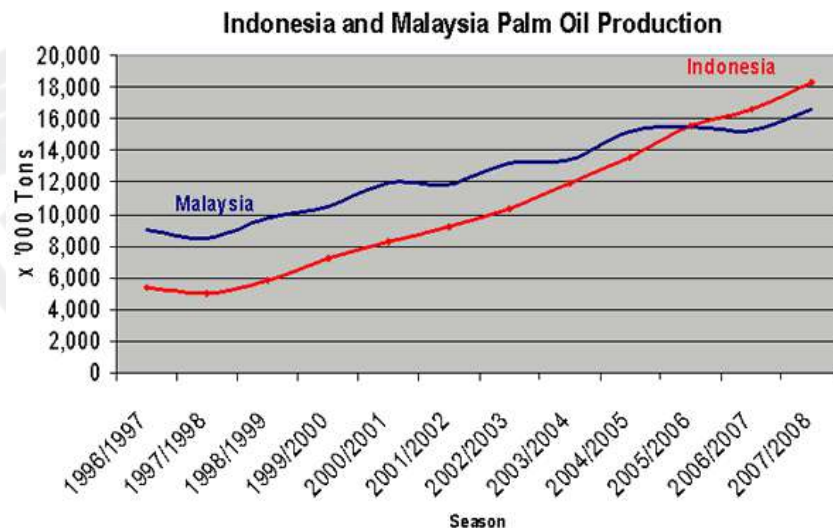
65. Green Bin Program



Answer:

The following graph gives information about stuff in the rubbish bin. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the left area, there is a lot of acceptable food scrap including egg shell, fish bone, soiled paper, noodle, plate scraping, vegetable and orange, surrounding a rubbish bin. The color of the bin is grey. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a lot of unacceptable items including disposable lunch–box, diaper, animal waste, plastic container, flowerpot. The color of the lunch–box is white. And the color of the flowerpot is brownish red. You can see from this graph that, at the background, there is comparison between acceptable and unacceptable items in the rubbish bin. In conclusion, this picture is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #318)

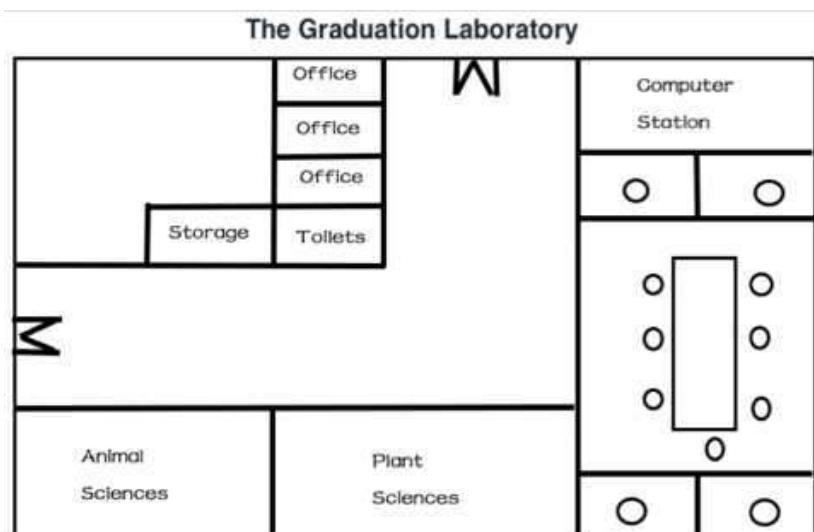
66. Palm Oil Production



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 tones 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)

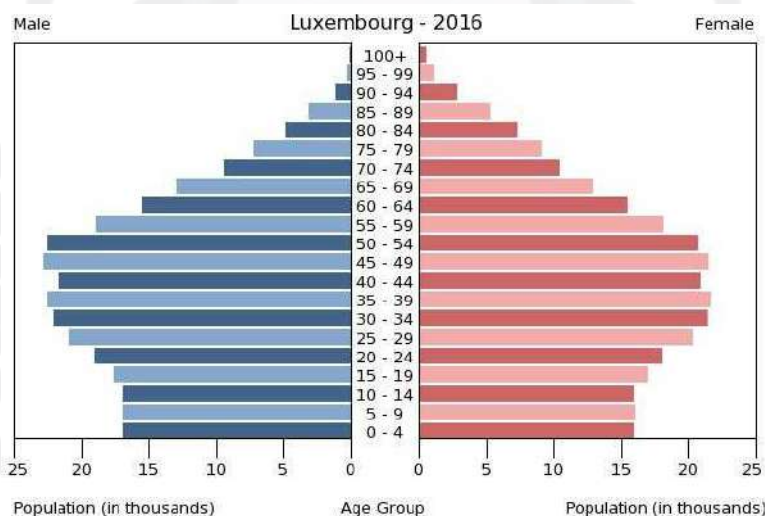
67. Laboratory Plan



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)

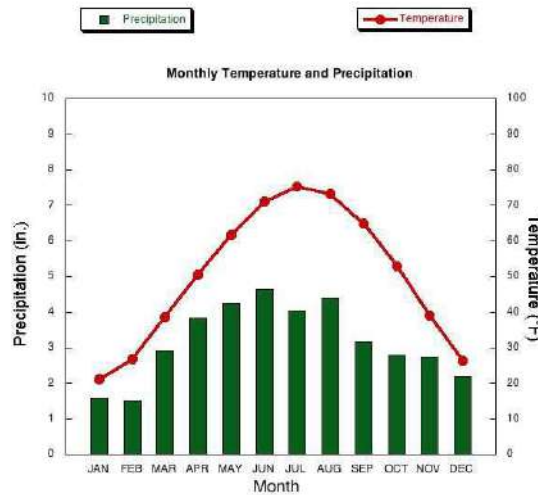
68. Luxembourg Age Group



Answer:

The following graph gives information about Luxembourg. The items include male, female, and the population. According to this graph, in male, the population of age from 20 to 24 is around 20000, and that of age from 0 to 4 is lower, which is around 15000. You can see from this graph that the highest population of age from 80 to 84 is in female, which is around 10000. You can also see from this graph that the lowest population of age from 90 to 94 is in male, which is around 2000. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #293)

69. 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)

70. Closed-loop Recycling

How Dell does closed-loop recycling



Answer:

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

71. 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)

72. Common Languages

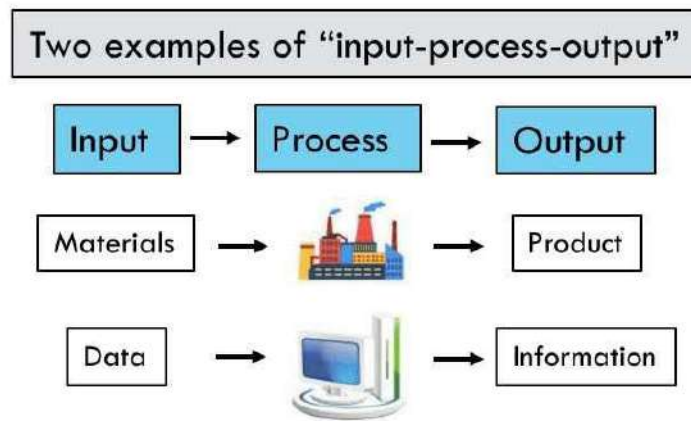
The Most Common Languages in the World			
	LANGUAGE	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NATIVE SPEAKER(in the year 2000)	COUNTRIES WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF NATIVE SPEAKERS
1	Mandarin Chinese	874,000,000	16
2	Hind(India)	366,000,000	17
3	English	341,000,000	104
4	Spanish	322-358,000,000	43
5	Bengali(India and Bangladesh)	207,000,000	9

Answer:

The following graph gives information about the most common languages in the world. The items include language, the approximate number of the native speaker, and countries with substantial numbers of native speakers. You can see from this graph that, in Mandarin Chinese, the value of the approximate number of the native speaker is around 874 million. You can see from this graph that, in Mandarin Chinese, the value of countries with substantial numbers of native speakers is around 16, which is close to that in Hindu. You can see from this graph that, in Bengali, the value of the approximate number of the native speaker is around 207 million, which is the lowest. You can see from this graph that, in English, the value of countries is around 104, which is the highest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #196)

73. Input and Output

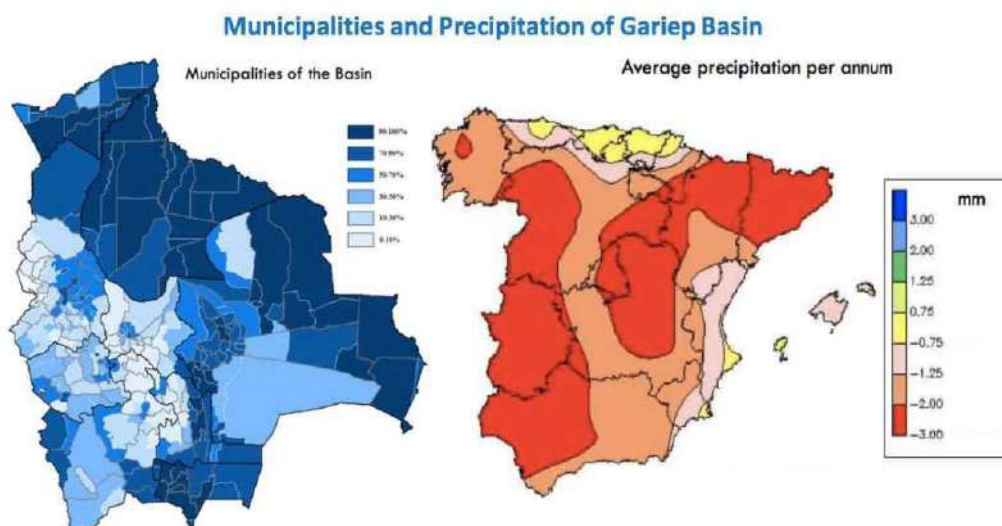


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #163)

74. Gariep Basin

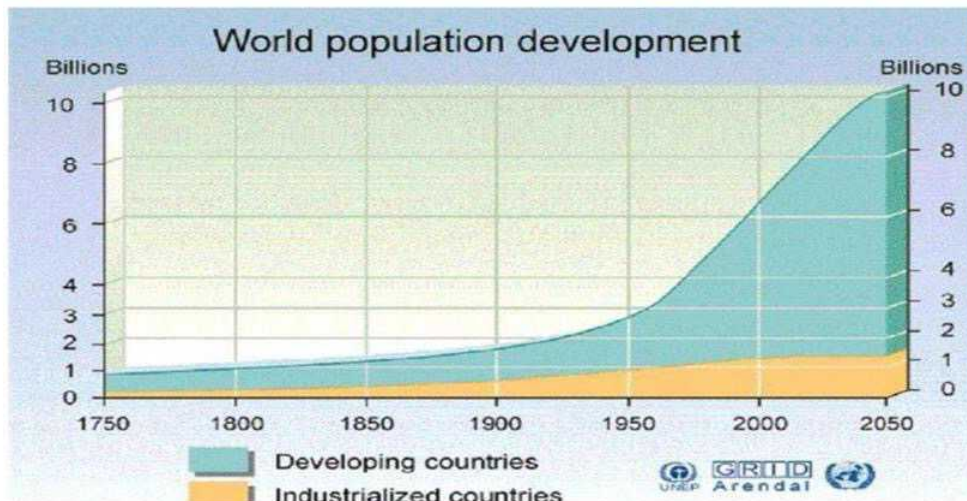


Answer:

The following graph gives information about municipalities and precipitation of the Gariep Basin. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. The items include average precipitation per annum, municipalities of the basin. According to this graph, the largest areas of precipitation are in North and East of Basin. In comparison, the smallest areas of municipalities are in the center of the Basin. You can see from this graph that the largest areas of municipalities are in North and East of Basin. In conclusion, this graph summaries information about the municipalities and precipitation of the Gariep Basin.

(APEUni Website / App DI #160)

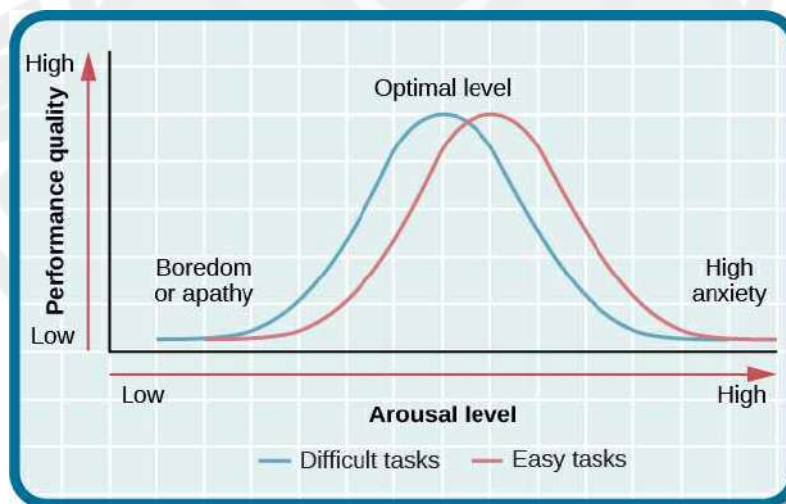
75. World Population Development



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)

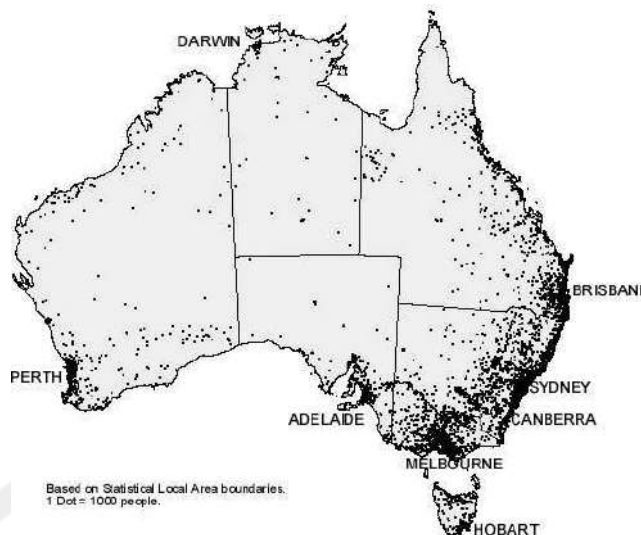
76. Arousal Level



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)

77. Australian Population Density 1

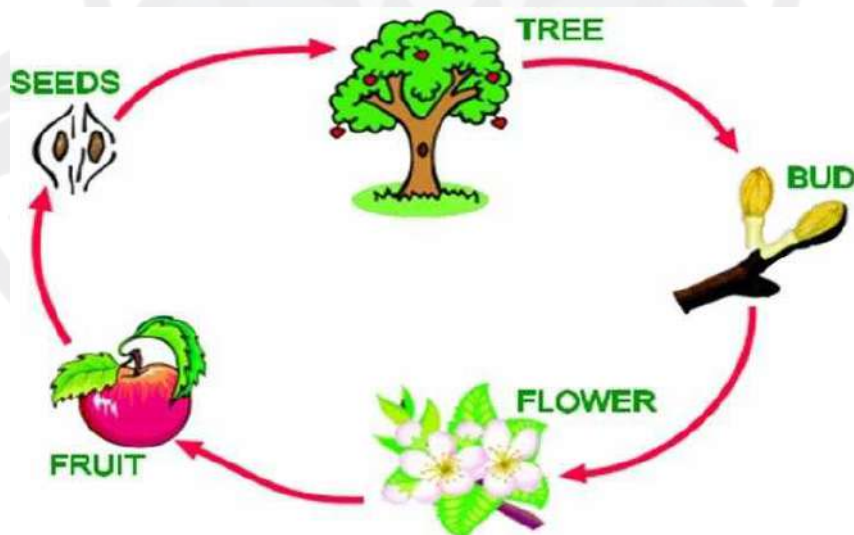


Answer:

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)

78. Apple Life Cycle 1

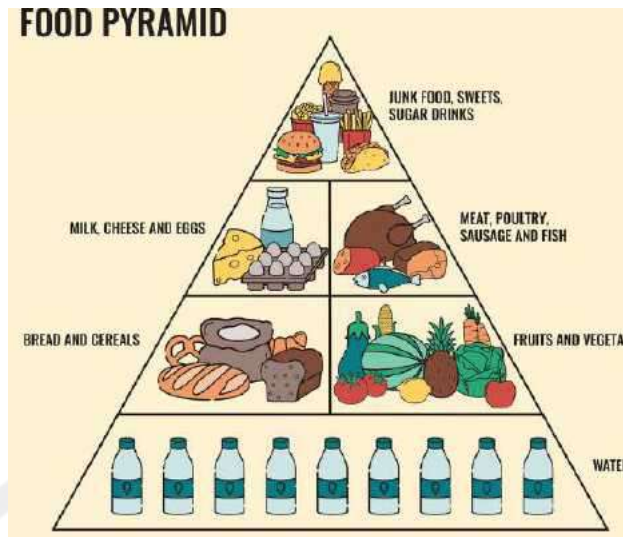


Answer:

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)

79. Food Pyramid

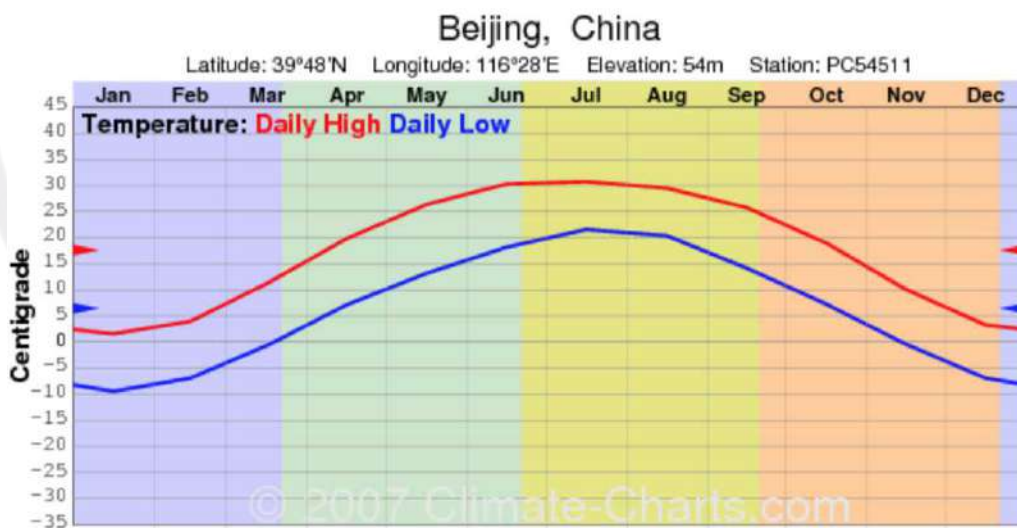


Answer:

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 is at the top of the pyramid. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #538)

80. Beijing Weather

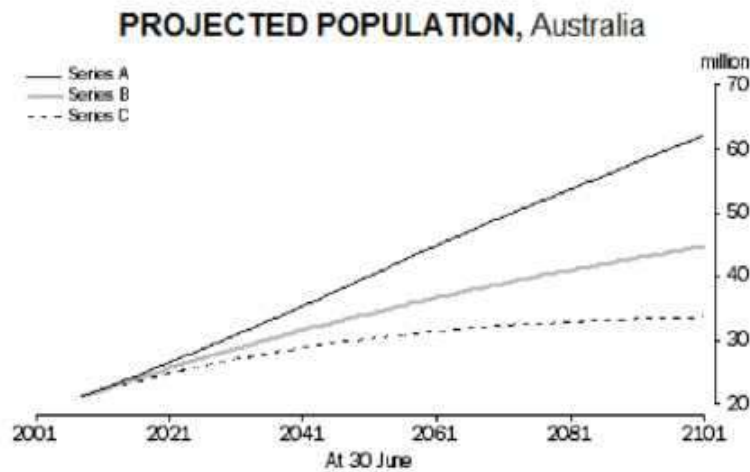


Answer:

The following graph gives information about temperature of Beijing, China. The items include daily high and daily low throughout the year. You can see from this graph that, in daily high, the value of January is around 1 degree centigrade. You can see from this graph that, in daily high, the value of July is around 30 degrees centigrade, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that, in daily low, the value of July is around 22 degrees centigrade, which is lower. You can see from this graph that, in daily low, the value of December is around minus 10 degrees centigrade, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #535)

81. Projected Population

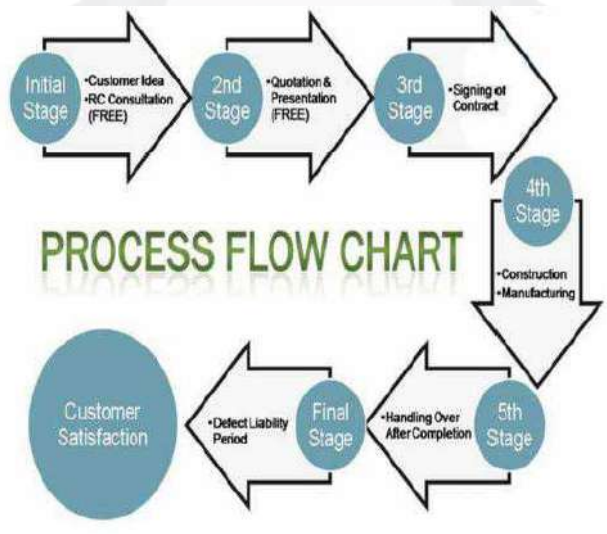


Answer:

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)

82. Customer Satisfaction



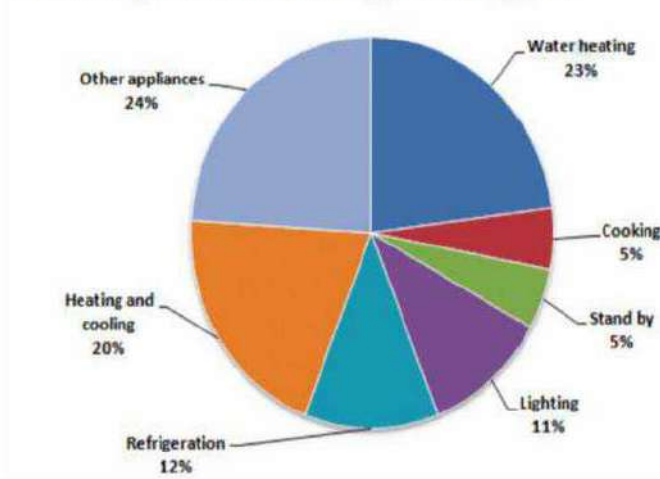
Answer:

The following graph gives information about the process flow chart. It shows how the process is done. The steps include initial stage, presentation, and signing of the contract. According to this graph, the first step is the initial stage. Followed by that, the second step questions and presentation. You can see from this graph that the third step is the signing of the contract. You can also see from this graph that the next step is construction. Followed by that, the next step is handling over after completion. Followed by that, the next step defects liability period. The final step is customer satisfaction. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #497)

83. Household Energy

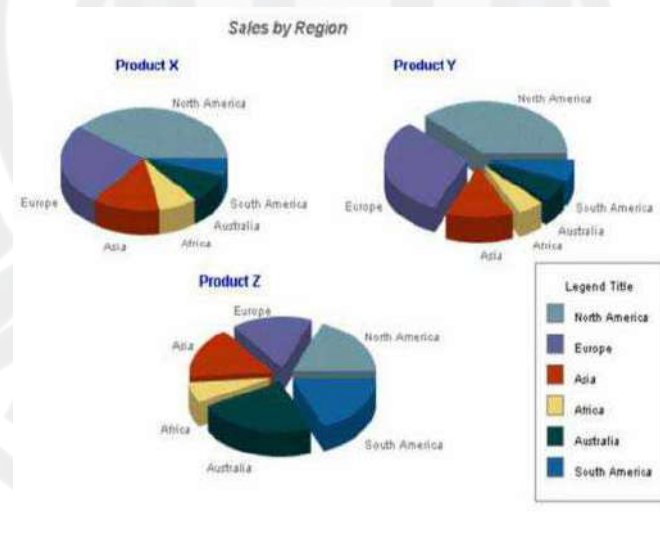
The Average Household Energy Consumption



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)

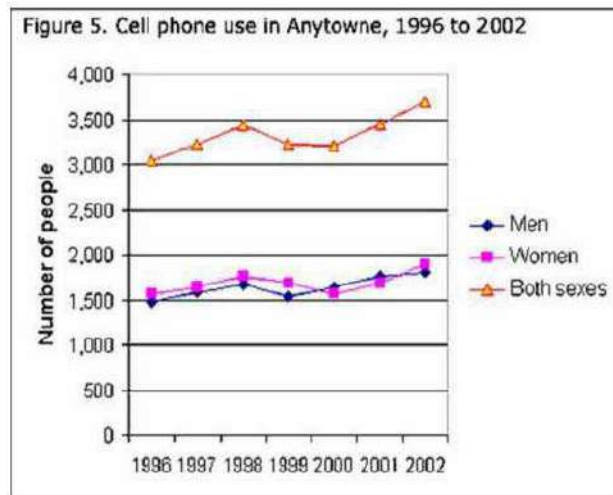
84. Regional Sales



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the proportion of sales by region. The items include product x, y, and z. The data of North America, Europe, Australia and so on. According to this graph, the highest value of the product x is 40%, which is North America. On the contrary, the lowest value of product y is 35%, which is also North America. You can see from this graph that the value of Europe in product z is much bigger than product x and product y. You can see from this graph that the value of Africa in product z is much smaller than product x and product y. In conclusion, North America is the most popular places for all the products. (APEUni Website / App DI #479)

85. 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)

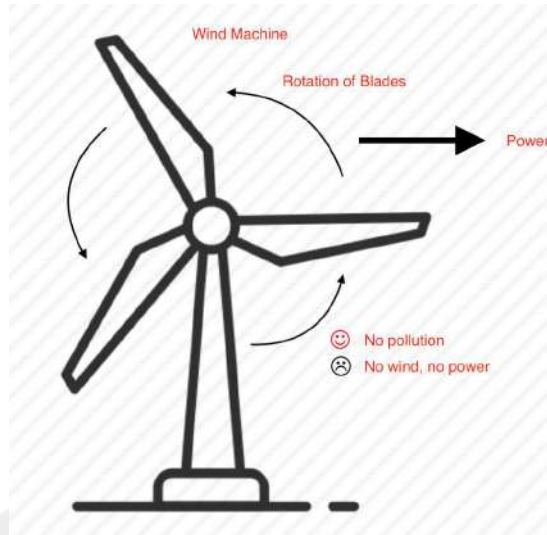
86. Maslow's Hierarchy



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)

87. Wind Machine

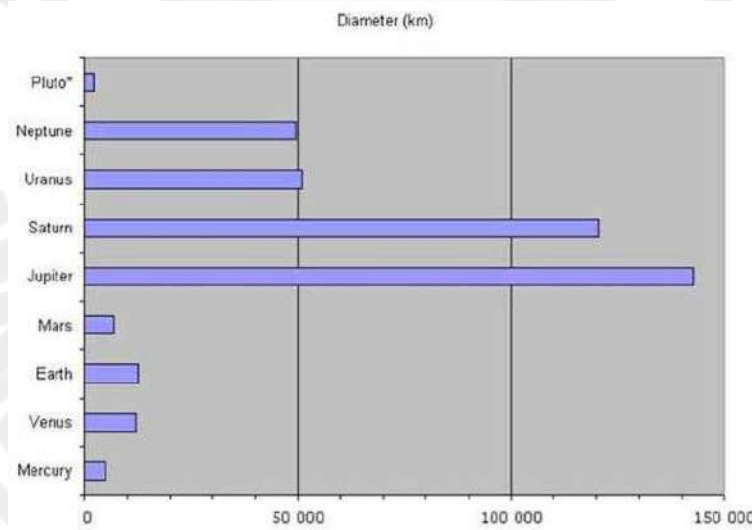


Answer:

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)

88. 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)

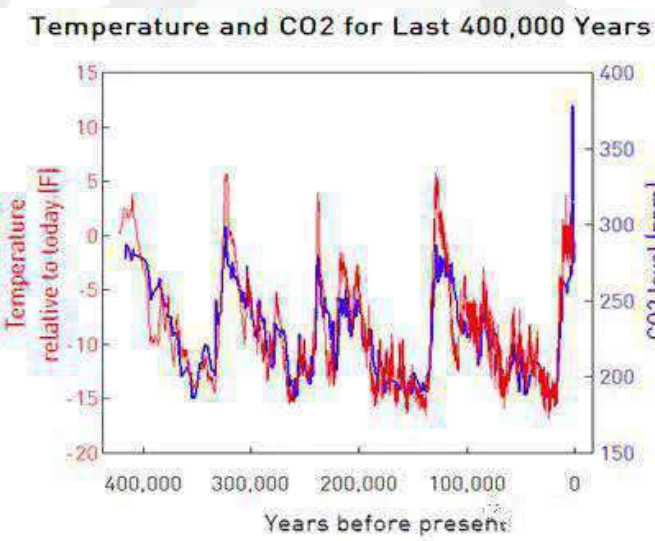
89. 100% Health



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)

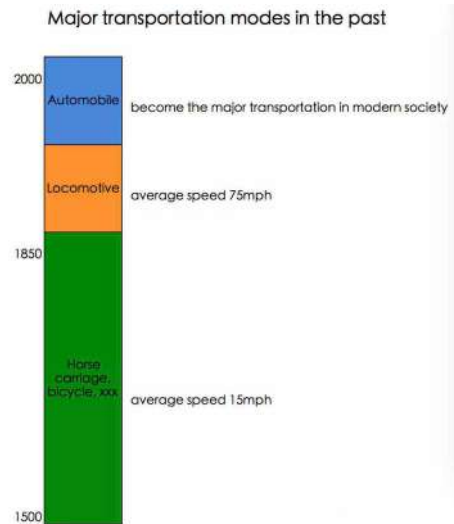
90. Temperature&CO2



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)

91. Past Transport

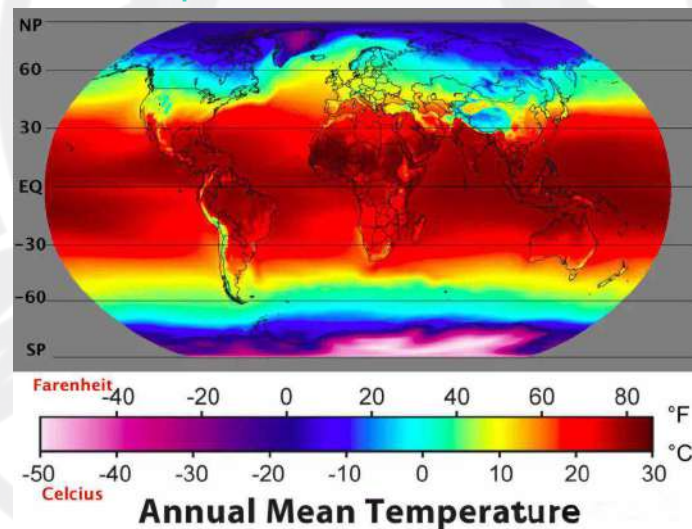


Answer:

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)

92. Mean Temperature World Map



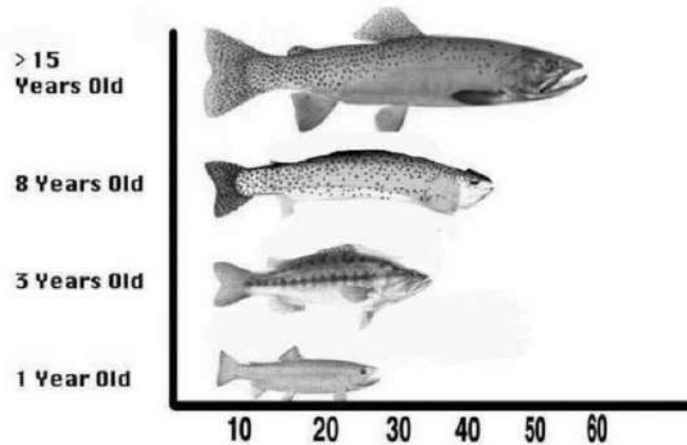
Answer:

The following graph gives information about mean temperature world map. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the largest areas of annual mean temperature are located near the equator. In comparison, the smallest areas of annual mean temperature are located in the Arctic and Antarctic. You can see from this graph that the most suitable area for temperature is around 60 degrees north latitude. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #385)

93. Length of Fish

Trout Size



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the length of fish. The items include 1 year, 3 years, 8 years and more than 15 years. According to this graph, in 1 year, the length of fish is around 16cm. and that of 3 years is longer, which is around 20cm. You can see from this graph that the highest length of fish is in more than 15 years, which is around 50cm You can also see from this graph that the second biggest length of fish is in 8 years, around 30cm. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #371)

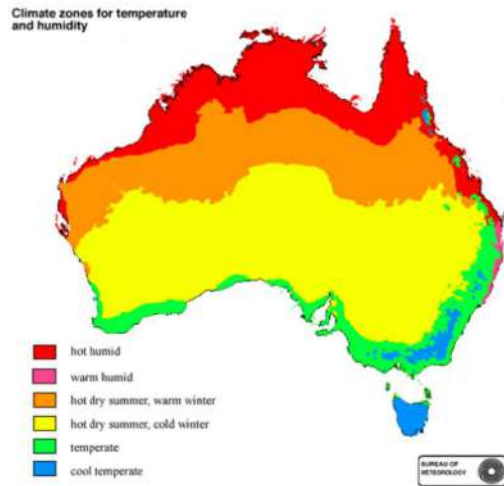
94. London Street View



Answer:

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

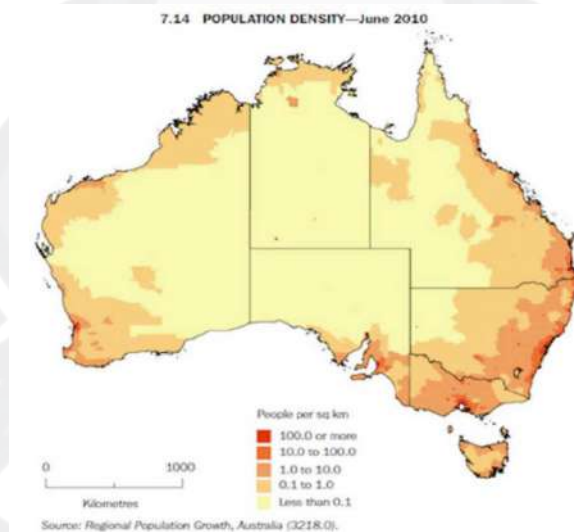
95. Australian Climate Zones



Answer:

This picture gives information about climate zones for temperature and humidity. According to the picture, the largest area can be found in the hot dry summer, cold winter in yellow. It is in the middle of Australia. However, the smallest area can be found in the cool temperate in blue. It is in the southeast of Australia. It also mentions information about other areas, including hot humid, warm humid, temperate and so on. In conclusion, different areas in Australia have different climates. (APEUni Website / App DI #340)

96. Australian Population Density

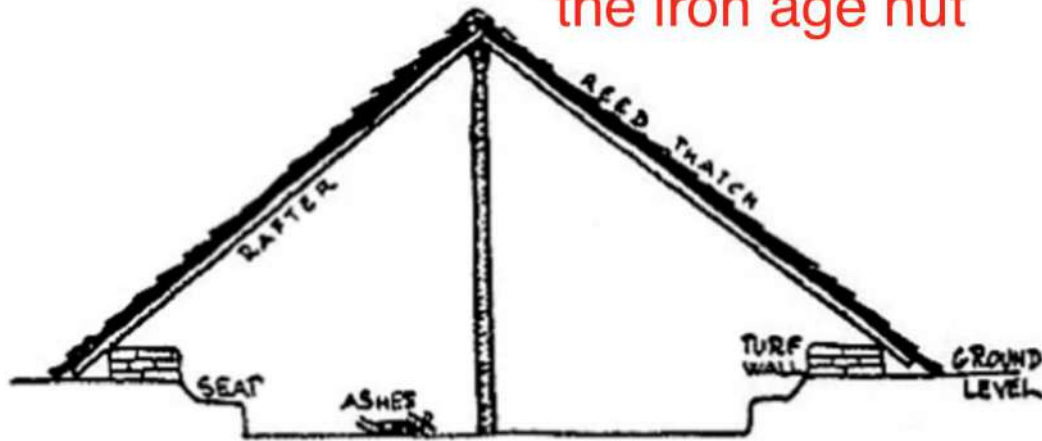


Answer:

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)

97. Iron Age Hut

the 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)

98. 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)

99. Music Download

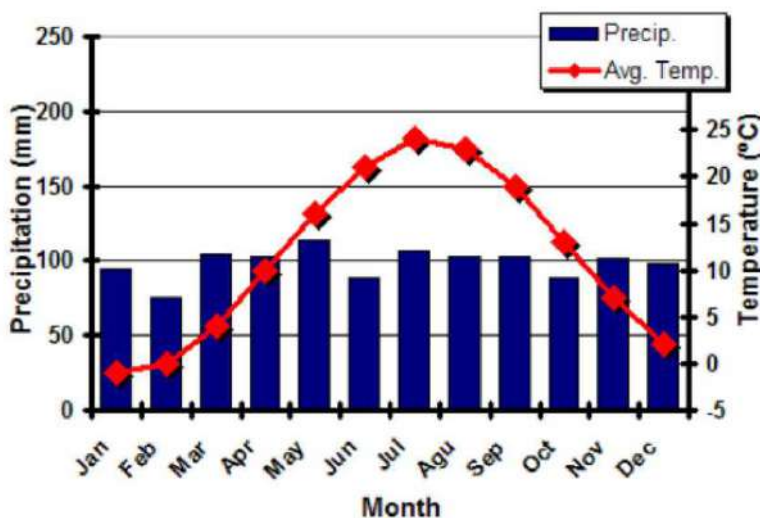


Answer:

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)

100. Temperature&Precipitation

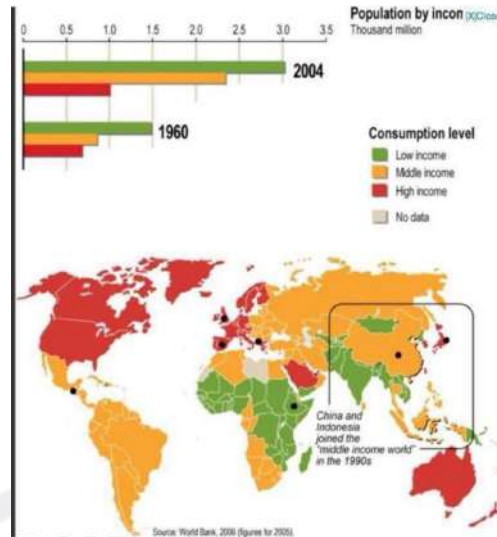


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #322)

101. Population&Consumption

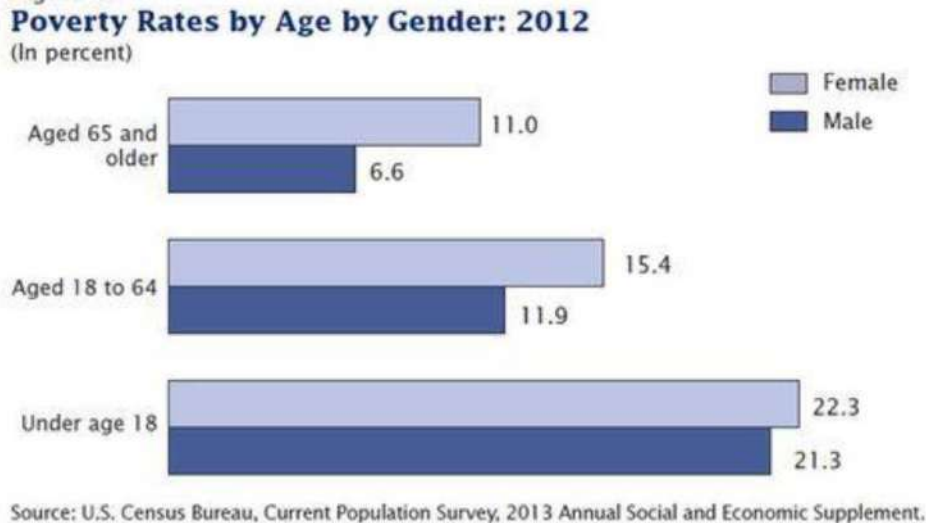


Answer:

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)

102. Poverty Rate



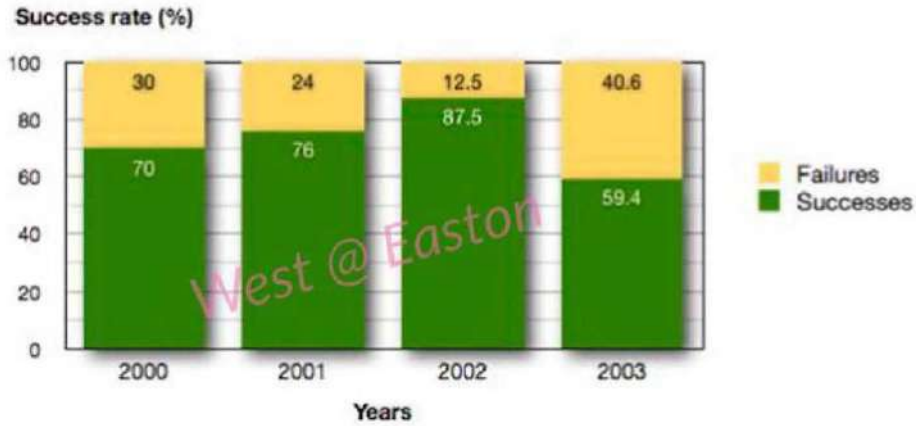
Answer:

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)

103. Evolution Success

Evolution of success rate in Canada - 2000 to 2003



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the evolution of success rate in Canada. The items include failures, success, and years. According to this graph, in 2000, the success rates of failures is around 30. and that of 2001 is lower, which is around 24. You can see from this graph that the highest success rate of Successes is in 2002, which is around 87.5. You can also see from this graph that the highest success rate of failure is in 2003, which is around 40.6. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #85)

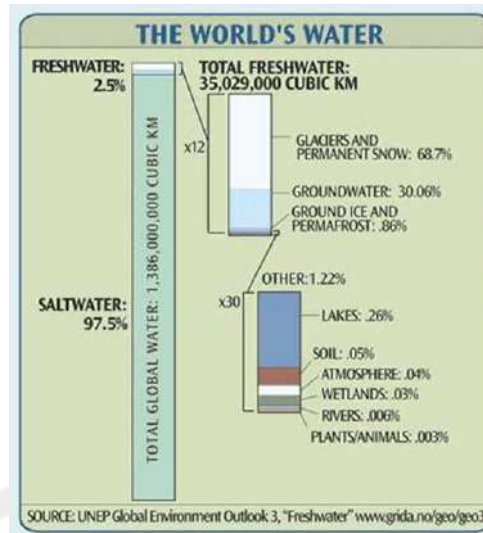
104. Quarterly Sales



Answer:

The following graph gives information about sales by quarter. The items include years, values, and products. According to this graph, in quarter one, the value of product z is around 6000 dollars. and that of product y is lower, which is around 3000 dollars. You can see from this graph that the highest value of product z is in quarter one, which is around 12000 dollars. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of the product x is in quarter one. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #42)

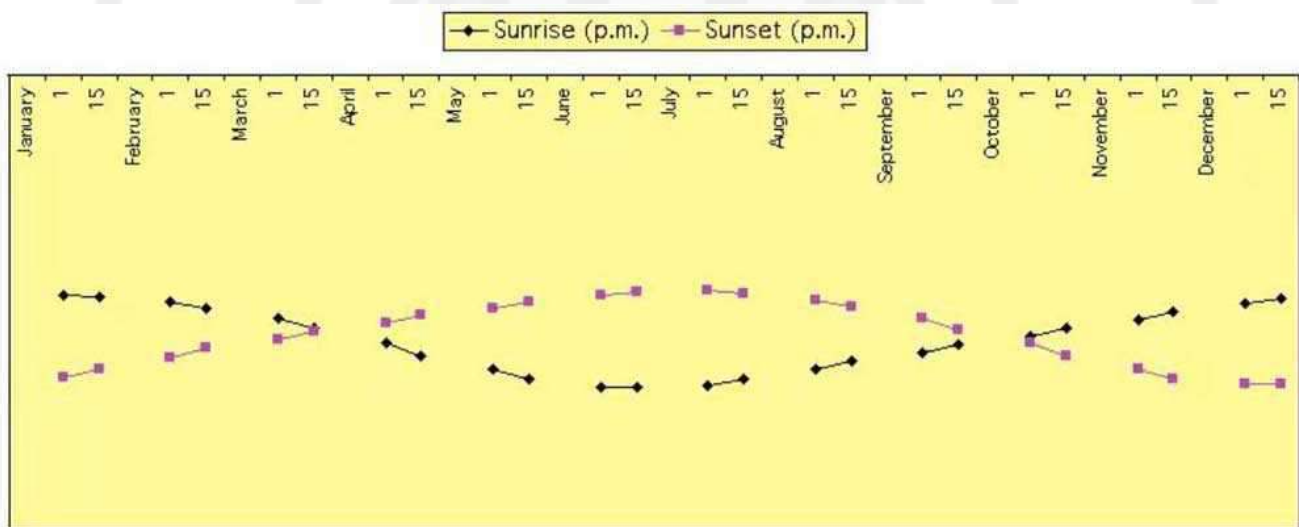
105. World Water



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)

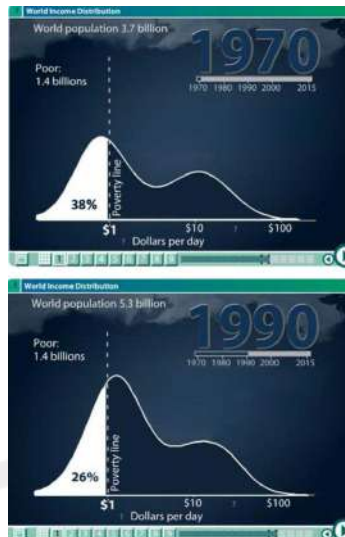
106. Sunrise & Sunset



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)

107. World Income Distribution

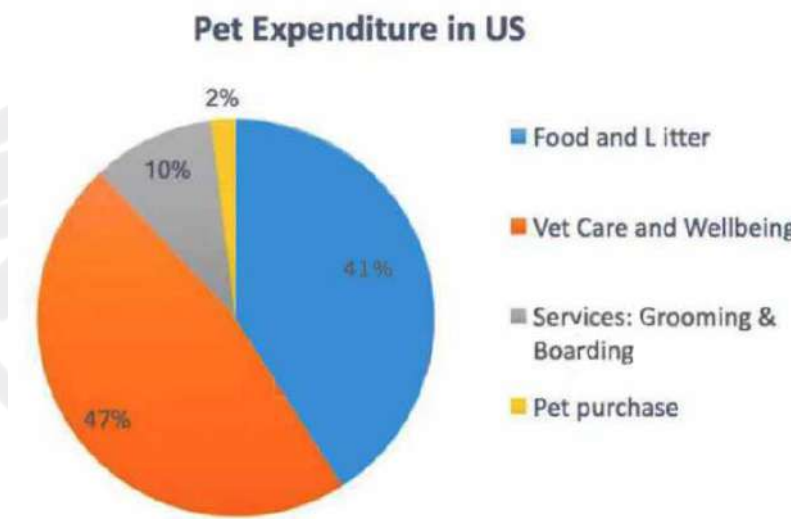


Answer:

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)

108. Pet Expenditure

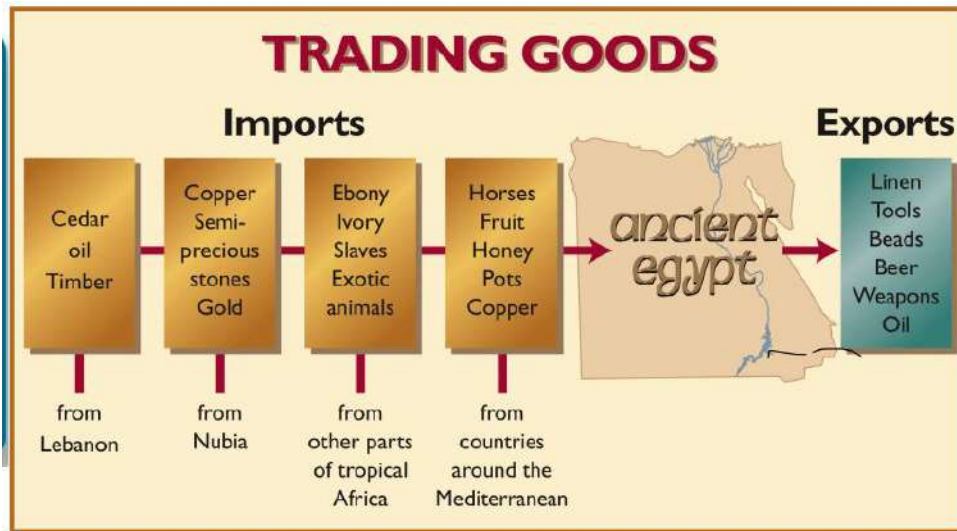


Answer:

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)

109. Egypt Trading

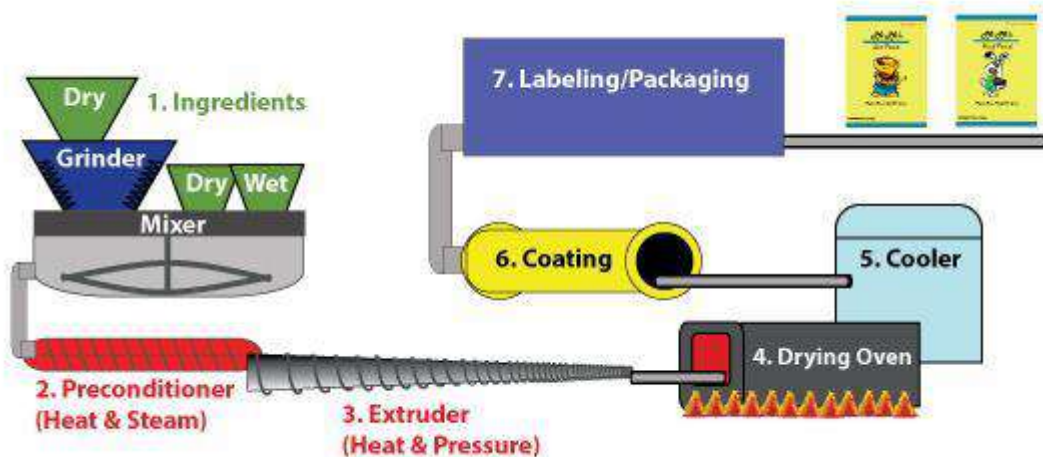


Answer:

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)

110. Snack Processing

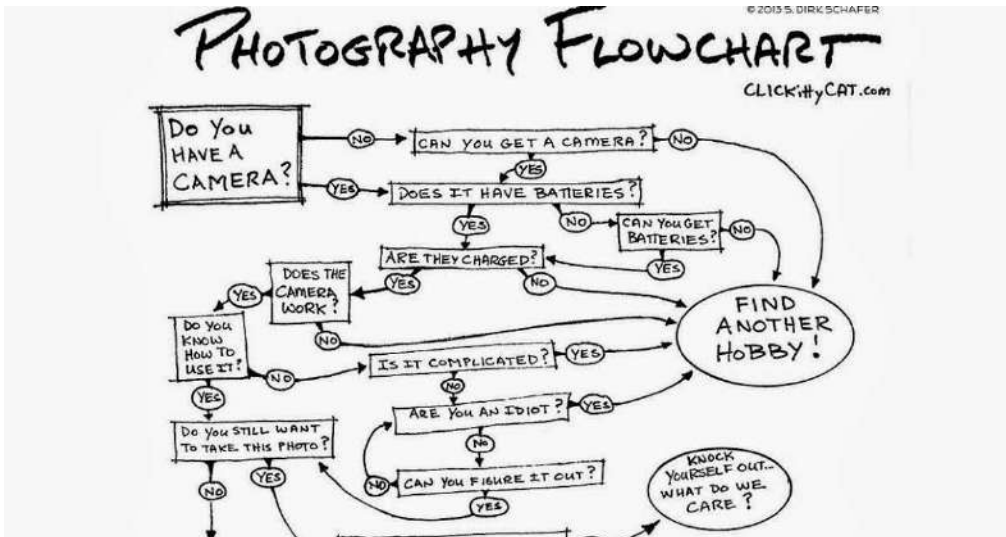


Answer:

The following graph gives information about snack processing. It shows how the process is done. The steps include put ingredients into the mixer, heat & steam in the preconditioner and so on. According to this graph, the first step is to put ingredients into the mixer. According to this graph, the second step is to heat & steam the mixed products in the preconditioner. You can see from this graph that the third step is to put the products in the extruder. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to put into the drying oven. According to this graph, the next step is put into the cooler. According to this graph, the next step is to coating. The final step is to labeling and packaging. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

(APEUni Website / App DI #261)

111. Photography Flowchart

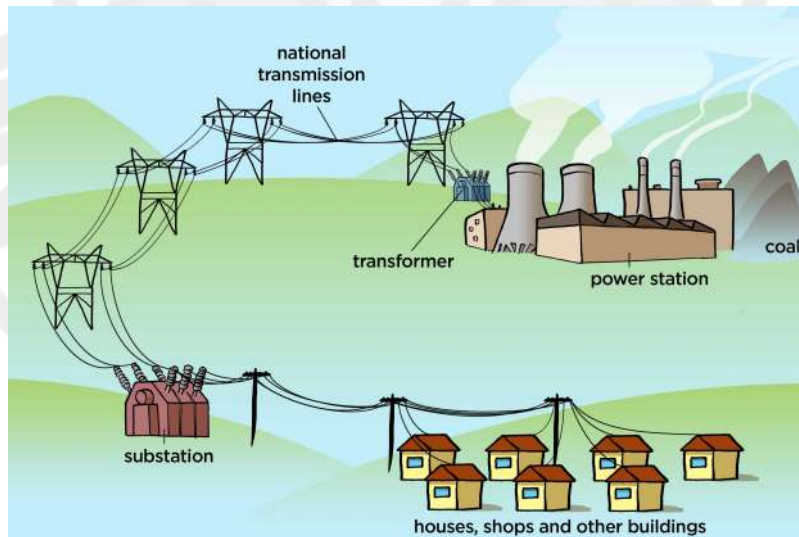


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #255)

112. 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)

113. 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)

114. 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)

115. 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)

116. 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)

117. S&P

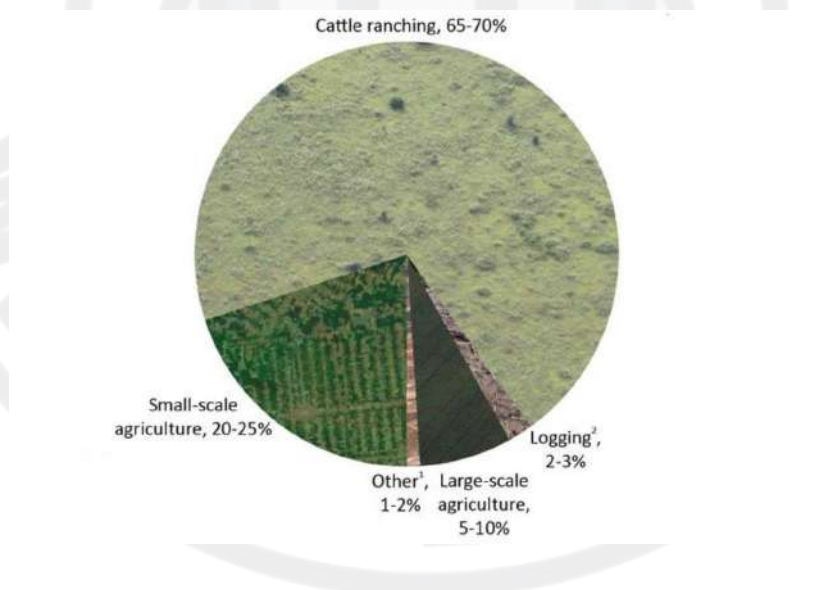


Answer:

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)

118. 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)

119. 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 is in the east of Switzerland. In conclusion, using German is much larger than that of using Romansch.

(APEUni Website / App DI #225)

120. Bird Feeder

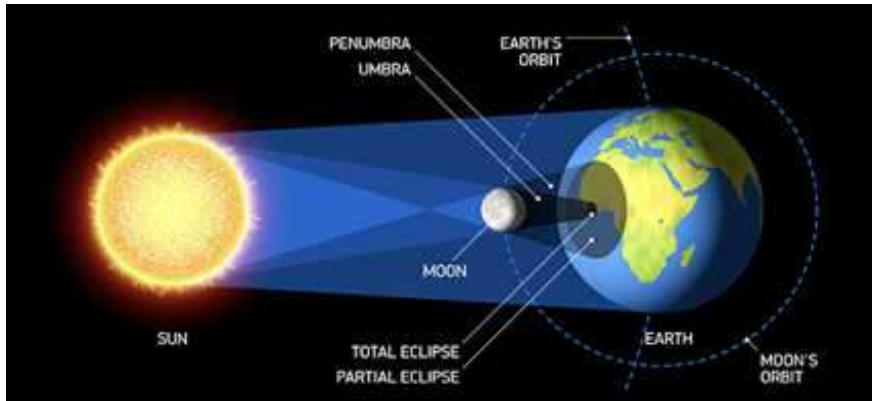


Answer:

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.

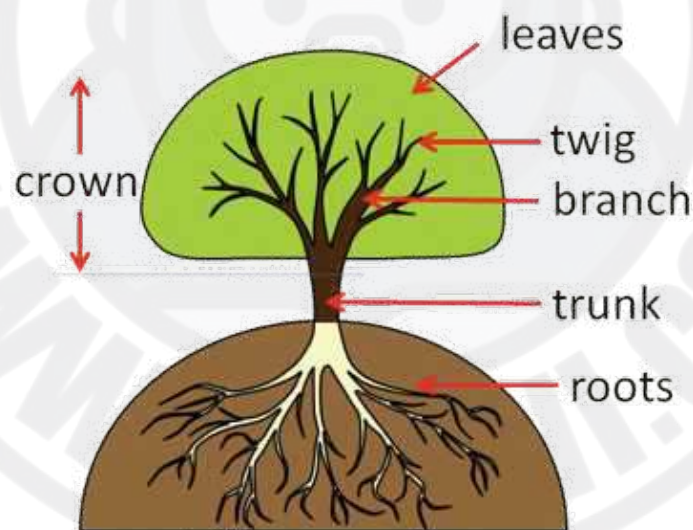
(APEUni Website / App DI #224)

121. 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.

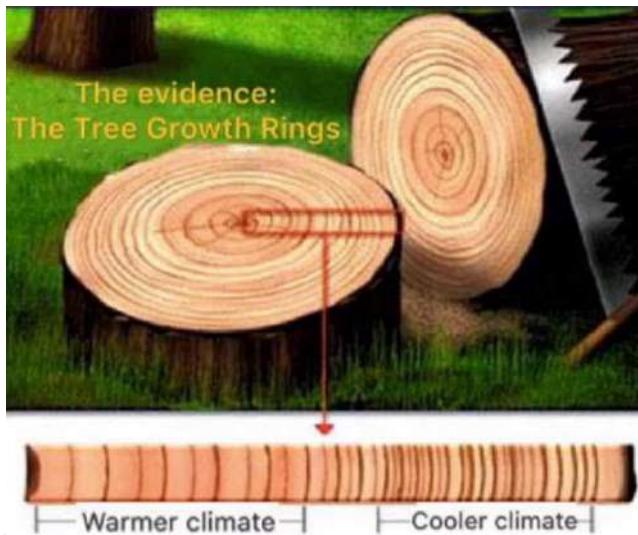
(APEUni Website / App DI #223)

122. 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)

123. Tree Ring and Saw

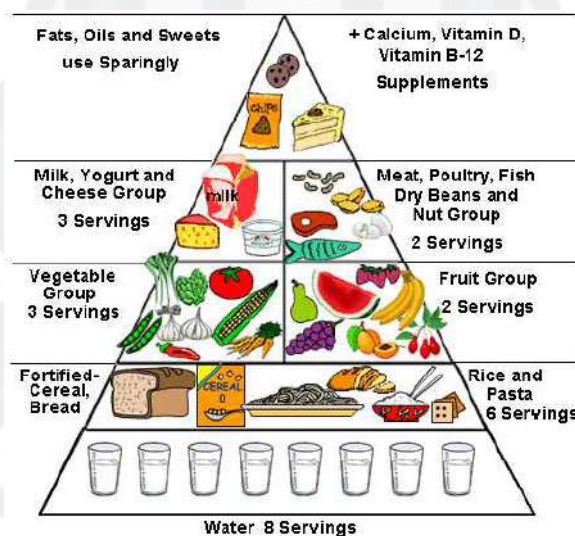


Answer:

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)

124. Food Pyramid 1

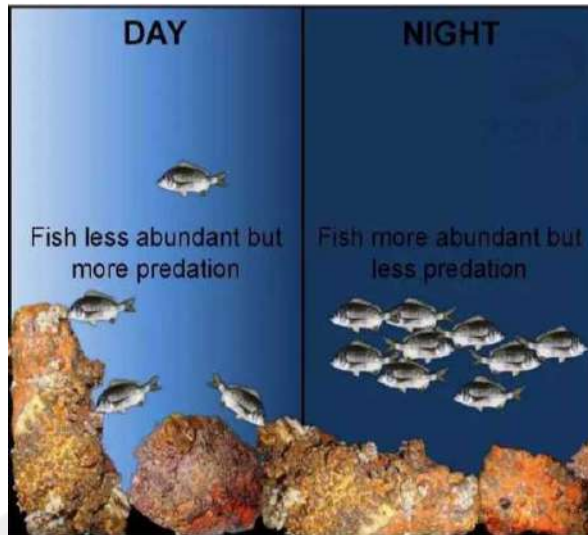


Answer:

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)

125. Fish Shoal

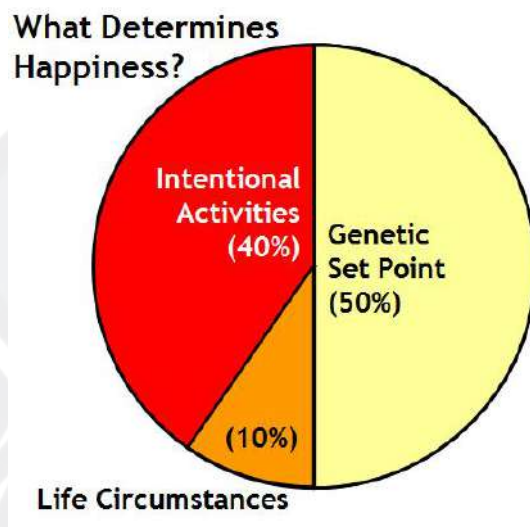


Answer:

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)

126. Happiness

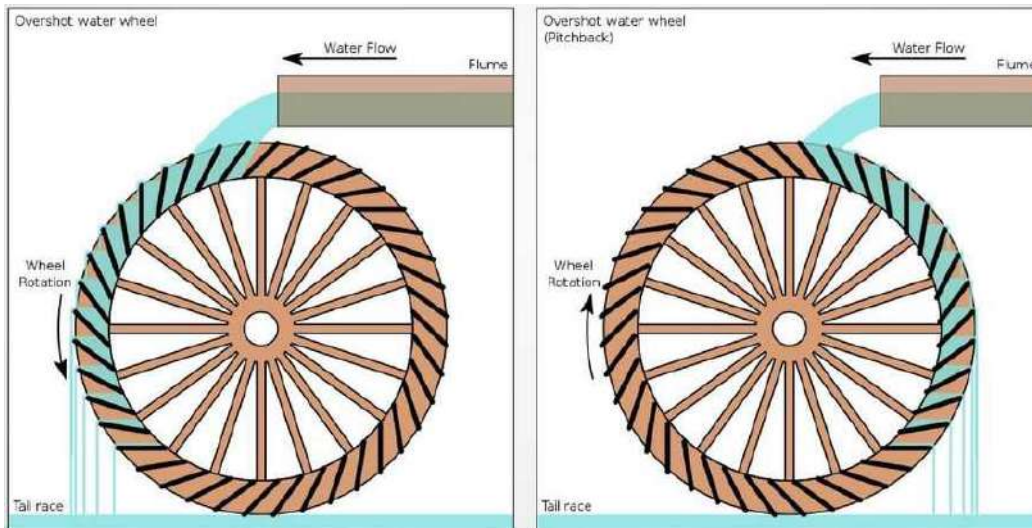


Answer:

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)

127. Water Wheel

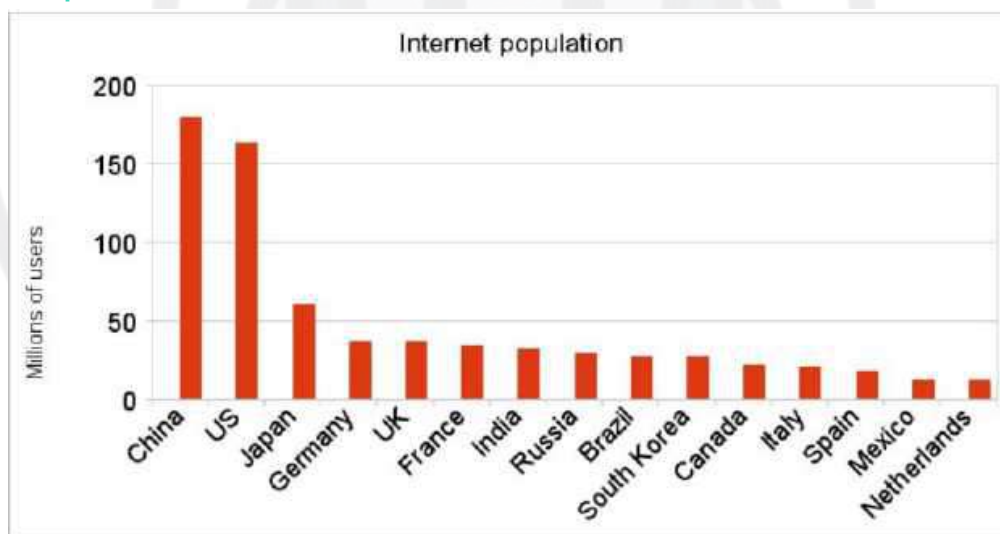


Answer:

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)

128. Internet Population

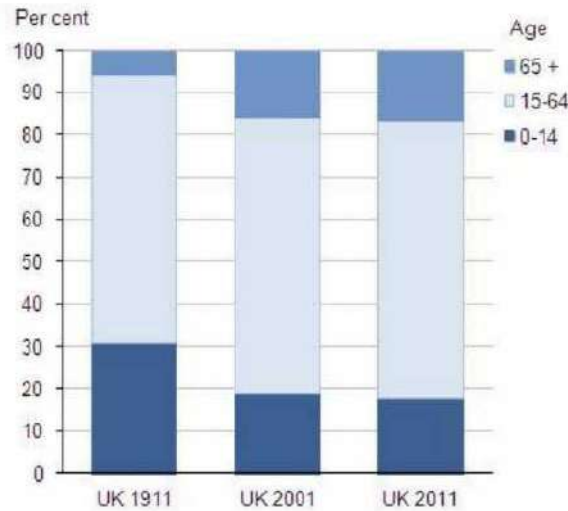


Answer:

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)

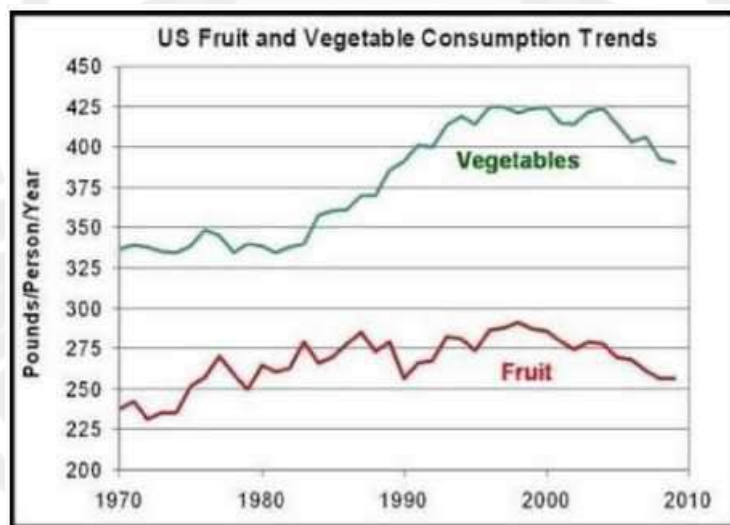
129. Age Percentage



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)

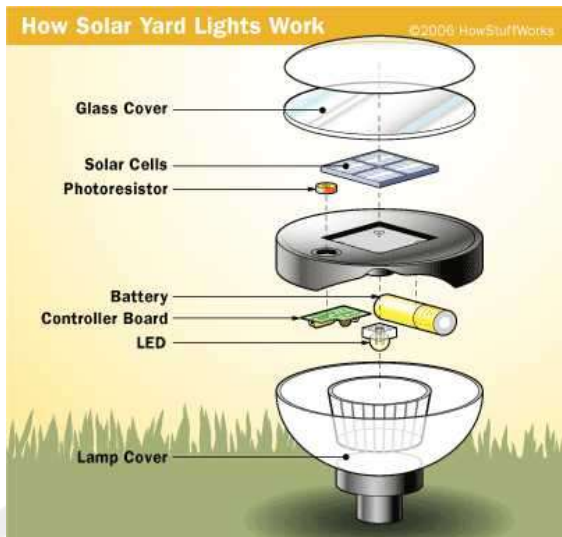
130. Fruit&Vegetable Consumption



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)

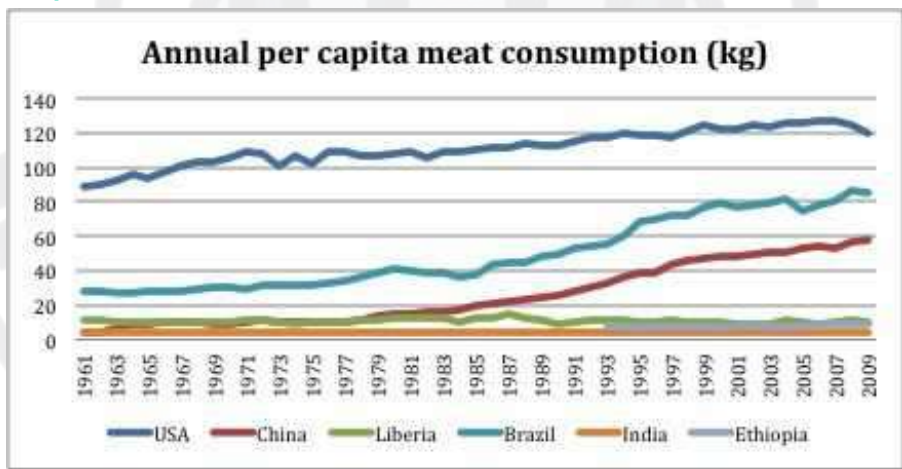
131. Solar Yard Light



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)

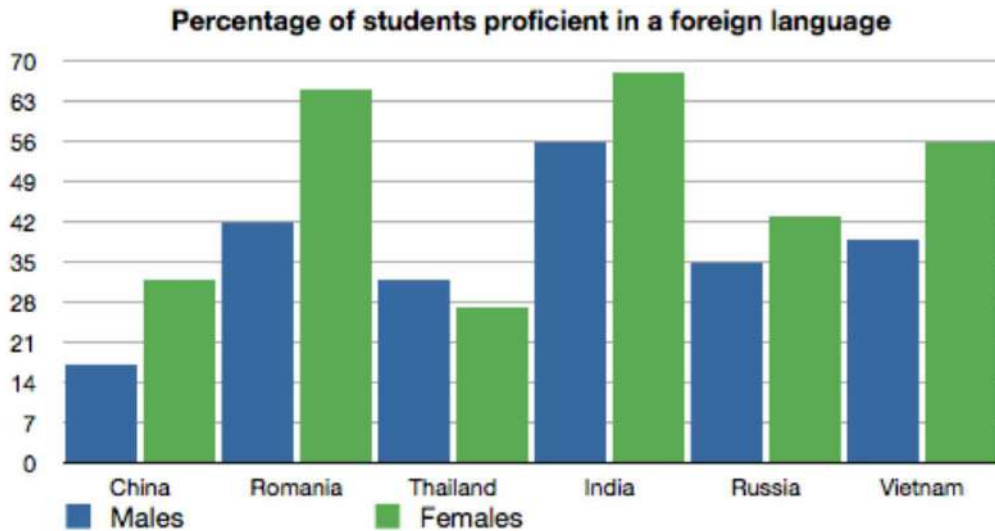
132. Meat Consumption



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)

133. Foreign Language Proficiency

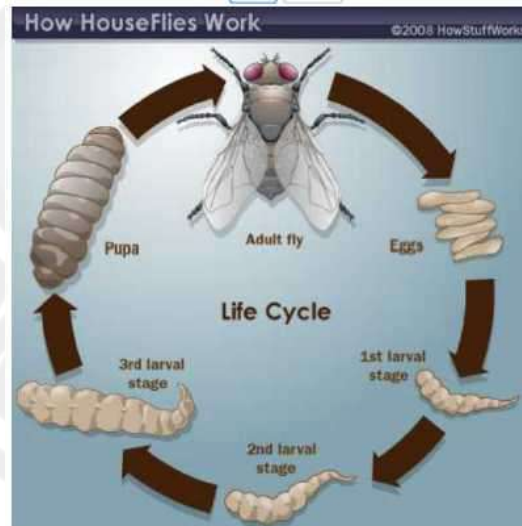


Answer:

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)

134. Fly Life Cycle

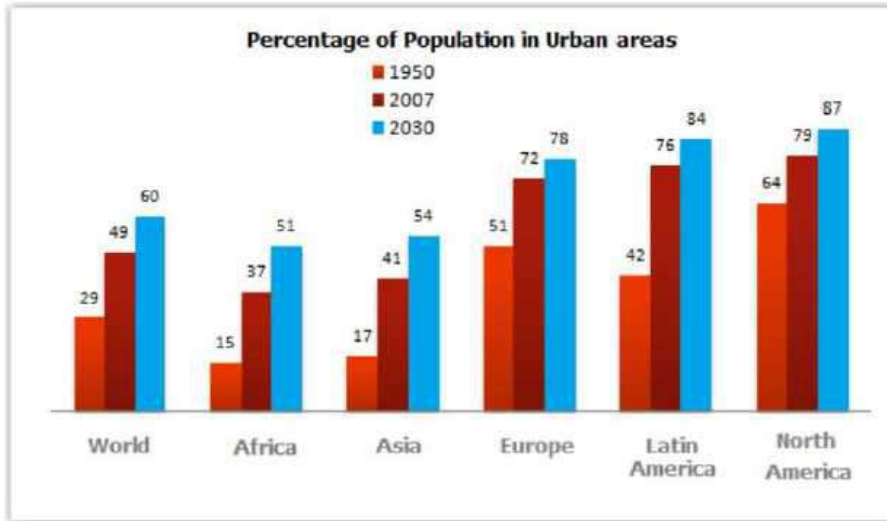


Answer:

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)

135. Urban Percentage 1

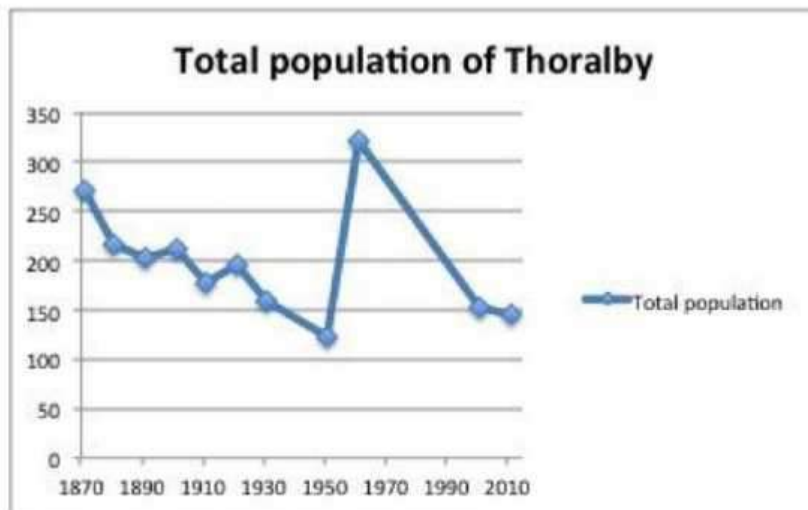


Answer:

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)

136. Thorlby Population

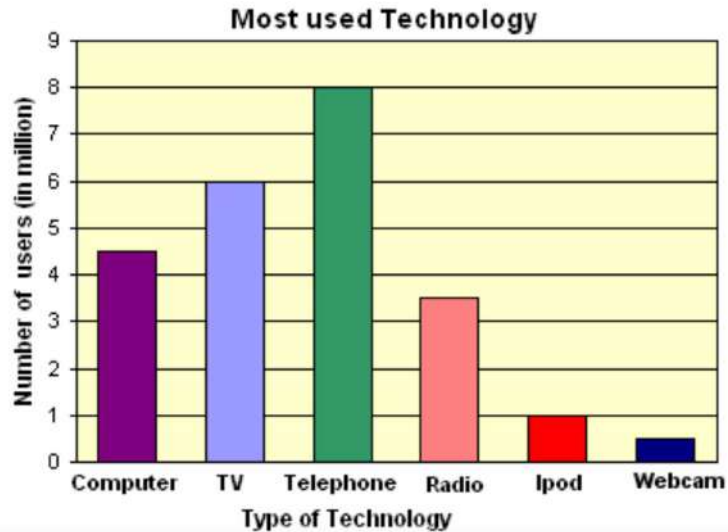


Answer:

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)

137. Most Used Technology

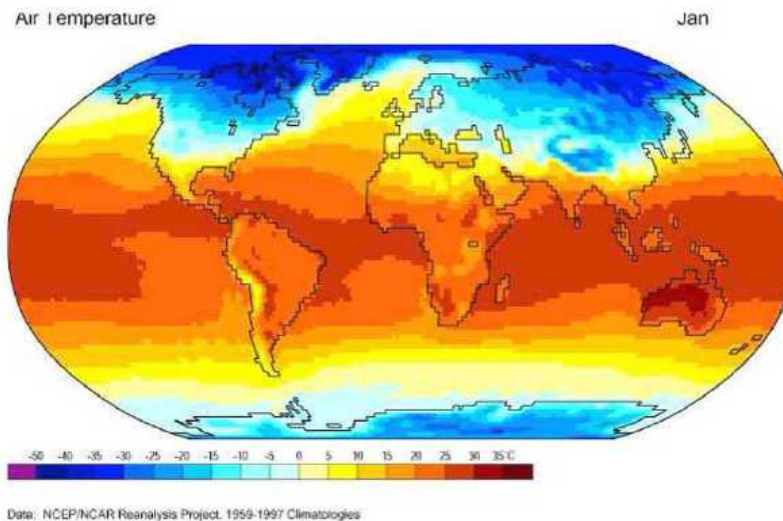


Answer:

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)

138. Air Temperature



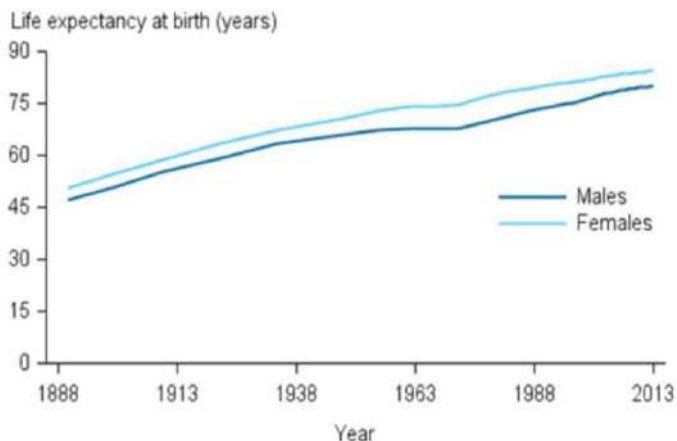
Answer:

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)

139. Life Expectancy

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



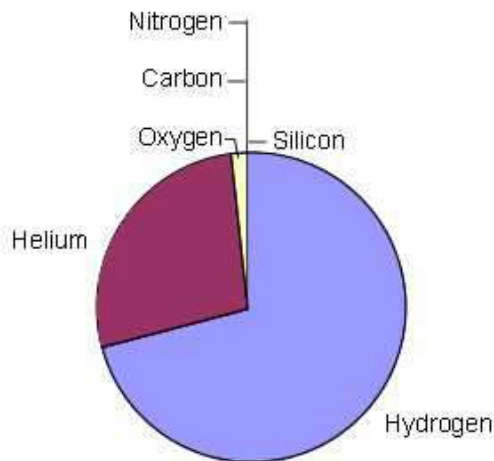
Answer:

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)

140. Solar Composition

Composition of the Sun (% components)

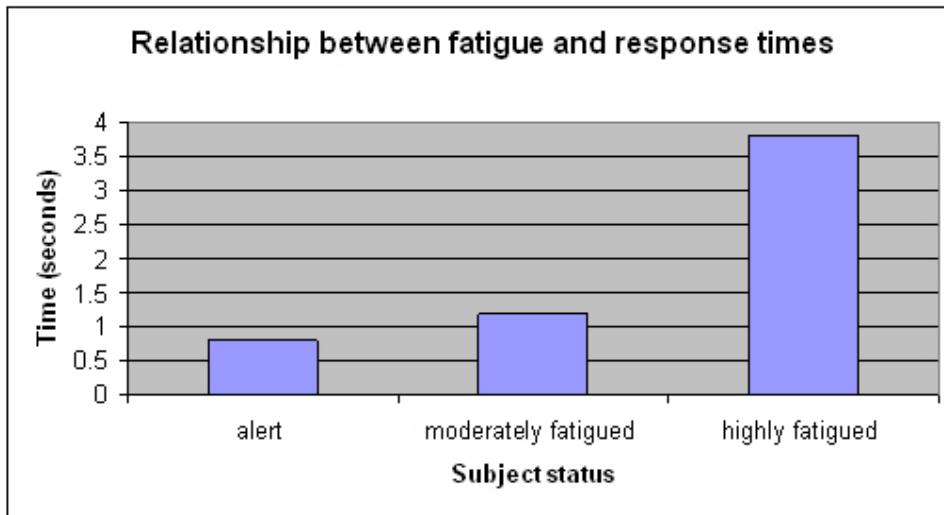


Answer:

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)

141. Fatigue&Response



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the relationship between fatigues and response times. The items include alert, moderately fatigued, and highly fatigued. According to this graph, in alert, the value of the response times is around 0.5. and that of moderately fatigued is higher, which is around 1. You can see from this graph that the highest value of response times is in highly fatigued, which is 3.5. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of times is alert. In conclusion, highly fatigued has the highest response times.

(APEUni Website / App DI #61)

142. Apartment Plan

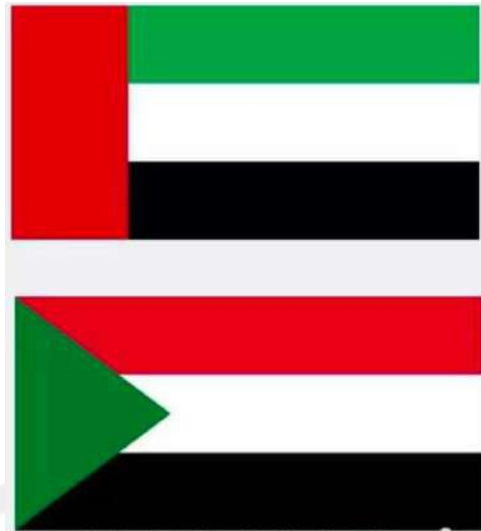


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #45)

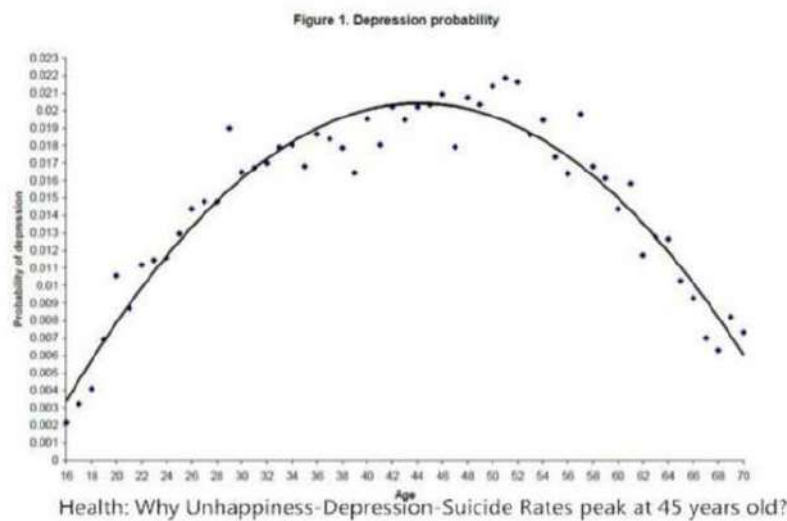
143. National Flags



Answer:

The following graph gives information about two national flags. In the first national flag, from the top to the bottom, the colors are green, white and black; there is also a red rectangle on the left-hand side. In the second national flag, the color composition is the same. However, from the top to the bottom; the colors are red, white and black, with a green triangle on the left-hand side. In conclusion, the two national flags are quite similar in color while they are still different in shapes and composition. (APEUni Website / App DI #43)

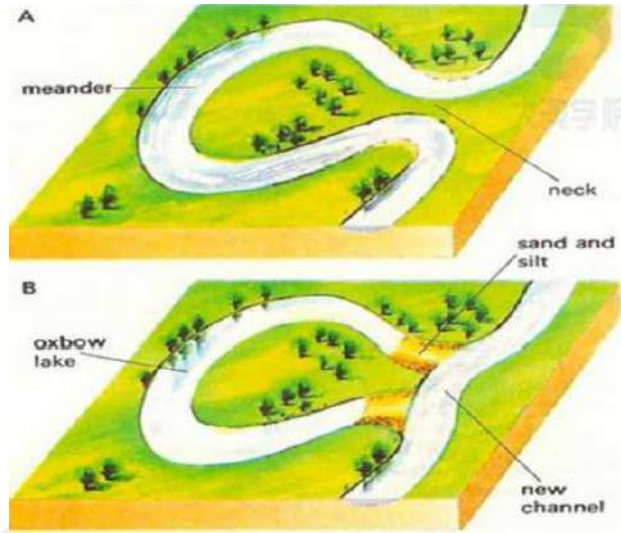
144. Depression Probability



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)

145. Oxbow Lake

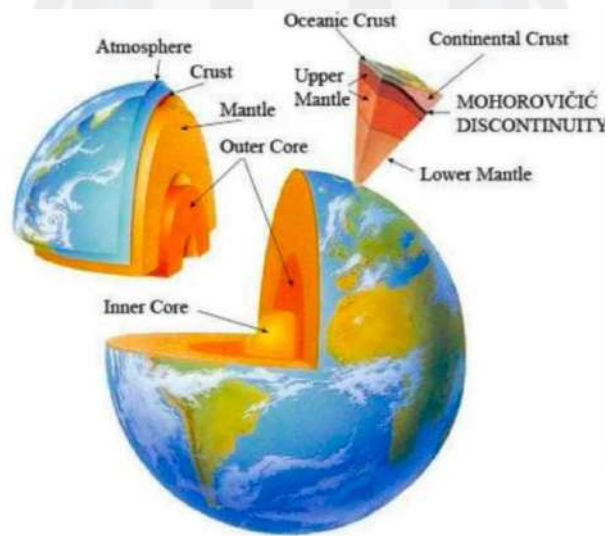


Answer:

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)

146. Earth Crust (2)

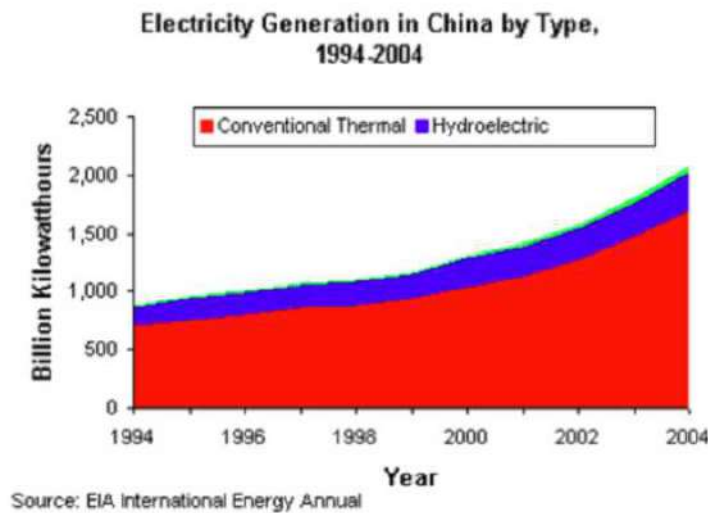


Answer:

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)

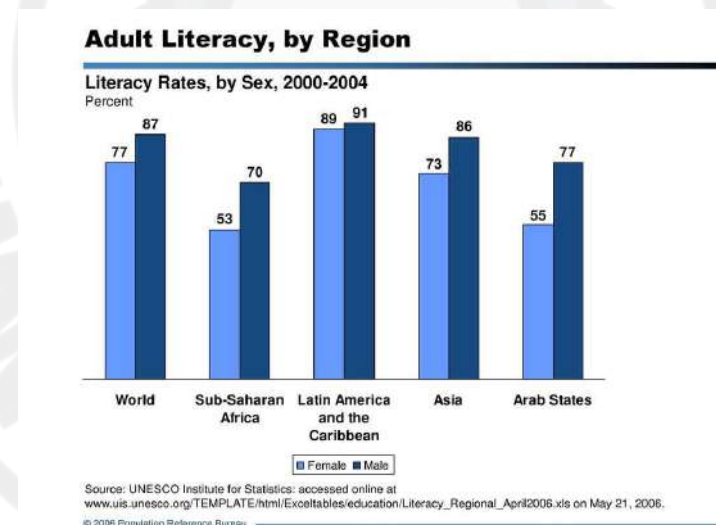
147. Electricity Generation



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)

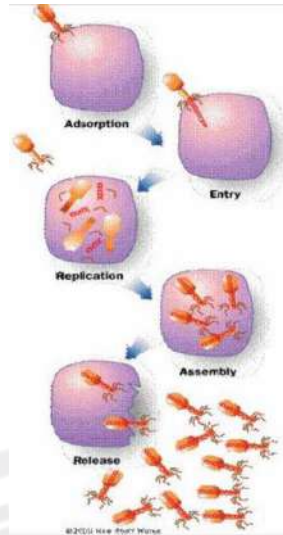
148. Adult Literacy



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)

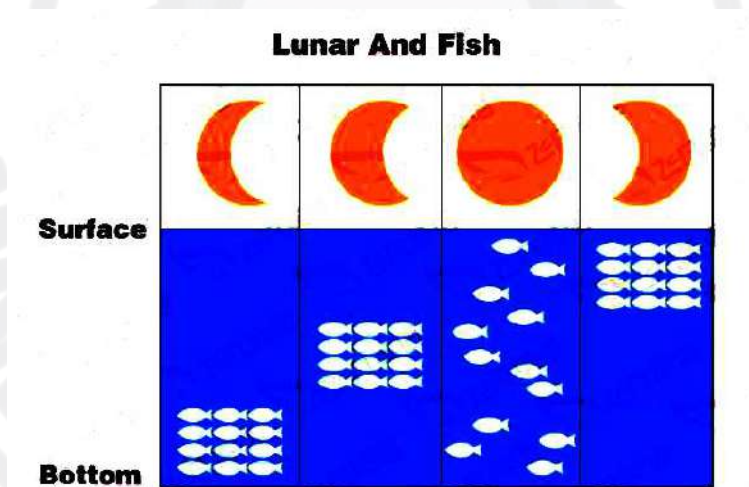
149. Virus Replication



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)

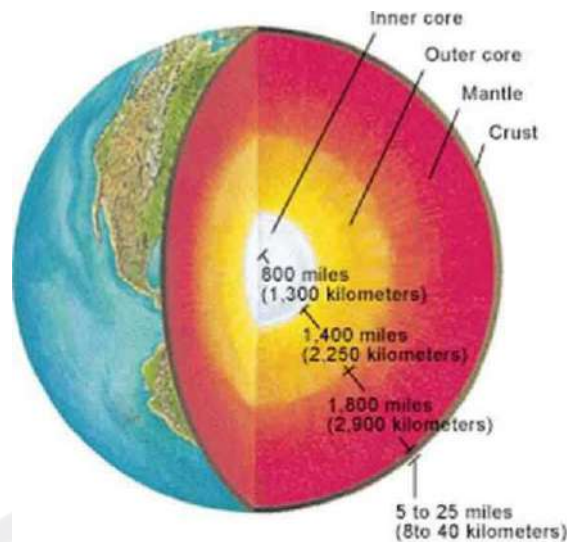
150. Moon&Fish



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)

151. Earth Structure

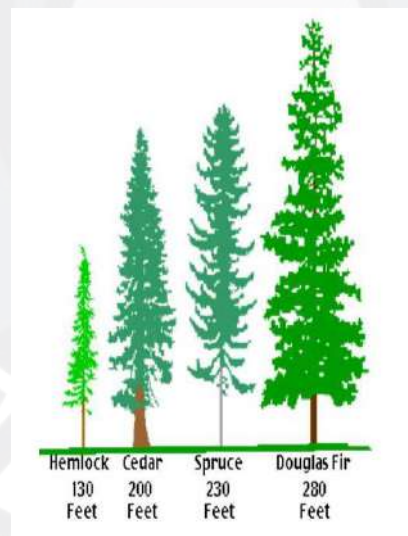


Answer:

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)

152. Height of Tree



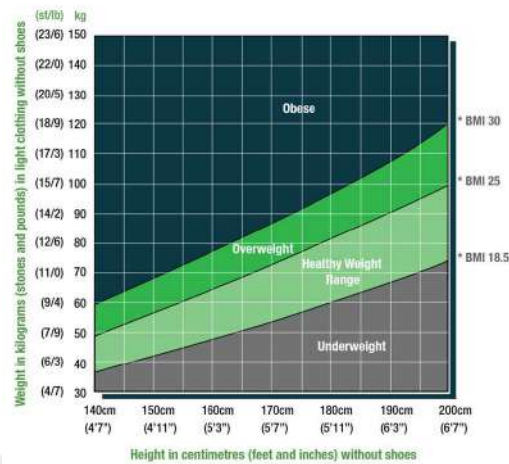
Answer:

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)

153. BMI

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults



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

Answer:

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

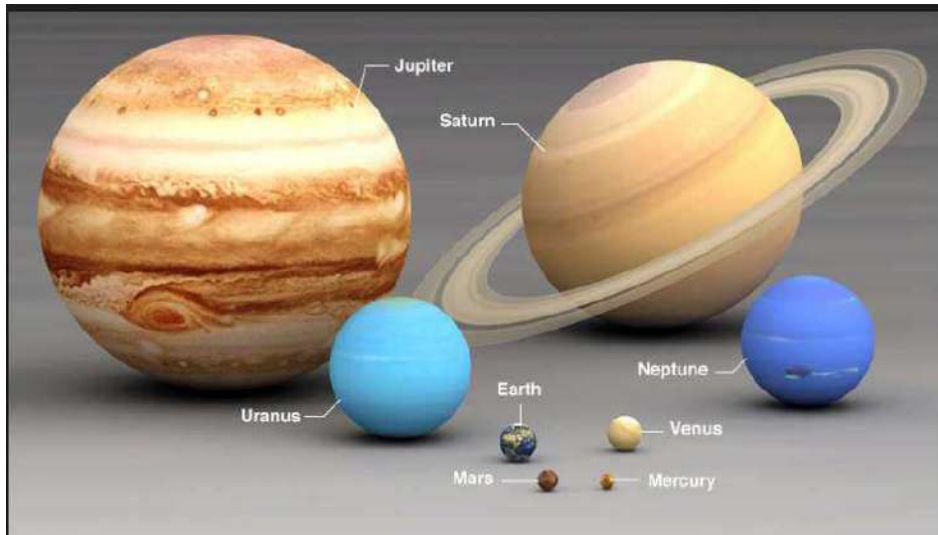
154. Typing Hands



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)

155. Solar System

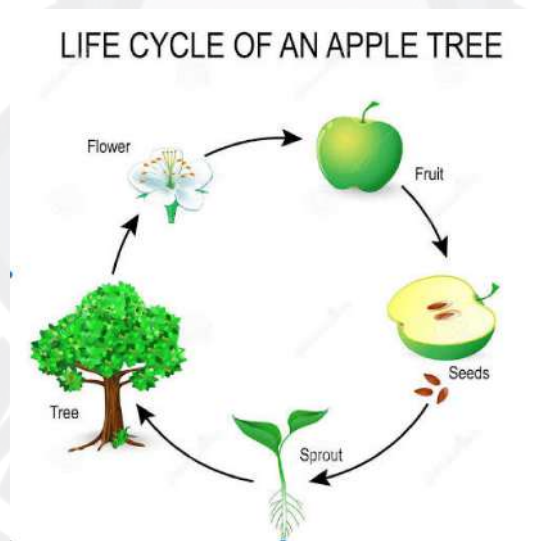


Answer:

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)

156. Apple Life Cycle

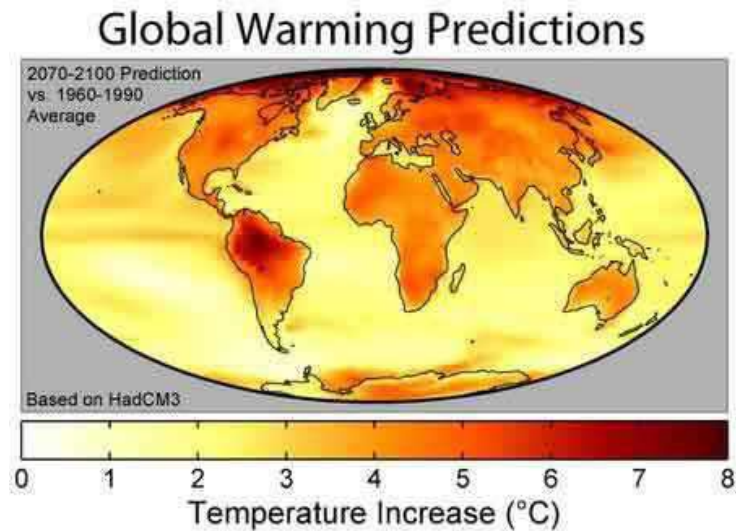


Answer:

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)

157. Global Warming

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #11)

Retell Lecture

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

1. Blood Pressure (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #468)

2. Loss of Biodiversity (Incomplete)

Points: A video about extinction and net loss of biodiversity with a female lecturer in it. Key words are displayed in the video.

(APEUni Website / App RL #467)

3. 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)

4. Lister (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #429)

5. Automation and Jobs (Incomplete)

Points: A video about automation by a male professor, with a lot of data on the slides, starting and ending with black screens. Lots of data are presented orally by him. With development of scientific technologies, there is a prediction that in future many people will not get a job, and the prediction is supported with data. But professionals will enjoy very stable jobs.

(APEUni Website / App RL #423)

6. Alaska Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

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

have lost control of and responsibility for their economy and governing institutions.

(APEUni Website / App RL #348)

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

7. 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.](#)

8. Chemical's Label (Incomplete)

Points: About hazardous chemical products with a picture of the front and back side of a pesticide pot. There is a lawn in front of the front side of the pot. A warning label is attached to the back side of the pot. The label is badly designed because the font in it is so small that many people possibly can't see it clearly. Sixty percent of people can't see the font (below 10 ?) clearly. Forty percent of Americans are illiterate, who can't understand the label and thus ignore the danger of the products.

(APEUni Website / App RL #334)

9. Sleep Disorder (Audio Available)

Original:

You might think that most of the patients at sleep clinics are being treated for sleeplessness, commonly referred to as insomnia, but that is not the case. The majority of sleep-clinic patients suffer from disorders of excessive sleep, or "hypersomnia." While most insomniacs somehow manage to drag themselves through the day and function at acceptable, although not optimal levels, this is not so for people who suffer from hypersomnia. They are incapacitated by irresistible urges to sleep during the day, often in inappropriate situations—at business meetings, in supermarkets, or at parties. Even more dangerous is their failure to remain awake when driving or operating machinery. Falling asleep in such situations could obviously be life-threatening. Many hypersomniacs suffer from narcolepsy, for which the primary symptom is excessive daytime sleepiness. Though not apparent in childhood, this symptom most often appears for the first time during the teen years and continues throughout a person's life. The sleep attacks may occur as many as fifteen to twenty times during the course of the day and last for periods from fifteen minutes up to two hours. What can be done to help those suffering from narcolepsy? There are certain drugs that can help, and specialists suggest voluntary napping to decrease the frequency of such sleep attacks.

(APEUni Website / App RL #333)

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

10. 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.](#)

11. Solar Energy (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #325)

12. 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)

13. 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.](#)

14. 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.](#)

15. DNA (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #308)

16. Library Introduction (Incomplete)

Points: An introduction of a library includes: functional areas and services in the library; every level of the library has computers, which students can use to process problems and send and receive emails; the location of the printers in the library; students can use their student cards; when they need help, they can ask the staff at the front desk.

(APEUni Website / App RL #294)

17. Graphical Representation (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #293)

18. General-purpose Cars (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #291)

19. 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)

20. Procedural Fairness (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #286)

21. Kids in the Museum (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So, we were founded just over ten years ago, when I was in the Royal Academy, a museum in the centre of London, with my three children, at the Aztec exhibition. I don't know if any of you saw it. I had an older child and two younger children, twins, strapped in a pushchair, and one of my children, three years old, shouted and I've never denied he shouted he shouted, 'Monster, monster!' at this statue which looked just like a monster, had snakes for hair, a big beak for a nose. And, I thought, this is fantastic. I've got a three-year-old that's appreciating art. How good can it get? So, I bent down and I said, 'Yes, it looks just like a monster' And, at that moment, a room warden came over, a gallery assistant came over and said we were being too noisy, and threw us out to the wrong family. I was, at that time, a journalist with The Guardian newspaper, and two days later wrote a big piece in The Guardian about being thrown out of the Royal Academy. What was really interesting was, by the end of that day, we had had, at the paper, over 500 emails from other families saying, museums aren't working for us. Let's try and make it work. So, that's what we did. In the Guardian, we set up a campaign. We called it the Kids in Museums campaign, but it didn't really exist. It was just a few pages. We ran loads of stories on it; I began touring the country talking about how to make your museum family-friendly.

(APEUni Website / App RL #283)

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

22. 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)

23. 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.](#)

24. 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.](#)

25. 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.](#)

26. Knee Cracking (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #272)

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

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #271)

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

28. British Policy (Incomplete)

Points: About British policy, with an oil painting in which many people gathering in a church-like place, reading, etc.. In the 18th century, people had liberty of speech. In public, such as in coffee houses and streets, people could read newspaper and talk about politics, which was an important sign of public freedom.

(APEUni Website / App RL #266)

29. Food Label (Audio Available)

Original:

Traffic light colors (red, amber and green) are used to indicate food's nutritional values according to the healthy standard. Different colors represent different food types, so that people can determine what to eat when they need some certain types of nutrient. The responsibility to label food properly on the packages is on the retailers. Thus consumers can be aware of food with less salt or less fat. This system makes it easier for consumer to make decisions.

(APEUni Website / App RL #265)

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

30. Science and Scientist (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #261)

31. Truth and Rhetoric (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

But Aristotle says the reason we need rhetoric is we have to be able to use it. To use rhetoric influence the ramble, we try to get them to understand truth. Truth is suggest ... is different than XX Rhetoric is the dressing, is the body, right? Truth is the spirit, is the soul, is abstract. It doesn't have a body. It's not particular. If you wanna get somebody to the truth, you might have to use some kind of tricks. Right? Because most of people are not sound and can see the truth. That's what we think. Most people are rambles. Really. Only the educated be erudite are actually capable of seeing the truth. If you wanna get the general mass there, you may have to do a little bit. So Aristotle that is rhetoric. Rhetoric is something that is used to influence people. Right? And it's a kind of mentally promised a logic.

(APEUni Website / App RL #258)

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

32. Robot (Incomplete)

Points: It's hard to make a robot complete a task that seems extremely simple for a human. For example it is very easy for us to see a person but it's very hard for a robot. A robot has a camera on it to capture pixels, and then the robot will transform the pixels into an image, which is not as easy as it sounds like. it is not easy to design a robot to do tasks that are simple to humans.

(APEUni Website / App RL #254)

33. Earth v.s. Mars (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #246)

34. Advanced Machine (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #242)

35. Visual Description (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The comics I show you with lots of people chatting around in a room is a form of description. We use different kinds of methods to describe a situation. Sometimes we have to use visual description, particularly when we do not witness the scenario. I was born during the Second World War and my hometown is X, for example when I asked my mother about the war, I always ask her you have mentioned this or that when you talked to me when asked her about the shelter, I asked her what the shelter looks like and when did you go to the shelter. From her response I could get more visual evidence as I can to write my book.

(APEUni Website / App RL #199)

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

36. Frog Mutation (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #239)

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #79)

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

38. Practice (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #237)

39. Soot Emission (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Sometimes it's the little things that can make big things happen. Fleas and the plague, atoms and nuclear bombs. Diminutive leaders in world history. Soot is one of these little things. Soot also known as black carbon is released when you burn dung, coal, diesel fuel and wood. From Los Angeles to Mumbai, soot causes respiratory illnesses like lung cancer and asthma and contributes to one point six million premature deaths every year. Mostly among the poor. And it gets worse. Atmospheric currents carry soot thousands of miles from where it is produced, to the Himalayas and the Arctic. Black carbon being black, absorbs sunlight, so even a little soot on snow makes it melt faster. And when snow melts global sea levels rise, threatening our freshwater indigenous communities and polar bears who hunt on the Arctic ice. Climate Change has been a big thing for a while and carbon dioxide has been its main cause. Scientists estimate that soot causes twenty five percent of human-caused global warming. It's the second leading cause of Arctic warming after carbon dioxide. Let's not underestimate the impact of this tiny particle. But there's good news, reducing black carbon may be the fastest way to slow global

warming. Buy time for the Arctic. Yes even more so than changing a light bulb. Since black carbon only stays in the atmosphere for a couple of weeks, reducing it will produce results immediately. Of course, reducing soot alone won't solve global warming, but solving our soot problem now will help buy time for the Arctic and allow us to deal with the bigger problem of carbon dioxide. We have the cleaner industries, cook stoves, and diesel now we have to use them. In developed nations, we've significantly reduced our black carbon, but we still have much more to do. We need to tighten our standards at home and invest in cleaner technologies in developing nations. In a world going on seven billion people, you might feel rather little yourself. But if you urge the US government and the European Union to take the lead on black carbon reduction, you can make a big difference.

(APEUni Website / App RL #223)

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

40. Telescope (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #179)

41. Advertising Standard Authority (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #177)

42. Melatonin (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #188)

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

43. Bee Language (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Honey bees do a waggle dance to direct other bees to the source of nectar. The dancing bees like this one can be halted by a headbutt from another bee. Now research has found that this headbutt is actually a warning signal. A feeding station was set up in the lab to mimic the a source of nectar, then foraging bees were introduced to the 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 RL #186)

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

44. Salary Types (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Straight salary sales compensation plans aren't very common, but they do have a place in some organizations. With this type of structure, you'd pay your sales people a straight albeit competitive salary like all of your other employees, and nothing else. No bonuses, no commissions, and few, if any, sales incentives. This type of compensation plan is most often used when the industry you operate within prohibits direct sales, when sales people work as part of small groups or teams and all contributions are equal, when your sales team is relatively small, or when your sales people are expected to spend much of their time on other responsibilities other than selling. However, these plans don't tend to offer motivation to sales people, as there are no incentives for them to work harder. Salary plus commission sales compensation plans are possibly the most common plans used today. They're structured in a way that sales people receive a lower base salary along with commission pay that makes up the majority of the total compensation. Organizations use salary plus commission sales compensation plans when there are opportunities to support all sales people on this structure and when there are proper metrics in place for tracking sales to ensure that the splits are fair and accurate. This type of plan is often the better choice as opposed to straight salary because it offers motivation to increase productivity and to achieve goals. It also offers more stability. Sales people will still get some types of pay even if they're in training, when sales are low during certain months, or if market conditions get volatile. However, it can be more complex to administer. Commission only sales compensation plans are exactly what they sound like you pay your sales people for the sales they bring in and nothing else. There is no guarantee of income. These types of plans are easier to administer than salary plus commission and provide better value for your money paid as they are based solely on sales achieved. They also tend to attract fewer candidates, but do attract the most top-performing and hardest working sales professionals who know they can make a good income because they know how to sell. On the other hand, though, they can create aggression within your sales team and low income security, which can lead to a high turnover rate, and sales rep burnout from stress.

(APEUni Website / App RL #174)

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

45. 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.](#)

46. 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)

47. 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)

48. Saturn Rings (Incomplete)

Points: In the solar system, many planets have rings; Saturn's rings are the most spectacular planetary ring. Consisting of different kinds of particles, these rings orbit the Saturn. In 1610, Galileo was the first who spotted Saturn's rings. With his 20—power telescope, Galileo might have mistaken Saturn's gaseous ring to surmise that Saturn was formed of one planet with two moons as satellites. In 1675, Giovanni Cassini determined that Saturn's "ring" was actually composed of sub—rings with gaps between them. So the number of Saturn's rings are more than 10. Other planets like Venus, Jupiter Neptune Uranus also have rings but not as many as Saturn. Finally, Scientists conducted that these rings are formed as a result of gravitational field.

(APEUni Website / App RL #200)

49. 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 howls 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.](#)

50. Superman (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #164)

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

51. 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 stimulated and motivating to students. I am also uncovered many interesting research problems is the cause 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.](#)

52. 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.](#)

53. 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.](#)

54. Music and Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #152)

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

55. Taxonomy (Audio Available)

Original:

Welcome to today's lesson. We're continuing with our study of taxonomy. Taxonomy is how scientists classify organisms into different groups based on the characteristics that they share. So, for instance, a good way to think about taxonomy is the US Postal Service. If we want to send a letter to someone, we first start off by addressing it to the nation they are in. By default, we usually assume that's America but

it doesn't have to be in England or Costa Rica or Spain. You put their nation or their kingdom. Then within that kingdom, you address it to a slightly more specific level their states. So, for instance, South Carolina would be the same as a phylum. And within that state, you would address it to their city and then to their street number, the street they live on. Then you would address it to say their apartment complex and within that complex, you'd address it by their last name to their family and then finally their first name to the specific person you want to get it to and in that way we're able to weed out all the 400 million people we don't want to send our letter to in America and pinpoint the exact person we want the letter to reach. And in the same way, scientists use a taxonomy chart to pinpoint a living creature and organism and how it relates to everything else in the world.

(APEUni Website / App RL #151)

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

56. Sugar (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #148)

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

57. London Fog (Audio Available)

Original:

Turner, not surprisingly, painted one of the earliest pictures of London's fog, in the 1835 painting the Thames above Waterloo Bridge. Turner is a trueborn Londoner, is advertising his familiarity with London's air problem by putting smoke, an atmospheric pollution at its center. And as you can see, in here, the bridge is the central elements, which is a theme that's later taken up by Monet. And it's partly obscured by the steam and smoke which rises from both sides of the river. Here, we see a shot-tower. I think you can just about to see, which was constructed in 1826. Do you know what shot-towers are? They produce shot for guns, ammunition. And they were very smoky, one of the more smoking industries. But it's barely visible, as you can see, as are the various industries on the Lambeth side of the river. There's, on this side, there's a steamship about to dock or preparing to leave. It's black smoke thrusting up to join the kind of swirling arc of smoke there. William Rodner sees this painting as a potent essay on the energy and complexity of modern polluted organism. Smoke, I think, here represents for a flourishing economy, which brings employment and food on tables but also the dirt and pollution associated with the fumes all seems to be tainted by sulfurous yellow.

(APEUni Website / App RL #147)

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

58. Early Robot (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #124)

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

59. 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.](#)

60. 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 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.](#)

61. Marshmallow Test (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #123)

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

62. Frogs (Audio Available)

Original:

If you liked the colorful animals we just saw, you're going to love these next animals: frogs. You might not normally think of frogs as being colorful, but these frogs definitely are. They are the dart-poison frogs of Central and South America. Look at their striking colors, often yellow with black stripes or deep blue with black spots. Beyond being nice to look at, these markings have a purpose. They warn predators that these frogs are poisonous. When threatened, these frogs secrete a substance through their skin that would easily kill whatever animal might try to eat them. Their bright colors communicate this, and so most animals tend not to hunt them. Now, speaking of hunting, for centuries these frogs were sought after by hunters. As you might think, the hunters didn't want to eat the frogs, but rather, they captured them for their poison. They would add the poison to the tips of their hunting arrows. Of course, nowadays most hunters use guns. These days, dart-poison frogs are of less interest to hunters than to medical researchers. Researchers believe that they can make new heart medicine from the poison, because it acts as a stimulant on the body's nervous system. Researchers think they could use it to

stimulate a weak heart. There is, however, a problem with doing research on these frogs. Those that are caught in the wild will produce their poison until they die. However, those that are born in captivity, like the ones you see here, will not produce any poison at all.

(APEUni Website / App RL #102)

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

63. 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.](#)

64. 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.](#)

65. Infinite Monkey Theorem (Audio Available)

Original:

This illustration often used is the one that the monkeys and the typewriters. Ok, we have a monkey sitting at a typewriter and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life, don't worry about it, yes, it's strange, yes, it's wonderful, but leave enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter the chances are eventually he

produces the complete works of Shakespeare so what's the problem. So, there's no problem. There's no issue, right? You just leave it long enough and you'll find. And one key striker seconds, the monkey might well eventually get to you the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600 million years. So, what I decided to do is to run the numbers. I, instead of saying typing the complete work of Shakespeare, I just run the numbers for how long would it take a monkey typing one key striker a second. To type "to be or not to be that is the question". Right? On average how long is it gonna take my monkey friend one keystroke a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years, which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have emerge within and when I run the numbers "to be or not to be is the question" takes 12.6 trillion trillion years to type just that phrase and a DNA string has got as much as information the encyclopedia Britannica. Are we saying that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredibly unlikely that it would have that it tilts me in favour of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.

(APEUni Website / App RL #62)

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

66. 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.](#)

67. Historic Library (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #58)

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

[App to listen.](#)

68. Biggish City (Audio Available)

Original:

We have briefly looked at some of the problems involved in running a biggish city like, say, Melbourne, keeping the road and rail systems running, policing, providing food and housing, and so on. In another lecture, I'm going to deal with what we must no megalopolis – cities with populations of ten million or more. However, first I want to go back in history to when the population of cities could be numbered in the thousands rather than millions. One of the earliest theorists of the city was, of course, Plato, who created an ideal city in his text, The Republic. The population of this city would be around twenty–five to thirty thousand at most. Oddly enough, the same figures were chosen by Leonardo da Vinci for his ideal cities. Now, of these twenty five to thirty inhabitants only about five thousand would be citizens. A reason for this might be that it is the largest number that could be addressed publicly at one time and by one person, and makes a voting system much easier to manage. Also, perhaps the numbers are kept deliberately low because a large population would be harder to control, or because, in practical terms, fewer inhabitants are easier to feed from local supplies without having to depend on outside sources. (APEUni Website / App RL #49)

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

69. Focus Groups (Audio Available)

Original:

OK – to help you with your research, I just wanted to give you some tips today on using Focus Groups. These are groups of people that you get together to find out about their opinions and attitudes, for example, to review a piece of work or just basically provide some collective input to help you with whatever you're researching. First of all, how large should a focus group be? Well, I would say that an ideal number of participants is around six or seven. If it's any bigger, what quite often happens is they break into side–conversations and the focus is lost. If it's any smaller, you may not get the range of views that you need to get a really good discussion. Secondly, it's important that you have a moderator for the group, who's able to facilitate and guide the discussions. The moderator must ensure that everyone participates and stop anyone dominating. And also, the moderator needs to make sure that the discussions don't go off in the wrong direction. And thirdly, in order to help the group focus on what's required, some basic materials should be used particularly to kick–start the discussions. This may be in the form of pictures, photos, diagrams, graphs, etc. And will help the group to understand the context of what needs to be discussed.

(APEUni Website / App RL #15)

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

70. Electric Vehicles (Audio Available)

Original:

This week I'd like to start by talking a bit about electric vehicles. Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle. At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became Such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes – as fork–lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example. Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance

as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own. Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this the case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars are blamed in large part for – among other things – the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the polar regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport
(APEUni Website / App RL #9)

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

71. Guiding Principles (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #5)

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

72. Air Pollution (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #4)

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

Answer Short Question

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

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

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

2. What do we call the collection and study of stamps?

Answer: Philately (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1474) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

3. What do we call a coastal building which warns sailors against dangerous coasts?

Answer: Lighthouse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1473) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

4. How many times does an isolated incident occur?

Answer: One / Once (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1472) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

5. What instrument is used to measure angles in geometry?

Answer: Protractor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1471) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

6. Whose job is to make or repair shoes?

Answer: Cobbler / shoemaker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1470) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

7. What do we call a large cage in which birds are kept?

Answer: Aviary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1469) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

8. What is the fourth basic mathematical operation, addition, subtraction, multiplication and?

Answer: Division (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1468) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

9. What is the organ below your eyes?

Answer: Nose (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1467) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

10. What do we call a meeting which all staff and employees must attend?

Answer: Plenary meeting (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1466) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

13. In what you record your personal experience?

Answer: Diary / journal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1463) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

14. What do you eat when you are sick?

Answer: Medicine / pill / medication / tablet (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1338) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

16. What is the upper part of a leg?

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

17. Points:

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

18. 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)**

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

Answer: Uncle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1458) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: Drum / barrel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1457) **(Audio Available)**

21. What do we call the behavior of making birds or animals get together?

Answer: Herd / herding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1456) **(Audio Available)**

22. 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)**

23. What do we call the potential benefits of alternatives when a decision is made?

Answer: Opportunity cost (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1454) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: Capacity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1453) **(Audio Available)**

25. What is the upper part that protects a building?

Answer: Roof (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1452) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: Currency / Currencies (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1451) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: Biographer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1450) **(Audio Available)**

28. What do we call someone who travels and works in a spacecraft?

Answer: Astronaut / spaceman (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1449) **(Audio Available)**

29. What is not a font style, Bold, Regular, Superscript, or Italic?

Answer: Superscript (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1448) **(Audio Available)**

30. Which word do we use to describe a desert, humid or dry?

Answer: Dry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1447) **(Audio Available)**

31. What kind of food do almonds, pistachios and walnuts fall into?

Answer: Nut (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1416) **(Audio Available)**

32. What do we call the marine animal that has eight legs?

Answer: Octopus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1415) **(Audio Available)**

33. What do we call a document sent by email?

Answer: Attachment (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1414) **(Audio Available)**

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

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

35. What do we call programs that run on a computer?

Answer: Software (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1393) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

36. What do you call the curve of a road or a river?

Answer: Bend (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1387) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

37. Who is the person who shares the same room with you?

Answer: Roommate (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1378) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

39. What is the top surface inside the room?

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

40. Where do marine animals live?

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

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

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

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

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

43. How many years are there in a half of century?

Answer: Fifty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1289) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

45. What do people cover their heads with?

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

46. What is the opposite of 'damp'?

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

47. What is the connecting part between two bones?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #984) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

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

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

58. What is the opposite of 'guilty'?

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

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

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

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

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

61. What is the antonym of 'entrance'?

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

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

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

63. What does the word 'TV' stand for?

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

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

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

65. What do we describe the space with no air in it?

Answer: Vacuum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #970) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

67. Who prepares and sells medicine in shops or hospitals?

Answer: Chemist / pharmacist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #961) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

68. Who flies an airplane?

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

69. What's the calendar that follows the movement of the moon?

Answer: Lunar calendar (APEUni Website / App ASQ #956) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

73. What do you get if you successfully complete a university course?

Answer: Diploma (APEUni Website / App ASQ #934) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

81. What do we call a large building with a square base and triangular sides?

Answer: pyramid (APEUni Website / App ASQ #892) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

82. What revolves around the Earth?

Answer: moon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #891) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

83. what we call it if trees are cut down in a large area?

Answer: deforestation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #880) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

84. What do we call a notice, picture or film telling people about a product or service?

Answer: advertisement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #876) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

86. What do you call your uncle's son?

Answer: cousin (APEUni Website / App ASQ #864) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

87. What do we call a person who does a job without being paid?

Answer: volunteer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #860) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

88. What do we use to get to the third floor when the elevator is broken?

Answer: stairs (APEUni Website / App ASQ #852) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

89. What is the opposite of maximum?

Answer: minimum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #849) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

90. What do we call someone who studies languages?

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

91. In winter, what activities do people usually do on snow mountains by standing on long, thin boards?

Answer: skiing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #831) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

92. What do we call a person who buy things in a shop?

Answer: customer / buyer / shopper (APEUni Website / App ASQ #830) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

93. What is the subject to study the past events?

Answer: history (APEUni Website / App ASQ #823) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

94. What do we call a person who can speak several languages?

Answer: multilingual (APEUni Website / App ASQ #821) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

95. What do we call a dream that is very frightening or unpleasant?

Answer: nightmare (APEUni Website / App ASQ #814) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

96. What is the joint connecting the foot to the leg?

Answer: ankle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #813) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

97. Which button do we use to remove something from computer?

Answer: Delete / backspace (APEUni Website / App ASQ #811) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

99. What do we call a person whose responsibility is to correct others' mistakes?

Answer: Corrector / proofreader / editor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #800) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

100. What do they call the pieces of puzzle which players try to piece together?

Answer: Jigsaw puzzle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #798) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

101. What do we call a photo of a person's face taken from the side?

Answer: profile (APEUni Website / App ASQ #790) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

102. What is the second month of the year?

Answer: february (APEUni Website / App ASQ #783) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

104. Where are goods stored before sale?

Answer: warehouse / inventory / stock (APEUni Website / App ASQ #777) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

107. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #772) **(Incomplete)**

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

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

109. What is the study of religion called?

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

110. What do people usually use to cut food?

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

111. What do you call a person from Netherlands?

Answer: dutch (APEUni Website / App ASQ #751) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

112. What do you call someone who buys something?

Answer: consumer / customer / shopper / buyer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #750) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

113. What do we call a period of 1000 years?

Answer: millennium (APEUni Website / App ASQ #275) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

114. How many sides does a hexagon have?

Answer: six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #743) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

117. **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)**

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

Answer: telescope (there is a telescope shown on the screen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #638) **(Incomplete)**

119. What do pedestrians move by?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

124. What can bring astronauts to space?

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

125. What is the opposite direction of sunrise?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

130. What is the act of reusing waste materials?

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

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

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

132. What is the political system in which a country is ruled by a king or a queen?

Answer: monarchy (APEUni Website / App ASQ #214) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

133. How many days are there in a fortnight?

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

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

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

135. How often is a centennial celebrated?

Answer: one hundred years (APEUni Website / App ASQ #698) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

136. What do we call a machine which carries people from one floor to another in a high building?

Answer: lift / lyft / elevator (APEUni Website / App ASQ #251) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

138. What does 'subterranean' mean?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

142. What gas will be generated from the boiling water?

Answer: water vapor / steam (APEUni Website / App ASQ #683) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

143. What is the line where the sky meets the land?

Answer: horizon / skyline (APEUni Website / App ASQ #682) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

144. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

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

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

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

146. What are the first three letters of the English alphabet?

Answer: abc (APEUni Website / App ASQ #668) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

148. What do we call a baby cat?

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

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

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

150. What is the nominal form of the wide?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

154. What device do you type on when you use a computer?

Answer: keyboard (APEUni Website / App ASQ #280) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

155. Where is a criminal kept as punishment?

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

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

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

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

158. What does sub-Mediterranean refer to?

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

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

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

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

161. What is the frozen type of water called?

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

162. Who is the Swiss greatest scientist in physics?

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

163. What do we call famous people?

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

164. What is the highest position in the embassy?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: Sunscreen / sunblock / suncream / suntan lotion (APEUni Website / App ASQ #556)

[\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

182. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?

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

183. What force makes humans stay on the earth?

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

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

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

185. What is the habitat of camels?

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

186. What is the force that draws objects toward a planet's center?

Answer: gravity / gravitation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #530) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

187. How many sides are there in a pentagon?

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

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

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

189. Where do people go to watch plays?

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

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

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

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

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

192. How many years are there in a bicentennial?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

200. What is the thing which we use for painting and is made of hair?

Answer: brush (APEUni Website / App ASQ #500) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

201. When you have the PRIMARY, the SECONDARY, what do you have next?

Answer: tertiary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #497) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

202. What do we call people who write songs?

Answer: Composers / composer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #495) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

204. What do we call a person who repairs cars?

Answer: auto technician / mechanic (APEUni Website / App ASQ #493) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

210. What material are windows made of?

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

211. What are the two holes in your nose to breathe?

Answer: nostrils (APEUni Website / App ASQ #484) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

214. How many wheels does a bicycle have?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

223. How many wheels does the tricycle have?

Answer: three (APEUni Website / App ASQ #468) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

224. What is the opposite of artificial?

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

225. What is the hardest part of your hand?

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

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

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

227. Which literacy genre describes all details of a famous person's life?

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

228. What material is the tire made of?

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

229. What is the hard object in the center of peaches, apples and pears?

Answer: core / stone (APEUni Website / App ASQ #662) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

231. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

237. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?

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

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

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

239. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?

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

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

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

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

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

242. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?

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

243. What will snow become after it's melt?

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

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

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

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

246. What is the opposite of convex?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

250. What category do the bee, the butterfly, and the mosquito fall into?

Answer: insect (APEUni Website / App ASQ #407) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

251. What is a thermometer used to measure?

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

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

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

253. What is the collection of pictures called?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

258. What does the sun do during dawn?

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

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

260. What stellar system do the planets, such as Saturn, Jupiter, belong to?

Answer: solar system (APEUni Website / App ASQ #395) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

268. Which kind of mountain can erupt?

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

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

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

270. What is one half of 100% ?

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

271. What is the opposite of positive?

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

272. What are the strings on shoes?

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

273. What type of resources does an electric device use?

Answer: electricity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #358) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

275. A dozen is a grouping of which number?

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

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

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

277. 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)
[\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

279. What does a sundial measure?

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

280. What is the opposite to “predecessor”?

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

281. How do you call the seasonal flying from cold to warmer areas, mitigation or migration?

Answer: migration (APEUni Website / App ASQ #331) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

286. What is the ceremony called for marriage?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

290. How many years are there in a decade?

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

291. How many seasons are there in a year?

Answer: four (APEUni Website / App ASQ #281) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

297. What is the subject that involves geometry and algebra?

Answer: mathematics (APEUni Website / App ASQ #258) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

303. What we call it when the moon completely blocks out the light from the sun?

Answer: a solar eclipse / an eclipse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #198) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

305. What general part of the day is known as dawn?

Answer: Sunrise / sunrises / daybreak (APEUni Website / App ASQ #192) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

306. How would you describe an economy that is largely based on farming?

Answer: agricultural / rural (APEUni Website / App ASQ #178) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

309. What is the name of a building where you can borrow books?

Answer: library (APEUni Website / App ASQ #156) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

311. If you are happy with the agreement, what would you like to put at the bottom of the contract with the date?

Answer: signature / signatures (APEUni Website / App ASQ #397) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

312. What is the month between January and March?

Answer: February (APEUni Website / App ASQ #278) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

316. What do you call the very long essay that students have to write for a doctoral degree?

Answer: thesis / dissertation / paper / discourse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #141) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

318. How many days are in a leap year?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

322. What is the opposite of exporting?

Answer: importing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #108) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

325. If a figure is hexagonal, how many sides does it have?

Answer: six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #75) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

326. What is the name of ceremony in which two people get married?

Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #61) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

328. Where can people go to borrow books?

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

329. Which sweet food is produced by bees?

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

330. What type of food is an apple?

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

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

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

333. How many sides are there in a bilateral agreement?

Answer: two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #15) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

334. What is the word in geometry for a shape that has three sides?

Answer: Triangle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #53) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

335. What is the thing that contains steps and allows you to climb up indoor?

Answer: ladder / stairs / stair / ladders / staircase (APEUni Website / App ASQ #17) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Writing

Summarize Written Text

1. Students' Relationships (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #323)

2. Spider Web (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #319)

3. Fiber

Original:

Currently, Americans only eat about 16 grams of fiber — the parts of plants that can't be digested — per day. That's way less than the 25 to 30 grams that's recommended. There are so many reasons why, from fast-food marketing to agriculture subsidies, but one contributing factor is the slow death of cooking, and the rise of the restaurant meal. Americans now spend more on food at restaurants than they do at grocery stores, but restaurant food tends to have even less fiber than the food we would otherwise eat at home. One problem seems to be that restaurant meals aren't typically loaded with two of the best sources of fiber, unprocessed fruits and vegetables. A revealing study from 2007, in which researchers interviewed 41 restaurant executives, showed that restaurants think fruits and vegetables are too expensive to feature prominently on the menu, and "61 percent said profits drive menu selections." They also opposed labeling certain menu items as healthier choices, saying that would be "the kiss of death." So people like to eat out, and when they do, they prefer mushy, fiber-free comfort foods. But that's a pretty dangerous road to go down.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #318)

4. Importance of Water

Original:

Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water resources, and the range of services they provide, underpin poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability. From food and energy security to human and environmental health, water contributes to improvements in social well-being and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions. In a sustainable world that is achievable in the near future, water and related resources are managed in support of human well-being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy. Sufficient and safe water is made available to meet every person's basic needs, with healthy lifestyles and behaviors easily upheld through reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services, in turn supported by equitably extended and efficiently managed infrastructure. Water resources management, infrastructure and service delivery are sustainably financed. Water is duly valued in all its forms, with wastewater treated as a resource that avails energy, nutrients and freshwater for reuse. Human settlements develop in harmony with the natural water cycle and the ecosystems that support it, with measures in place that reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to water-related disasters. Integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use and to human rights are the norm. Water is governed in a participatory way that draws on the full potential of women and men as professionals and citizens, guided by a number of able and knowledgeable organizations, within a just and transparent institutional framework.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #317)

5. Fallacy (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #301)

6. Global Leadership

Original:

Education for Global Leadership: The Importance of International Studies and Foreign Language Education for U.S. Economic and National Security Committee for Economic Development. To confront the twenty-first century challenges to our economy and national security, our education system must be strengthened to increase the foreign language skills and cultural awareness of our students. America's continued global leadership will depend on our students' abilities to interact with the world community both inside and outside our borders.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #294)

7. Near Infra-red

Original:

The colors that we see are a result of the light reflected within a narrow range of wavelengths — what we call the visible spectrum. But sunlight also spans wavelengths that we cannot see. Humans can't see ultraviolet wavelengths, which many other animals can see. But there's one set of wavelengths that elude all of us — these are near infra-red (NIR) wavelengths. And understanding how bird feathers interact with these wavelengths is important, not just for birds, but also for humans through the potential for improvements in thermal efficiency. Our research in the School of BioSciences at the University of Melbourne suggests that some Australian birds can control their temperature and avoid overheating by reflecting near-infrared wavelengths of sunlight. We collected information on 90 species of Australian birds and found a very strong link between living in hot, arid regions and reflecting a higher proportion of near-infrared light. Researchers in the field of animal colouration have largely ignored near-infrared light, because it isn't easy to measure and there's no evidence that animals can see these wavelengths. Because these wavelengths are invisible, they don't affect camouflage or sexual attractiveness, which are very important in the animal world. This means that many animals can control their temperature by altering reflection of near-infrared light without compromising their ability to hide or attract a mate.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #288)

8. Rosling's Discoveries

Original:

A medical doctor and professor for international health at Stockholm's Karolinska Institute, Rosling became famous as the public educator who used statistics to show how the world is changing. He chose this public role after making two significant discoveries. Rosling's first discovery was that many people are not aware of even the most basic facts about global health and global development. Through surveys he conducted, Rosling found that at a time when poverty is falling faster than ever before, the majority of people think that the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty is rising. Similarly, he found that many underestimate global life expectancy widely, and are not aware of the success of delivering healthcare services—for example, vaccines—globally. He found that people's worldviews often do not have much grounding in facts, even long before the “post-fact” era. Rosling was convinced that this unawareness of global progress matters. He made it his mission to fight this “devastating ignorance” that turns us into cynics, as we falsely believe that global development must be a mirage. Rosling's second discovery was that this lack of factual knowledge was not because people are not interested in global development, but because it is too hard for those that want to know about global development to access this knowledge. Neither the experts nor the media were presenting how global

development changes the world. Based on these two insights, Hans Rosling made it his mission to bridge this gap and present the evidence that global development is a reality. His approach to communicating research on global development was through public talks and the use of data visualisation.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #281)

9. Prior Knowledge

Original:

What is known as prior knowledge or pre-existing knowledge is the knowledge, skill or ability that a learner brings to a new learning encounter. This includes all knowledge that is available before the learning event, and which has been gathered or developed by any means, and in any situation, including both formal and, quite often, informal learning situations. Learners need enough previous knowledge and understanding to enable them to learn new things; they also need help making links with new and previous explicit knowledge. It is considered to be valuable to go through a process of what has been called activating prior knowledge. Teachers often go through this process at the beginning of a new topic. They also use introductory strategies at the beginning of lessons which are continuations from previous lessons. In terms of the practicalities of teaching, this is a process of making children think about the topic or remember what has been covered already. In terms of theory, it is to do with activating particular schemas.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #257)

10. Natural Language

Original:

When people start thinking about language, the first question which often occurs to them is this: is language natural to humans? – in the same way that grunting is natural to pigs, and barking comes naturally to dogs. Or is it just something we happen to have learned? – in the same way that dogs may learn to beg, or elephants may learn to waltz, or humans may learn to play the guitar. Clearly, in one sense, children 'learn' whatever language they are exposed to, be it Chinese, Nootka or English. So no one would deny that 'learning' is very important. But the crucial question is whether children are born with 'blank sheets' in their head as far as language is concerned – or whether humans are 'programmed' with an outline knowledge of the structure of languages in general. This question of whether language is partly due to nature or wholly due to learning or nurture is often referred to as the nature–nurture controversy, and has been discussed for centuries. For example, it was the topic of one of Plato's dialogues, the *Cratylus*. Controversies which have been going on for literally ages tend to behave in a characteristic fashion. They lie dormant for a while, then break out fiercely. This particular issue resurfaced in linguistics in 1959 when the linguist Noam Chomsky wrote a devastating and witty review of *Verbal Behavior*, a book by the Harvard psychologist B.F. Skinner (Skinner 1957; Chomsky 1959). This book claimed to 'explain' language as a set of habits gradually built up over the years. According to Skinner, no complicated innate or mental mechanisms are needed. All that is necessary is the systematic observation of the events in the external world which prompt the speaker to utter sounds.

Answer:

This question of whether language is partly due to nature or wholly due to learning or nurture is often referred to as the nature–nurture controversy, because this issue resurfaced in linguistics when the linguist Noam Chomsky wrote a devastating and witty review of *Verbal Behavior*, while Skinner's book claimed to 'explain' language as a set of habits gradually built up over the years.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #230)

11. Lack of Sleep (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #226)

12. Environmental Technologies

Original:

Many technologies have promised these qualities, but few have been commercially viable. What's been lacking is the performance data needed to demonstrate that these technologies are durable, genuinely environmentally beneficial, and suitable to be insured. Over the past 13 years, our Department of Architecture & Civil Engineering has led on research into straw as a low-impact building material. This work, which has included developing a unique straw bale panel as well as scientific monitoring and testing, has now culminated in crucial industry certifications. The BM TRADA's Q-Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather-resilience and means that developers and homebuyers can now get insurance and mortgages for straw homes and buildings. The innovative straw walls in the new houses provide two times more insulation than required by current UK building regulations. Based on monitoring a residential straw-bale development in Leeds, fuel bill reductions up to 90% can be expected. The walls have been built using ModCell technology; prefabricated panels consisting of a wooden structural frame infilled with straw bales or hemp and rendered with either a breathable lime-based system or ventilated timber or brick cladding. This technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO² performance of any system of construction currently available. In fact, as an agricultural co-product, straw buildings can be carbon negative as straw absorbs CO² when it grows.

Answer:

Our Department has led research into straw as a low-impact building material and the BM TRADA's Q-Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather-resilience as the technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO² performance, which enables the innovative straw walls to provide insulation and reduce fuel bills.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #225)

13. Product Stages (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #204)

14. Bertrand Russell (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #197)

15. Traditional Organizations (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #195)

16. Volcano Prediction (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #192)

17. Inequalities (Incomplete)

Points: About inequalities against women, in education and scientific fields, particularly in the medical field. For the achievements they make, they devote themselves.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #181)

18. The Women Institute (Incomplete)

Points: It has been more than 100 years since The Women Institute was established, but gender equality has not yet been achieved. Even with the equality law, the gender pay gap still exists and women are still earning much less than men are. Women need to improve themselves, in areas including..... So there is still a lot more that we need to do, such as STEM. And governments should also take actions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #179)

19. Image of Africa (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #174)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. Solar Energy (Explanation)

Original:

The advantages and disadvantages of solar power compared to other forms of renewable energy have been greatly debated. While obviously superior to some forms of energy, solar power's high cost and efficiency dependent on geography have limited its appeal. However, a large number of advantages also merit further development and even possible adaptation for residences. Advantages of Solar Power Solar energy remains popular because it is both a renewable and clean source of energy. These advantages along with the hope that eventually nations can use solar power to decrease global warming ensure its popularity. Renewable Solar energy is a true renewable resource. All areas of the world have the ability to collect some amount of solar power and solar power is available for collection each day. Clean Solar energy is non-polluting. It does not create greenhouse gases, such as oil-based energy does, nor does it create waste that must be stored, such as nuclear energy. It is also far more quiet to create and harness, drastically reducing the noise pollution required to convert energy to a useful form. Residential size solar energy systems also have very little impact on the surrounding environment, in contrast with other renewable energy sources such as wind and hydroelectric power. Low Maintenance Solar panels have no moving parts and require very little maintenance beyond regular cleaning. Without moving parts to break and replace, after the initial costs of installing the panels, maintenance and repair costs are very reasonable.

Answer:

Despite great debate, solar energy, whose advantages merit further development and possible adaptation for residences, remains popular because it is a true renewable resource which is available for collection in all areas of the world each day and it is non-polluting, creating no greenhouse gases or waste, reducing noise pollution and having very little impact on the surrounding environment, without reasonable maintenance and repair costs.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #129)

23. Public Speaking (Explanation)

Original:

Many insecurities, fears, and doubts stem from lack of understanding or lack of knowledge about something. The more you understand and know about a situation, the more comfortable you will be and thus the less power your shyness will have over you. Let's take for example the subject of public speaking. This is an activity that terrifies most people half to death, but only because most people don't have much knowledge about it. If you do some research and investigation, you'll come to learn that it's perfectly natural to be terrified of public speaking, and that almost every single person has the same fears and insecurities that you do. When you take it further and ask yourself why you are so terrified of

this, you'll come to learn that you are scared of being judged, or of being laughed at. From there, you can go and read and learn about people who are good at public speaking—learn their tips and strategies. This way you are much more prepared because your knowledge on the subject is vast. As a result of this, your confidence will already be much higher than before, which might allow you to attempt public speaking when you join a club like Toastmasters. As you practice more, you will naturally become even more confident. This rule applies to any area where you feel insecure. Read and research as much about the topic as possible. This will help increase your confidence enough to give the activity a try to see if you might be able to become better at it. And that initial confidence to take action is all you need to get the ball rolling and overcome your shyness.

Answer:

Public speaking, an activity that terrifies most people half to death, but only because they do not have much knowledge about it, terrifies you as you are scared of being judged or laughed at, and you can go and read and learn about people good at public speaking, by which you are more prepared with higher confidence allowing you to attempt public speaking.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #127)

24. Positive Mindset (Explanation)

Original:

Research shows that when people work with a positive mind-set, performance on nearly every level – productivity, creativity, engagement – improves. Yet happiness is perhaps the most misunderstood driver of performance. For one, most people believe that success precedes happiness. “Once I get a promotion, I’ll be happy,” they think. Or, “Once I hit my sales target, I’ll feel great.” But because success is a moving target – as soon as you hit your target, you raise it again, the happiness that results from success is fleeting. In fact, it works the other way around: People who cultivate a positive mind-set perform better in the face of challenge. I call this the “happiness advantage” – every business outcome shows improvement when the brain is positive. I’ve observed this effect in my role as a researcher and lecturer in 48 countries on the connection between employee happiness and success. And I’m not alone: In a meta-analysis of 225 academic studies, researchers Sonja Lyubomirsky, Laura King, and Ed Diener found strong evidence of directional causality between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes. Another common misconception is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are. To be sure, both factors have an impact. But one’s general sense of well-being is surprisingly malleable. The habits you cultivate, the way you interact with coworkers, how you think about stress – all these can be managed to increase your happiness and your chances of success.

Answer:

People who cultivate a positive mind-set perform better in the face of challenge, which is called “happiness advantage”, supported by strong evidence of directional causality between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes, and another common misconception is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are, despite the fact that one’s general sense of well-being is surprisingly malleable.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #110)

25. Ethics (Explanation)

Original:

Ethics is a set of moral obligations that define right and wrong in our practices and decisions. Many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices that help guide professionals in the field. For example, doctors commonly take the Hippocratic Oath, which, among other things, states that doctors

”do no harm” to their patients. Engineers follow an ethical guide that states that they ”hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public.” Within these professions, as well as within science, the principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic — it’s part of the way they practice. And a breach of ethics is considered very serious, punishable at least within the profession (by revocation of a license, for example) and sometimes by the law as well. Scientific ethics calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, from reporting results regardless to properly attributing collaborators. This system of ethics guides the practice of science, from data collection to publication and beyond. As in other professions, the scientific ethic is deeply integrated into the way scientists work, and they are aware that the reliability of their work and scientific knowledge in general depends upon adhering to that ethic. Many of the ethical principles in science relate to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge, which is critical when others try to build upon or extend research findings. The open publication of data, peer review, replication, and collaboration required by the scientific ethic all help to keep science moving forward by validating research findings and confirming or raising questions about results.

Answer:

Within the professions, where many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices, ethical principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic, a set of moral obligations defining right and wrong, and scientific ethics, deeply integrated into the way scientists work, calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, which guides the practice, with the ethical principles relating to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge. (APEUni Website / App SWT #109)

26. Independent Work (Explanation)**Original:**

Working nine to five for a single employer bears little resemblance to the way a substantial share of the workforce makes a living today. Millions of people assemble various income streams and work independently, rather than in structured payroll jobs. This is hardly a new phenomenon, yet it has never been well measured in official statistics and the resulting data gaps prevent a clear view of a large share of labor–market activity. To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates the people who participate in it, the McKinsey Global Institute surveyed some 8,000 respondents across Europe and the United States. We asked about their income in the past 12 months—encompassing primary work, as well as any other income–generating activities, and about their professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future. The resulting report, *Independent work: Choice, necessity, and the gig economy*, finds that up to 162 million people in Europe and the United States—or 20 to 30 percent of the working–age population – engage in some form of independent work. While demographically diverse, independent workers largely fit into four segments (exhibit): free agents, who actively choose independent work and derive their primary income from it; casual earners, who use independent work for supplemental income and do so by choice; reluctants, who make their primary living from independent work but would prefer traditional jobs; and the financially strapped, who do supplemental independent work out of necessity.

Answer:

To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates millions of people who assemble various income streams and work independently, researchers surveyed respondents across Europe and the United States, about their income, professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future, finding up to 162 million people there engage in some form of independent work, and they largely fit into four segments: free agents, casual earners, reluctants, and the financially strapped.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #108)

27. Tax on Meat (Explanation)

Original:

"A day would come", Percy Shelley predicted in 1813, "when the monopolizing eater of animal flesh would no longer destroy his constitution by eating an acre at a meal." He explained: "The quantity of nutritious vegetable matter consumed in fattening the carcass of an ox would afford 10 times the sustenance if gathered immediately from the bosom of the earth." Two hundred years later, mainstream agronomists and dietitians have caught up with the poet. A growing scientific consensus agrees that feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food, that there is a limited amount of grazing land, that the world will be hard-pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion people with a diet as rich in meat as the industrialized world currently enjoys, and that it's not a very healthy diet anyway. On top of this, livestock contribute significantly towards global warming, generating 14.5% of all manmade greenhouse gas emissions, according to one much-quoted estimate from the United Nations. Now that the problem has been identified, the challenge is to persuade people in wealthy countries to eat less meat. That might seem a tall order, but governments have successfully persuaded people to quit smoking through a combination of public information, regulation and taxation.

Answer:

A scientific consensus agrees feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food as a very healthy diet, with a limited amount of grazing land, the world hard-pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion with a meat-rich diet, livestock contributing significantly towards global warming, and now the challenge is to persuade people to eat less meat, as governments have persuaded people to quit smoking through taxation.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #107)

28. 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)

29. Greenland Shark (Explanation)

Original:

An international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery. The shark is known to be the longest living vertebrate animal on the planet Earth. One of the members is Dr. Holy Shiels, a physiologist and senior lecturer in the Faculty of Life Sciences at the University of Manchester. She will be the only British scientist in the team to study Greenland shark, which is believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living. The shark is reported to have lived for more than 200 years, and possibly close to or more than 400 years. The shark is both hunter and a scavenger, that feed on seals and other animals including polar bears and whales. It is also known as one of the largest sharks, reaching to five and a half meters (18 feet), very close to the size of a great white. The research team is commissioned by the Greenland government and will conduct the research on board the multi-purpose research vessel Sanna, operated by the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources. A Greenland shark is estimated to be able to live for 400 years according to Science Magazine. Professor Shiels expects to gather sufficient data of Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic sea. She wanted to find a clue of how Greenland shark is able to survive in the deep sea of the Arctic sea, by examining how its heart and circulation work in its normal habitat, as she specializes in the cardiovascular function. "Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient," Shiels said. "This means that we don't know enough to put measures in place to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change."

Answer:

Greenland sharks, which are believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living and one of the largest sharks, are classified as data deficient, which means that people don't know enough to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change, so an international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #168)

30. 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)

31. 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)

32. Early Adopters (Explanation)

Original:

Disabled people were among the early adopters of personal computers. They were quick to appreciate that word processing programs and printers gave them freedom from dependence on others to read and write for them. Some of these disabled early adopters became very knowledgeable about what could be achieved and used their knowledge to become independent students at a high level. They also gained the confidence to ask that providers of education make adjustments so that disabled students could make better use of course software and the web, rather than just word processing. For some disability groups, information in electronic format (whether computer-based or web-based) can be more accessible than printed information. For example, people who have limited mobility or limited manual skills can find it difficult to obtain or hold printed material; visually impaired people can find it difficult or impossible to read print, but both these groups can be enabled to use a computer and, therefore, access the information electronically. Online communication can enable disabled students to communicate with their peers on an equal basis. For example, a deaf student or a student with Asperger's syndrome may find it difficult to interact in a face-to-face tutorial, but may have less difficulty interacting when using a text conferencing system in which everyone types and reads text. In addition, people's disabilities are not necessarily visible in online communication systems; so disabled people do not have to declare their disability and are not perceived as being different.

Answer:

Disabled people were among the early adopters of personal computers, for some of which, information in electronic format can be more accessible than printed information, and online communication can enable disabled students to communicate with their peers on an equal basis, so people's disabilities are not necessarily visible in online communication systems and disabled people do not have to declare their

disability and are not perceived as being different.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #106)

33. Silent Movies (Explanation)

Original:

The 1920's movie goers experience was largely dominated by silent movies but saw the introduction of synchronized sound. In the 1920's movie stars were really stars – with huge salaries, the fashions and activities of the Hollywood greats echoed around the world and 100,000 people would gather in cities all over the world, including such diverse cities as London and Moscow, to greet Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks when they toured of Europe. Early silent movies were often accompanied by live piano or organ music and provided enormous entertainment value to audiences captivated by the experience of watching moving pictures on the silver screen. Although there had been previous attempts to introduce sound, it wasn't until 1923 that a synchronized sound track was photographically recorded and printed on to the side of the strip of motion picture film and made it on to a commercially distributed movie. It would still be seven long years before talking pictures gained total supremacy and finally replaced the silent film era. The first movie theatres were called Nickelodeons, and were very basic compared the luxurious picture palaces that followed but what an aura of excitement, of laughter, fun and tears surrounded them! Before the introduction of movie soundtracks, movies were often accompanied by scripted music from a piano.

Answer:

With early silent movies often accompanied by live piano or organ music and audiences captivated by the experience of watching moving pictures on the silver screen, it wasn't until 1923 that a synchronized sound track was photographically recorded and printed on to the side of the strip of motion picture film and made it on to a commercially distributed movie, and the first movie theatres were called Nickelodeons.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #103)

34. Reading (Explanation)

Original:

It might seem a little eccentric, but reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas. This works best if you perform your reading in a theatrical way, pausing at the commas and ends of sentences. If you run out of breath during a sentence, it is probably too long. You ought to be able to convert your writing into a speech in this way if it sounds too stilted and convoluted, perhaps you could rework these parts until they sound fluid. It is unlikely that your reader will be fooled by the idea that long words make you sound clever. Cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words can prevent its meaning from being understood at all. A short word is always preferable to a long one. Why should anyone choose the word erroneous over the word wrong in an essay? Usually, writers who employ more obscure words are trying to sound impressive but can appear pretentious. Direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and are not necessarily babyish, but the most appropriate ones for the job. When you read your writing aloud, you will notice that the key stress comes at the end of your sentence. It is, therefore, most effective to end with a short and emphatic word to secure your point. Try to resist the impulse to waffle at the end of your sentence by trailing off into qualifying clauses. It might be worth relocating the clause to the beginning of the sentence or losing it altogether if you feel that it adds little to its meaning. Your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect in the world, but still, cause your writing to sound wrong if you have misjudged its tone. A colloquial style, which uses slang and exclamations, is an inappropriately chatty tone for an essay. However, style can be equally jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious for its context. It is much more impressive to

make complicated points using simple language and grammar.

Answer:

Reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas, including cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words, which can prevent its meaning from being understood because direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect while a colloquial style is an inappropriate tone for an essay and style can be jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #88)

35. 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)

36. 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)

37. 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)

38. The History of the Khoikhoi (Explanation)**Original:**

In around 2300 BP (Before Present), hunter gatherers called the San acquired domestic stock in what is now modern day Botswana. Their population grew, and spread throughout the Western half of South Africa. They were the first pastoralists in southern Africa, and called themselves Khoikhoi (or Khoe), which means 'men of men' or 'the real people'. This name was chosen to show pride in their past and culture. The Khoikhoi brought a new way of life to South Africa and to the San, who were hunter gatherers as opposed to herders. This led to misunderstandings and subsequent conflict between the two groups. The Khoikhoi were the first native people to come into contact with the Dutch settlers in the mid-17th century. As the Dutch took over land for farms, the Khoikhoi were dispossessed, exterminated, or enslaved and therefore their numbers dwindled. The Khoikhoi were called the 'Hottentots' by

European settlers because the sound of their language was so different from any European language, and they could not pronounce many of the words and sounds.

Answer:

In around 2300 BP (Before Present), hunter gatherers, called the San, acquired domestic stock, who were the first pastoralists in southern Africa, and the Khoikhoi, who brought a new way of life to South Africa and to the San, and were called the 'Hottentots' by European settlers, were the first native people to come into contact with the Dutch settlers in the mid-17th century.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #68)

39. 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)

40. Plants Research (Explanation)

Original:

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they shape our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental degradation. All three are plant related. All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a source of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and waterway pollution. What's more, none of these issues are independent of each other. Climate change places additional stresses on the food supply and on various habitats. So, plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future. For plant research to move significantly

forward, Ehrhardt and Former say technological development is critical, both to test existing hypotheses and to gain new information and generate fresh hypotheses. If we are to make headway in understanding how these essential organisms function and build the foundation for a sustainable future, then we need to apply the most advanced technologies available to the study of plant life, they say.

Answer:

The three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, all of which is produced by plants as a source of energy production, energy, a source of whose production plants are, and environmental degradation, and they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, with none independent of each other, so plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future.】

(APEUni Website / App SWT #55)

41. 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)

42. 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)

43. 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)

44. Back to Countryside (Explanation)**Original:**

Half a lifetime ago I made a lifestyle 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)

45. 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)

46. 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 Hookhams total buyers, 22% were aristocracy, and 35% of the aristocracy purchased novels. We can also confidently assume that untitled female customers were of gentry income because their addresses were primarily in London's fashionable West End. Hookhams ledgers not only reveal a dramatic increase in the proportion of female purchasers of novels by comparison to earlier studies of provincial women, but they also reveal a remarkable increase in the proportion of female purchases of novels authored by females. Such a marked increase illustrates that Hookhams leisured

female customers were able to buy more novels. Furthermore, the fact that these female aristocrats and gentry have accounts under their own name, not their husbands, demonstrates the greater degree of agency and independence that these urban, moneyed women had relative to provincial women. However, because our study does not include an examination of male customers, we are very limited in what claims we can make about whether or not these women behaved according to the cliché that women were the predominant consumers of novels in the eighteenth-century. Moreover, while more disposable income and leisure time certainly accounts for the significant increase in female purchases of novels authored by women in the 1790s, this increase also strongly suggests a desire on the part of women readers to engage in this politically charged decade. Thus, novel-reading provided women readers with the means through which they were able to participate in the male-dominated world of politics. The latter part of our paper will more fully explore this hypothesis in the context of certain recent literary scholars' claims that both Gothic and sentimental novels are actively engaged in political debate and discussion.

Answer:

According to the Hookham's found, there is a dramatic increase in the proportion of female purchasers of novels and purchases of novels authored by females, and also, these female aristocrats and gentry have accounts under their own names, and more disposal income and leisure time certainly account for the significant increase, thus more female were able to participate in the male-dominated world of politics.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #34)

47. Electric Cars (Explanation)**Original:**

Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle. At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes – as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example. Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own. Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this the case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars are blamed in large part for – among other things – the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the polar regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport.

Answer:

Although electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in, they declined because cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, ; however because of economic reasons and environmental motivations, nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #26)

48. 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)

49. 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)

50. 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)

51. 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)

52. Ageing Australia (Explanation)

Original:

In 2005 Japan had the highest median age of all countries in the world, while Australia's population was only moderately aged. Some 50 years ago the demographic situation was quite different, with the median age of Australia's population being seven years older than Japan's. The ageing of the population is a major issue for Australian policy makers, particularly in regard to the long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services. As the population ages, growth in the number of people of working age will slow, while the proportion of people of retirement age will increase. Sustained population ageing also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalists and social scientists, economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services. How quickly this occurs depends on the dynamics of fertility, mortality and overseas migration. While a moderate pace of demographic change allows for gradual adjustment of the economy and policies to the changing population demographics, rapid changes are more difficult to manage. As a result, governments and society as a whole may need to take actions to address these issues. But how severe is the ageing of Australia's population, relative to other countries? One way of applying a degree of perspective to the ageing debate is to compare ageing in Australia with that of other countries. This article examines the population structures in Australia and Japan and the demographic forces that shape the respective populations, both historically and projections for the future.

Answer:

While Australia's population was moderately aged, the ageing of the population is still a major issue for Australian policy makers because it not only has long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions and aged care services, but also leads to slowing or negative population growth, so governments and society need to take actions to address these issues together.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #3)

53. 2014 Olympics (Explanation)

Original:

11 February 2009 — Major athletic events around the globe — from the 2014 Sochi Olympics to an annual powerboat race in Norwegian fjords — are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said today. The sporting events are the latest participants to join the network, and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment, said Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director. "Whether carried out on track and field or on ice and snow, sporting events ignite the spirit of achievement in thousands of competitors and billions of spectators worldwide," Mr. Steiner said. "It is, therefore, heartening that this passion for excellence increasingly encompasses environmental performance, with sporting organizations raising the bar ever higher at each and every tournament," he added. Organizers of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games — to be held in a unique natural setting between the shores of the Black Sea and the soaring snow-capped Caucasus Mountains — say they will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy. That investment will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure, offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.

Answer:

While major athletic events are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, they are also the latest participants to join the network and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment; organizers will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy, which will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #1)

54. 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 close 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 time, 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)

55. 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 which 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)



Write Essay

1. Gender Equality

Question:

Despite all the advancement made by mankind, some people still argue that gender equality is a myth. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #294)

2. Free Health Services

Question:

Some countries have free health services. However, some people claim that those who live unhealthy lives should not receive free health services. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

(APEUni Website / App WE #274)

3. Travel for Education

Question:

People dispute whether travel is or is not a component of a quality education. Some believe travel is overrated. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #261)

4. Company Workers (Explanation)

Question:

There are both advantages and disadvantages of company workers assessing their own products and services. Discuss.

(APEUni Website / App WE #49)

5. 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)

6. 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)

7. Dangerous Activities (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as skydiving, skiing and motorcycling. Are you in favor of such activities or not? Use examples to support your opinion.

(APEUni Website / App WE #158)

8. 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)

9. Law Effect (Explanation)

Question:

Some people think human behavior can be limited by laws, while others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #149)

10. 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)

11. Studying Climate Change (Explanation)

Question:

Imagine you have been assigned on the study of the climate change. Which area of climate change will you choose and why? Use examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #155)

12. 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)

13. Distraction (Explanation)

Question:

Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. It is impossible to combine learning with employment. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Give your opinion with examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #106)

14. Life Experience (Explanation)

Question:

Experience is the best teacher. Some people think that life experience is more important than the formal teachers and books in schools and universities. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your reason or provide your personal experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #102)

15. International Organizations

Question:

Global problems are related to governments and international organizations. What are the problems and what is your solution?

(APEUni Website / App WE #98)

16. Credit Cards (Explanation)

Question:

In a cashless society, people use more credit cards instead of cash. Cashless society seems to be a

reality. How realistic do you think it might be? What are the benefits and problems of this phenomenon?
(APEUni Website / App WE #95)

17. Digital Materials (Explanation)

Question:

With the increase of digital information available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.
(APEUni Website / App WE #86)

18. Facing Issues (Explanation)

Question:

The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?
(APEUni Website / App WE #76)

19. Personal Life (Explanation)

Question:

The time people devote to job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?
(APEUni Website / App WE #75)

20. Building Effects (Explanation)

Question:

Do you think the design of buildings affects positively or negatively where people live and work?
(APEUni Website / App WE #72)

21. Experiential Learning (Explanation)

Question:

Some people point that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?
(APEUni Website / App WE #56)

22. Reputation (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)

23. Senior Executives (Explanation)

Question:

Employers should get their employees involved in the decision making process. What are the pros and cons of such a policy about products and services?
(APEUni Website / App WE #46)

24. 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)

25. 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)

26. Getting Married (Explanation)

Question:

It is argued that getting married before finishing your study or getting established in a good job is foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (APEUni Website / App WE #27)

27. Information Revolution (Explanation)

Question:

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)

28. Extreme Sports

Question:

In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports? (APEUni Website / App WE #23)

29. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. What do you think is the most important of them? Why? (APEUni Website / App WE #22)

30. 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)

31. 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)

32. 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)

33. 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 positive development? Use your own experiences.
(APEUni Website / App WE #30)

34. Right Balance (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as leisure time with family members. How important do you think this balance is? What are the reasons that make some people think that it is hard to achieve?
(APEUni Website / App WE #39)

35. Mass Media (Explanation)

Question:

Mass media has an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivotal role on shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. What do you think about it? Please give examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #35)

36. Mass Media (Explanation)

Question:

In the 21st century, mass media, such as TV, radio and newspaper, have a great influence on humans, particularly on the younger generation. They play a pivotal role in shaping people's opinions. Discuss the extent you agree or disagree. Use your own experience or examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #73)

37. Classic Theater (Explanation)

Question:

There are both problems and benefits for high school students to study plays and works of theater written centuries ago. Discuss and use your own experience.
(APEUni Website / App WE #77)

38. Legal Responsibility (Explanation)

Question:

Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children? Support it with personal examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #43)

39. Medical Technology (Explanation)

Question:

Medical technology will extend human's life expectancy. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?
(APEUni Website / App WE #71)

40. Marks Deduction (Explanation)

Question:

some universities deduct marks from students' works if they are given in late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?

(APEUni Website / App WE #63)



C. Reading

Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

1. Recycling Materials (Incomplete)

Points: One factory took measures to improve the productivity. ... used (recycled / recyclable / repeatable / returned / returnable) materials to reduce waste recycle ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #411)

2. (Incomplete)

Points: One sentence in the first half of the text has two blanks: ... the (module / make-up / mockup / ...) ... generic (information / ...) disposition (decomposition?) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #410)

3. 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)

4. Left-handed Population

In any given population, about ten percent of the people are left-handed and this figure remains **relatively** stable over time. So-called "handedness" runs in families, but what causes it and why the proportion of left-handed to right-handed people is a constant are still a mystery. One thing we do know is that hand **dominance** is related to brain asymmetry; and it seems to be generally agreed that the human brain is profoundly asymmetric, and that understanding how this works will tell us much about who we are and how our brains work. Brain (function) is **distributed** into the left and right hemispheres, and this is crucial for understanding language, thought, memory, and perhaps even creativity. For right-handed people, language activity is mainly on the left side. Many left-handers also have left-side language dominance, but a significant number may have language either more **evenly** distributed in both hemispheres or else predominantly on the right side of the brain. Because left-handedness is seen as a key to the complex anatomy of the brain, scientists are searching for links to other **conditions**, including immune disorders, learning disabilities, and reduced life expectancy.

Options:

- 1) relative, closely, thus, relatively
- 2) dominance, proportion, strength, balance
- 3) figured, changed, distributed, added
- 4) largely, mainly, barely, evenly
- 5) conclusions, roundabouts, preferences, conditions

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #408)

5. Computer Viruses

Computer viruses have been a **fact** of life at least since the 1980s, if not before. They can cause companies to lose hours of working time and they can also spread panic among computer users everywhere. There are, however, several **distinct** types of computer infection — all loosely referred to as

viruses — and they each work in a slightly different way. A particularly nasty one is the worm, which is a program designed to sneak its way into an entire computer network, and reproduce itself over and over again. Then there is the Trojan, which strictly **speaking** isn't a virus, but a piece of software that appears to do one thing, but actually does something malicious instead. When the 'unsuspecting' operator introduces it into the computer, the alien program will take over the machine. With Trojans you have to be particularly careful because they can often be introduced by way of a message advertising an anti-virus product. So what motivates someone to **introduce** a virus into the computer systems of innocent victims? Perhaps it's simply the desire to prove that it can be done. Or because it gives the kind of pleasure you get from solving a difficult problem — nowadays people protect their computers with all sorts of security software, so it takes considerable **skill** to break through all the defences and introduce a virus.

Options:

- 1) link, verge, fact, virtue
 - 2) successive, distinct, discreet, opaque
 - 3) speaking, doing, done, figured
 - 4) deploy, deduce, introduce, imply
 - 5) consumption, regret, skill, degree
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #406)

6. Light Energy

Light is usually described as a form of energy and it is indeed a kind of electromagnetic energy, not much different from radio waves, television signals, heat, and X-rays. All of these are made up of waves that **spread**, bend, interfere with one another, and react with obstacles in their path, rather like waves in water. A physicist might tell you that light, along with all its electromagnetic relatives, is really a form of matter, little different from more **substantial** matter such as houses and, like them, it is made up of individual particles. Light particles, called photons, travel in streams, similar to the way in which water pours through a hose. To most people, this might sound paradoxical or illogical, as many things to do with physics seem to these days. How can light be both energy and matter, wave and particle? The reason it can be is, in fact, not at all **complicated**: all energy is a form of matter. Almost everybody recognizes — even if they do not understand — Einstein's famous equation, $E = mc^2$, which spells it out: E refers to energy and m to the mass of matter. Furthermore, all matter has some of the characteristics of waves and some of the particles, but the waves of such solid-seeming things as houses are not **discernible** and can generally be ignored because ordinary matter acts as if it were made up of particles.

Options:

- 1) spread, curve, occur, inflict
 - 2) invisible, valuable, abstract, substantial
 - 3) apparent, complicated, abrupt, implicit
 - 4) responsible, accurate, discernible, consecutive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #405)

7. 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) following, followed, follows, follow
 - 4) being, is, has, had
 - 5) dissolved, transported, discharged, multiplied
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #404)

8. 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) capped, charged, solved, named
 - 2) measure, thought, identity, respect
 - 3) Compared, According, Contrary, Sorted
 - 4) assume, discuss, prefer, acclaim
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #403)

9. European Culture

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **concept** of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't **fit** into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **behavior**. In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **argue** that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

Options:

- 1) classification, concept, renovation, identity
 - 2) cut, dismiss, fit, solve
 - 3) blessing, curse, habit, behavior
 - 4) argue, doubt, pretend, deny
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #402)

10. HongKong APP (Incomplete)

Points: An organization, HKUST, created an APP to help people learn sign language interpretation

because many people in HongKong have a hearing problem. ... (however / therefore / consequently / although) ... (as well) to educate public ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #401)

11. 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)

12. Security Footage

The introduction of security footage in courtrooms as evidence is increasingly common. With the number of closed–circuit television (CCTV) cameras rising, the likelihood of images deemed relevant for criminal proceedings being recorded also increases. However, while CCTV footage may arguably have assisted in achieving **convictions** in some high–profile cases, can it assist in the overall reduction of violence against women? A well–known example in Australia of CCTV helping solve a crime is the footage pulled from a shop on Sydney Road the night Jill Meagher was raped and murdered by Adrian Bayley. This footage was mentioned in his sentencing in 2013. In the same year, Simon Gittany was found **guilty** of the murder of his partner Lisa Harnum. CCTV footage — taken from his own security cameras — was again **interpreted** as key evidence. Beyond the courtroom, news media reports of crime are saturated with the use of CCTV footage. In both contexts, it is often seen to be **decisive** — an authoritative and objective witness that can tell us “what really happened”. While used in a range of offenses, its inclusion in instances of extreme (and public) violence against women can mean certain images receive significant and sustained media **attention** , and may remain online indefinitely. The strength of CCTV in our public consciousness is such that questions of privacy are often dismissed as inconsequential. CCTV installed in the homes of family violence victims has even been considered.

Options:

- 1) convictions, discharges, disclaimers, connections
- 2) guilty, excessive, obsessive, abundant
- 3) interpreted, changed, disciplined, dictated
- 4) doubtful, decisive, inclusive, incisive
- 5) abortion, conception, abruption, attention

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #398)

13. 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) contours, shapes, organisms, offerings
- 3) make, do, have, go
- 4) consequence, tone, combination, appearance

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #397)

14. Giant Exoplanets

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest **planet** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars .

Options:

- 1) borders, expressions, characteristics, shapes
- 2) frame, subordinate, planet, comet
- 3) members, astronomers, parties, makers
- 4) denounce, detect, deflect, determine

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #395)

15. Food Wastage (Incomplete)

Points: It was 50 percent of food wasted before () because of () transport and marketing.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #394)

16. (Incomplete)

Points: ... (too small / was small / small / are small) to do our own (specific / ambiguous / vague / ...)

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #393)

17. Globalization (Incomplete)

Points: About globalization. ... global (mechanism) international (body) ... A world organization is mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #392)

18. Selfies

To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed

through 2.5 million selfie posts **on** Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies **fell into** the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make-up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories **combined** . **After** appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then **came** ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, **rather than** taken with a group. **Overall** , an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18–35-year-old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising **considering** the demographics of the social media platform. The under-18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies.

Options:

- 1) of, in, above, on
 - 2) summed up, broke down, fell into, focused on
 - 3) constrained, confined, combined, unconfined
 - 4) Regarding, Unless, After, Against
 - 5) let, were, came, come
 - 6) less than, other from, rather than, most of
 - 7) Along with, Although, Overall, Moreover
 - 8) claiming, supposing, considering, imagining
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #389)

19. Shrimp Farm

Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **converted** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only **factor** , conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These **comprised** damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

Options:

- 1) By, With, To, Over
 - 2) deserved, inserted, conserved, converted
 - 3) index, element, choice, factor
 - 4) accounting, percentage, aggregation, division
 - 5) comprised, uneven, neglected, augmented
 - 6) productive, interactive, distinctive, collective
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #388)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. Facial Appearance (Incomplete)

Points: facial appearance is the (chance/opportunity/.../...) and it is (insufficient/relative/sufficient) to ...
 (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #385)

23. IQ Tests (Incomplete)

Points: About average IQ of children who learn music. ... there is a lack of scientific evidence (test/tests/testing/tested) ... key (process/goal/...) ... child-six-year-old learned the lessons of music and displayed IQ point 3.2 and ... (exhibited/taught/learned/...) IQ point 7.1 people like heavy food that are ... (lighter) food and people have (illusion/sight) the ... of and light drinks such as wine expresses by scientists ...
 (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #371)

24. 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) emphasis, institute, companion, enterprise
 - 4) stated, bridged, stalked, heaved
 - 5) potent, collective, potential, expensive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #370)

25. 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)

26. 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)

27. Gravity (Incomplete)

Points: About gravity. Every object pulls on every other object with an (invisible/unknown/unbelievable) force called gravity. and is ... (theory) ... proposed by Newton. Isaac Newton, over 300 years ago a scientist, (explained) this invisible force of gravity.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #303)

28. 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)

29. Kennedy (Incomplete)

Points: About Kennedy. He had a high academic degree, and was handsome with a Hollywood style appearance. He was the most popular politician because of ... war. A blank which is to be filled with a preposition. A beautiful wife. To prepare for the reelection in advance.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #298)

30. Umami

Umami was first identified in Japan, in 1908, when Dr. Kikunae Ikeda concluded that Kombu, a type of edible seaweed, had a different taste than most foods. He conducted **experiments** that found that the high concentration of glutamate in Kombu was what made it so tasty. From there, he crystallized monosodium glutamate (MSG), the seasoning that would become **popular** the world over. Decades later Umami became scientifically defined as one of the five individual tastes sensed by receptors on the **tongue**. Then in 1996, a team of University of Miami researchers studying taste perception made another breakthrough. They discovered separate taste receptor cells in the tongue for detecting Umami. Before then, the concept was uncharted. 'Up until our research, the **predominant** wisdom in the scientific community was that Umami was not a separate sense. It was just a combination of the other four qualities (salty, sweet, bitter, sour)', explained Dr. Stephen Roper, the University of Miami physiology and biophysics professor who helped zero in on the taste along with Nirupa Chaudhari, the team's lead researcher.

Options:

- 1) attempts, experiments, contests, experiences
 - 2) exported, exclusive, popular, spread
 - 3) jaws, mouth, tongue, fingers
 - 4) erroneous, predominant, insignificant, important
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #297)

31. Desert Ants

There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore, but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long-legged and speedy *Cataglyphis fortis* normally covers ground with a three-legged stride that moves two legs forwards on one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with **its** other three legs.

But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward 'tripod' walking style is **abandoned** . Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. 'This is the first time we **have seen** this in any ants,' said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany. The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the **scorching** desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60 cm per second. The researchers, who publish the findings on ant locomotion and navigation in the Journal of Experimental Biology, believe that robotics will be one of the first technologies **to benefit** from the discovery.

Options:

- 1) its, own, that, their
 - 2) abandons, abandon, abandoning, abandoned
 - 3) saw, seen, having seen, have seen
 - 4) emotional, stuck, uncensored, scorching
 - 5) benefited, to benefit, benefit, benefits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #296)

32. Good Looks in Votes

It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried. The **difficulty** is that beauty is in the eye of the **beholder** , and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous prejudice getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a disarming grin, or a facetious **smirk** ? It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically** .

Options:

- 1) principle, idea, difficulty, concept
 - 2) people, beholder, builder, audience
 - 3) smell, complexion, smirk, binge
 - 4) culturally, physically, economically, individually
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #74)

33. 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) has beaten, was beaten, had beaten, beaten
 - 4) had allowed, allowed, allows, allowing
 - 5) spin, fluctuate, drift, bob
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #70)

34. 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)

35. Power Mix

Imagine a time in the not too distant future when your power comes from a seamless mix of renewable energy and traditional sources. It is delivered by a grid that manages thousands of windmills and hundreds of thousands of customers. Computer **controlled**, the grid is able to manage instant variations in supply and demand and provides a real time power balance. Far more complex than anything **in** existence today, it is called a smart grid. This technology is a new frontier in power supply and seen as a green solution to current outdated management systems. When introduced smart grids will result in energy savings and will allow consumers a choice in their electricity charges and to be able to select the cheapest time **slots**. The difficulty for the energy industry is that smart grids **do not exist** in reality and the power companies cannot experiment with existing supplies. Without an actual grid to conduct research on Professor Wu has had to design a simulated laboratory including input from theoretical wind generators and solar panels to feed into a constantly operating system. For an authentic approach researchers built various types of equipment failures **into** the grid to test the system. And it works.

Options:

- 1) controlled, has controlled, controls, controlling
- 2) with, without, of, in
- 3) cuts, pins, points, slots
- 4) does not exist, do not exist, are not existing, not exist
- 5) into, of, onto, above

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #290)

36. 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)

37. Different Attainments

In many areas of expertise ranging from music, dance, art and literature to sports, chess, mathematics, science and foreign-language acquisition, there is abundant evidence that young people differ from one another in their attainments and in the apparent ease with which they achieve them. **Even** within a family there may be marked differences. For example, a child who struggles at a musical instrument without **much** success may be overtaken by a younger sibling. It is widely believed that the likelihood **of becoming** exceptionally competent in certain fields depends on the presence or absence of inborn attributes variously labelled 'talents' or 'gifts' or less often 'natural aptitudes'. According to an informal British survey, more than three-quarters of music educators who decide **which** young people are to receive instruction believe that children cannot do well, unless they have special innate gifts (Davis 1994). The judgement that someone is talented is believed **to help** explain (as distinct from merely describing) that person's success. It is also widely believed that the innate talent that makes it possible for an individual to excel can be detected in early childhood.

Options:

- 1) If, Unless, Though, Even
 - 2) much, many, few, so
 - 3) become, of becoming, of become, to becoming
 - 4) that, which, whether, this
 - 5) ever help, to help, helping, help
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #288)

38. Economists' Views

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro-economic **toolkit**. That involves things like thinking at the margin, rationality, opportunity cost, trade-offs. Economists like any other **discipline**, or dogma has its own jargon and its own rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to apply micro-economic **concepts** like that to explain the way humans behave and to make **predictions** about the future.

Options:

- 1) toolkit, concern, rate, power
 - 2) degree, title, tuition, discipline
 - 3) funds, concepts, tariffs, scales
 - 4) preferences, predictions, reviews, regrets
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #286)

39. Learning from History

The prospect of learning something from history is what makes sociologists tick. It is through **developing** a systematic understanding of the forces which shape our lives that we **can** exercise control over them. The founding thinkers of sociology, who **came** to prominence during the development of what we are pleased to call modernity, thought so. It is the intimate relationship between the development of sociology and the development of modernity that the course begins with. This relationship is an intimate one, because it is **only** with the social change instituted in the development of the modern world that a discipline such as sociology and social science in general could either exist or have anything to study.

Options:

- 1) developing, delivering, covering, deterring
 - 2) can, wish, deny, doubt
 - 3) referred, came, supposed, conferred
 - 4) only, roughly, randomly, never
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #284)

40. Roman and Water

Clean water was very important to the Romans. Cities, towns and forts were built near springs. However, as Roman cities and towns grew, they needed to bring in water from **further afield**. As the population grew, **so** did the need for clean water. Trying to shift **large volumes** of water underground in pipes was not possible as lead pipes would be too weak and bronze pipes would be too expensive. The Romans could not make cast iron pipes as the **techniques** for doing this were not known to them. If water could not be brought via pipes, the Romans decided to bring it overland in what were conduits. When the water got to the city, it was fed off into smaller bronze or ceramic pipes. To get the water to flow at an even (and slow) pace, conduits were built on a slight slope. Valleys were crossed by using aqueducts. One of the most famous of these is the Pont du Gard aqueduct at Nimes in southern France. Where possible, the Romans did take water through tunnels but the hills needed to be relatively small for this to be successful.

Options:

- 1) different parts, these origins, further afield, specific sources
 - 2) as well, so, how, thus
 - 3) loads, improper intakes, relative levels, large volumes
 - 4) spans, proportions, scales, techniques
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #283)

41. 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 **specially** 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) specially, excessively, generally, exclusively
 - 3) that, which, as, what
 - 4) Dots, Fields, Details, Portraits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #282)

42. Visual Perception

A team in the University of London found that people who went with their initial response on a test of visual perception (questions included picking out an anomaly in a pattern of symbols) did better than those who were given more time to ponder. **Whereas** the subconscious brain recognized a rotated version of the same symbol as different, the conscious brain reasoned that 'an apple is still an apple whether rotated or not', the researchers on the project **concluded**. When the subjects had time to engage their higher-level functions **instead** of relying on their intuitive responses, they were more **likely** to be wrong.

Options:

- 1) Even, Whereas, Whether, Therefore
 - 2) claimed, concluded, speculated, asked
 - 3) instead, because, in spite, together
 - 4) likely, involved, agreeable, susceptible
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #281)

43. Learning by Doing

An analysis of more than 500 graduates found no significant difference between business schools that offered traditional courses and those that emphasise a 'learning-by-doing' approach to entrepreneurship education. The research challenges the ongoing trend across higher education institutes (HEIs) of **focusing** on experiential learning, and suggests that universities need to reconsider their approach if they **are to** increase entrepreneurship among their students. Ms Inna Kozlinska, research associate at Aston Business School and author of the study, said: 'Entrepreneurship education **is seen** as a major force capable of generating long-term socio-economic changes through developing entrepreneurial, creative, flexible and wise individuals. There is an ongoing shift towards experiential learning in business schools, **yet** there is little empirical evidence to suggest this approach has better impact than traditional learning.'

Options:

- 1) acclaiming, turning, spreading, focusing
 - 2) are, are to, going to, to
 - 3) is seen, has seen, sees, is seeing
 - 4) yet, unless, besides, so
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #279)

44. 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)

45. Reality

Surely, reality is what we think it is; reality is revealed to us by our experiences. To one extent or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only **implicitly**. I certainly find myself **thinking** this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be **seduced** by the face nature reveals directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first **encountering** Camus' text, I've learned that modern science **tells** a very different story.

Options:

- 1) surprisingly, impressively, implicitly, roughly
 - 2) have thought, thinking, thought, thinks
 - 3) seduced, supplanted, secured, supplied
 - 4) encountering, copying, duplicating, enclosing
 - 5) cheats, scales, tells, enlarges
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #277)

46. Virus Mutation

All viruses mutate constantly, and scientists can identify the different **strains**. Coronavirus has mutated into a number of notable strains since the first case was detected in December 2019, with the latest found in Australia believed to originate in Russia. " **Whilst** this is not considered a variant of concern, little is known about the strain," a letter sent to passengers said. Scientists believe it could be up to 70 per cent more **transmissible** than others and slightly more deadly. However, more studies will be needed to verify this claim. Last month, Germany's Health Minister said the virus **variant** first detected in Britain last year now accounts for more than a fifth of all positive tests in the country. The B.1.351 strain was first identified in South Africa, where it has become the dominant type infecting local residents. Cases and deaths in South Africa have started to fall recently after a second **surge** of the virus. However, the nation is still battling one of Africa's most severe **outbreaks**, with more than 46,000 people dead. The P.1 strain was first detected in Brazil, and is suspected of **fuelling** a COVID-19 resurgence in the nation. Brazilian authorities said 260,000 people have already died.

Options:

- 1) organisms, elements, strains, shapes
 - 2) Because, However, If, Whilst
 - 3) miserable, countable, transmissible, approachable
 - 4) concord, likeness, variant, origin
 - 5) boon, surge, virtue, cluster
 - 6) outbreaks, restrictions, barriers, recoveries
 - 7) doubling, fuelling, reporting, copying
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #276)

47. 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)

48. The Speech of Alchemy

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no science: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart, no list of elements. To the alchemists the **universe** was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead it was made of substances, and one substance—say, walnut oil—could be just as **pure** as another—say, silver—even though modern **scientists** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures, how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

Options:

- 1) universe, horizon, heaven, spirit
 - 2) all, completed, pure, wholesome
 - 3) affidavits, laws, scientists, medicines
 - 4) proper, necessary, capable, possible
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #115)

49. Dam

Dams are huge man-made structures that act as barriers on a river. Today, the main reason people build dams is to produce electricity. They are also built to **restrict** and control the flow of water in a river. **Throughout** history, dams have been used to prevent flooding and to irrigate (water) farmland. Dams supply about a sixth of the world's electricity and they significantly reduce the risk of floods and droughts. They also make water easier to access, especially in desertlike areas, where water is in low supply. There are, **however**, some negative effects of damming rivers. Many people's homes are **knocked down** to make space for the dam, and flooding can occur in the reservoir, which is the area behind the dam where water collects. This can cause valuable farmland to become submerged under the lakes.

Options:

- 1) channel, cross, span, restrict
 - 2) In, For, Against, Throughout
 - 3) again, never, also, however
 - 4) traded up, worn off, knocked down, moved on
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #265)

50. Favorable Traits

New favorable traits evolve when genetic mutations arise that offer a survival edge. As the survivors of each generation pass on those beneficial mutations, the mutations and **their** adaptive traits become more common in the general population. Though it may take millions of years for complex traits **to evolve**, say allowing humans to walk on two legs, evolution itself happens with each generation as adaptive mutations become more frequent in the population. The genomic revolution has allowed biologists to see the natural selection process **in action** by making the genetic blueprint of hundreds of thousands of people available for comparison. By tracking the relative rise and fall of specific mutations **across** generations of people, researchers can infer which traits are spreading or dwindling.

Options:

- 1) them, those, their, they
 - 2) to evolve, having evolved, evolving, evolved
 - 3) despite itself, in action, in act, in detail
 - 4) except, across, above, upon
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #264)

51. ARENA

The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) has awarded \$2.49 million to cover a **portion** of the cost of a collaborative project led by the Australian Maritime College at the University of Tasmania, in **partnership** with The University of Queensland and CSIRO. The \$5.85 million 'Tidal Energy in Australia _ Assessing Resource and Feasibility to Australia's Future Energy Mix' project will map the country's tidal energy in **unprecedented** detail before assessing its ability to contribute to Australia's energy needs.

Options:

- 1) wholesome, total, portion, worth
 - 2) disguise, partnership, contrast, revenge
 - 3) unexpected, unforgiven, universal, unprecedented
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #257)

52. Cheating

Although not written about extensively, a few individuals have considered the concept and act of

cheating in **history** as well as contemporary culture. J. Barton Bowyer writes that cheating 'is the advantageous distortion of perceived reality. The advantage falls to the cheater because the cheated person **misperceives** what is assumed to be the real world'. The cheater is taking advantage of a person, a situation, or **both**. Cheating also involves 'distortion of perceived reality' or what others call 'deception'. Deception can involve hiding the 'true' reality or 'showing' reality in a way intended to deceive others.

Options:

- 1) journal, tale, life, history
- 2) misperceives, deceives, creates, receives
- 3) none, both, neither, either

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #258)

53. Cell

Cells are now **accepted** as a unifying concept. A cell is the smallest **unit** of structure and function. Thus, cells are the basic building blocks of all organisms. Cells vary in size. With few exceptions, individual cells are **so** small they cannot be seen unaided. In 1665, a British scientist named Robert Hooke observed cells for the **first** time using a microscope. A microscope is an instrument that magnifies an object. Most images of cells are taken with a microscope and are called micrographs.

Options:

- 1) determined, revised, claimed, accepted
- 2) unification, uniting, unity, unit
- 3) much, ever, so, very
- 4) earliest, first, last, latest

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #243)

54. Plastic Pollution

The problem caused by plastic pollution is getting out of hand, but public **awareness** and intervention are about to change that. About 9 billion kilograms of plastic waste reaches the world's ocean from coastal areas annually. This plastic causes **stress** and harm to the marine creatures such as turtles, whales, and seabirds that starve because their bellies are full of plastic particles leaving no room for real food. A **recent** study about the potential adverse impacts of tiny pieces of plastic in the marine food chain says that it might adversely **affect** human health and food security.

Options:

- 1) revenue, awareness, image, benefit
- 2) stress, strength, elasticity, modification
- 3) unique, recent, distant, reticent
- 4) affect, mock, shape, bridge

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #245)

55. Warming Oceans (Incomplete)

Points: About impacts of global warming on oceans. Why sea levels are uneven is mentioned and it is because of (waves). Water, like (land), absorb heat unevenly. Sea levels of hotter waters rise more obviously because larger (space) is needed. The final two sentences mention that icebergs (melt). The melting ice also causes the rise of sea level.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #241)

56. Refunded Money (Incomplete)

Points: About refund money if student visa is not granted. The University reserves the right to verify details with high commission. They refund money but without giving extra cost. They don't refund if student have lack of information.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #240)

57. Golden Gate Bridge

San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, a stunning technological and artistic achievement, **opens** to the public after five years of construction. On opening day—"Pedestrian Day"—some 200,000 bridge walkers **marveled** at the 4,200-foot-long suspension bridge, which spans the Golden Gate Strait at the entrance to San Francisco Bay and **connects** San Francisco and Marin County. On May 28, the Golden Gate Bridge opened to **vehicular** traffic. On May 27, 1937, the Golden Gate Bridge was opened to great acclaim, a **symbol** of progress in the Bay Area during a time of economic crisis. At 4,200 feet, it was the longest bridge in the world **until** the completion of New York City's Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in 1964. Today, the Golden Gate Bridge remains one of the world's most recognizable architectural structures.

Options:

- 1) opens, closes, appears, equals
- 2) stationed, looked, marveled, laughed
- 3) separates, connects, channels, differentiates
- 4) aquatic, vehicular, airborne, watertight
- 5) denial, symbol, technique, yield
- 6) since, until, along, within

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #237)

58. Ancient Superhighway

Even after thousands of years exploring Earth, we're still uncovering new things like an ancient 'superhighway' in the Guatemalan rain forest. Hidden beneath a thick layer of vegetation, the **network** of roads stretches over 150 miles and was most likely built by the Mayan empire some 2,000 years ago. The newly mapped roads are connected to the ruins of El Mirador (sometimes called the Kan Kingdom) in northern Guatemala. Archaeologists believe El Mirador **was founded** around the 6th century BCE, and was at its most powerful around the early first century CE. At that time, it had a population of as many as a quarter of a million, a quarter the size of Rome itself at the time. It also has some of the largest pyramids in the world. It was the **heart** of the Mayan civilization, and naturally needed some major roadways. The roads of El Mirador have been known about since 1967, but scientists had no idea how extensive they were until now. The thick jungle obscured the remnants of the road, **making** it difficult to see from the air.

Options:

- 1) network, surface, length, width
- 2) has founded, founded, was founded, was founding
- 3) volume, heart, column, facet
- 4) makes, making, make, made

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #235)

59. 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)

60. Families

Families provide emotional, physical and financial care and support to their members and are often the basis on which government assistance is determined and administered. Australians have **traditionally** experienced three main living arrangements over a lifecycle: living with parents, living with a partner (for some of this period with children) and living alone in old age if that partner died. Now and into the future, living arrangements **throughout** a lifecycle may also include living alone or in a group household before perhaps forming a long-term partnership, or living as a **lone** parent or alone after divorce or separation. These changes in living arrangements and family **characteristics** are the outcome of various demographic and social trends, such as declining fertility, increased rates of divorce and longer life **expectancy**.

Options:

- 1) traditionally, faithfully, apologetically, unexpectedly
 - 2) among, throughout, with, between
 - 3) few, lone, lesser, double
 - 4) devotions, commitments, characters, characteristics
 - 5) quality, expectancy, donation, expiration
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #231)

61. 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)

62. 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)

63. 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)

64. 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) therefore, until, where, although
- 3) would have sounded, would sound, have sounded, sound
- 4) cost, heart, end, moment

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #218)

65. Gunpowder and Fireworks

Gunpowder and fireworks might have been invented independently in Europe, but they probably reached Europe via the Mongols, who spread west from China as far as central Europe by the mid-13th century. In 1267, the English monk Roger Bacon **recorded seeing** what were very likely firecrackers, which he compared with the flash of lightning and growl of thunder. In 1377 fireworks accompanied a religious mystery play by the bishop's palace in Vicenza, and were soon used to add sparks to figures of doves, representing the Holy Spirit, or angels, made to ascend and descend from the heavens on ropes. By the 15th century, rockets were being used in Europe for military and peaceful purposes. Italian and Spanish cities in particular **began to use** fireworks for outdoor celebrations. The Italian metallurgist Vannoccio Biringuccio described festivities in Florence and Siena for feast days. These included 'girandoles' or whirling decorated wheels packed with fireworks which **were suspended from** a rope hung across a street or square. Fireworks were also used in the German lands. An elaborate colour-painted book **commemorates** the Schembart carnival of Nuremberg, which saw men dressed in brightly-coloured costumes parading through the town. Often these included some kind of pyrotechnics. One image shows a man wearing a hat in the form of a castle with fireworks and smoke shooting up from the towers, and interestingly, what looks like a smoking artichoke.

Options:

- 1) recorded seeing, recorded seen, recording seeing, took sight of
- 2) initially using, began use, began to use, beginning to using
- 3) were suspending by, was suspended within, were suspended from, suspending from
- 4) souvenirs, commemorates, calculates, communicates

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #216)

66. 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)

67. Astronomy Comparison (Incomplete)

Points: About ancient astronomers near Baghdad, compared with the modern astronomy.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #198)

68. Love of Reading

Many parents want their children to grow up with a love of reading. However, recent research **has shown** that children nowadays spend far more of their time using their phones or computers than reading books. Of course, technology brings children many advantages, but books are **as** important as computers. For instance, when children read storybooks, they imagine the characters and practise their language skills, too. Many British schools run an event called World Book Day. This event **aims** to promote reading to pupils using various fun activities. Some pupils come to school in costumes inspired by their favourite book. Other schools organise World Book Day activities where pupils create music, art or plays about books. But it's also important for children to read at home, too. At the moment, **very few** parents spend time reading with their children regularly. Unfortunately, this means that these children are missing an opportunity to develop the reading habit at an early age.

Options:

- 1) shown, has shown, show, showing
 - 2) so, as, very, such
 - 3) differs, defers, aims, disagrees
 - 4) very few, a little, a few, less
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #196)

69. 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)

70. Studying Law

It is important to emphasize the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer

the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials.

Options:

- 1) expenditure, exhaustion, explanation, exclusion
 - 2) gratification, excitement, temptation, obsession
 - 3) simple, complex, effortless, laborious
 - 4) prefer, Enjoy, interest, like
 - 5) knowledge, idea, motivation, taste
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #189)

71. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travellers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:

- 1) volunteers, watchdogs, employees, tourists
 - 2) waters, connection, atmosphere, volume
 - 3) enacted, registered, honed, wasted
 - 4) fell, enacted, followed, attacked
 - 5) credits, insurances, lives, contributions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #187)

72. Pesticides (Incomplete)

Points: pesticides 帮助经济增长 但是 (however是个空) 对 wildlife 有 side effect, 中间解释怎么好 包括增大生产量 (consequently) 以及价格边低, but 现在看起来还是一个 (a bad idea); 有个空选项是农药提高了产量, 增加农民收入 and consequently / finally / surely / consistently 降低了消费者买菜的价格; attention 那个选项的干扰词是opinion, bad idea 那个也有个干扰项, 但是忘了; 其中一个选项的正确答案是 high cost

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #176)

73. 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 Blank 3: available Blank 4: collectively.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #175)

74. Healthcare

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more like the job of chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know **medicine**.

They must also be able to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse **staff** and make difficult marketing and legal **decisions** .

Options:

- 1) dosage, techniques, treatments, medicine
 - 2) gang, staff, employment, mass
 - 3) decisions, reactions, recommendations, actions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #174)

75. (Incomplete)

Points: 两个新的空: 1.International bodies, such as world trade organization 2. (contest/ admit/ enshrine/ detain) the power of producers
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #173)

76. 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, richer, healthier, warmer
 - 2) while, although, so, because
 - 3) odd, uneven, ubiquitous, sporadic
 - 4) whether, which, what, when
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #172)

77. 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, so
- 2) widely, slightly, badly, strongly
- 3) preferences, similarities, divergences, comparisons
- 4) pressures, factors, appearances, reasons
- 5) ahead of, rather than, together with, other than

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #171)

78. 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)

79. 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, similar, communal, relative
- 3) outline, address, point, highlight
- 4) thus, thereby, also, nonetheless
- 5) over, with, within, by

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #168)

80. Abstract

It is an original work, not an excerpted passage. An abstract must be fully self-contained and make sense by itself, without further reference to outside sources or to the actual paper. It highlights key content areas, your research purpose, the relevance or importance of your work, and the main outcomes. It is a well-developed single paragraph of approximately 250 words in length, which is indented and single spaced. The function of the abstract is to outline briefly all parts of the paper. Although it is placed at the beginning of your paper, immediately following the title page, the abstract should be the last thing that you write, once you are sure of the conclusions you will reach.

Options:

- 1) get, give, take, make
- 2) contemplate, content, account, comment
- 3) from, within, to, in
- 4) it is placed, it has omitted, it is transferring, it started
- 5) once, then, before, and

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #156)

81. Mass Extinction

Scientists have discovered the cause of a mass extinction of sea-floor marine organisms 800,000 years ago — which also provides insight into how climate change can impact on deep ocean biota. In a new

study **published** in the journal Nature Communications, scientists from the universities of Nottingham and Durham and the British Geological Survey (BGS), have discovered the cause of a mass extinction within marine organisms called foraminifera. Foraminifera are an important group in relation to biomass in the deep ocean and the cause of their extinction was **previously** unknown. Scientists tested various possible **causes** for the mass extinction and were able to discount others such as ocean cooling. **Instead**, they discovered that the extinction was caused by a global change in plankton at the surface of the ocean.

Options:

- 1) in, of, on, off
 - 2) publishing, has published, published, be publishing
 - 3) occasionally, necessarily, previously, currently
 - 4) causes, consequences, elements, factors
 - 5) However, Thus, So, Instead
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #151)

82. Coastal Fish Farms

Coastal fish farms seem to do less harm to nearby plants and animals than **previously** believed, a new study **reveals**. And marine ecosystems can **recover** from this damage **surprisingly** fast. But the analysis of a single trout farm internationally renowned in a Faroe Islands fjord over nearly a year also shows that these facilities need to be **placed** carefully, and that there's a limit to how many can operate in a particular area before its biodiversity suffers lasting harm. In coastal farms, fish live in large cages hanging from pontoons on the surface. Fish feces and uneaten food sink to the seabed, affecting its ecosystem. **Badly** managed farms can also have serious effects on the surrounding water column.

Options:

- 1) collectively, individually, previously, pretentiously
 - 2) introduces, deceives, reveals, conceives
 - 3) derive, segregate, recover, prevent
 - 4) visually, commonly, surprisingly, spiritually
 - 5) dislocated, estimated, placed, dismantled
 - 6) Well, Badly, Expectedly, Attentively
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #132)

83. 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)

84. Cultural Studies

Cultural studies is a new way of engaging in the study of culture. In the past, many academic subjects including anthropology, history, literary studies, human geography and sociology have brought their own disciplinary concerns to the study of culture. However, in recent decades there has been

a renewed interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary boundaries . The resulting activities and cultural studies have emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry which has already shed important new life on the character of human cultures and which promises to continue to do so. While there is a little doubt that cultural studies are coming to be widely recognized as an important and distinctive field of study, it does seem to encompass a potentially enormous area. This is because the term 'culture' has a complex history and range of usages, which have provided a legitimate focus of inquiry for several academic disciplines.

Options:

- 1) renewed, refunded, renowned, irresistible
 - 2) discriminations, similarities, boundaries, differentiations
 - 3) simultaneous, spontaneous, resulting, derivative
 - 4) declines, responds, promises, hesitates
 - 5) phase out, pull together, be widely recognized, be narrowly reduced
 - 6) dispersion, focus, revision, idea
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #125)

85. 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)

86. Radioactivity

Radioactivity was discovered in 1896 by the French physicist, Antoine Henri Becquerel. He left an unexposed photographic plate in the dark near a sample of a uranium salt. When the plate was developed it was found to be fogged , just as if it had been exposed to light, which was caused by a form of radiation from the uranium. The term radioactivity was coined by Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie. They worked together and showed that radioactivity was an atomic property not a chemical change. The discovery of radioactivity won the Curies and Ekcquerel the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Options:

- 1) developed, unraveled, overlapped, transmitted
 - 2) transparent, corrugated, fogged, clarified
 - 3) concocted, coined, created, designed
 - 4) fabrication, invention, discharge, discovery
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #93)

87. Kiwi

A Massey ecologist has teamed up with a leading wildlife photographer to produce the definitive book on New Zealand's national bird, the kiwi. *Kiwi: A Natural History* was written by Dr Isabel Castro and **features** photographs by Rod Morris. Dr Castro has been working with kiwi **since** 1999, with a focus on their behaviour. 'I've specifically been looking at the sense of smell that kiwi uses when foraging, but **also** in their interactions with their environment and other kiwi,' she says. The book covers all aspects of kiwi, from their evolution, prehistory and closest relatives to their feeding and breeding behaviour and current conservation issues, **making** this the perfect introduction for anyone with an interest in these fascinating birds. The book is the second title in a new **series** on New Zealand's wildlife, targeted at a family readership.

Options:

- 1) featuring, featured, features, feature
 - 2) within, through, since, until
 - 3) also, yet, either, never
 - 4) assuming, making, defying, meaning
 - 5) revision, derivation, series, means
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #77)

88. Crop Losses

As demand for food and competition for land rises, it is vital that crop losses are limited. Chemical protection has **provided** effective control of crop losses in recent years. Alongside chemical fertilizers and improved crop genetics, it has helped to increase crop yields dramatically over the last six decades. **However**, there is now a need to develop complementary alternatives, and researchers from the Rural Economy and Land Use Program have been exploring the potential of -- and barriers to -- alternative pest management approaches. 'Alternatives to chemical pesticides are **needed** because overuse of them leads to pesticide resistance and affects biodiversity and water quality,' says Dr Alastair Bailey. 'Heightened EU regulations are also leading to the withdrawal of many pesticide products. **Hence**, complementary approaches are required to reduce use and preserve the efficacy of those valuable pesticides that are still available to sustain food production systems.'

Options:

- 1) harnessed, utilized, provided, offset
 - 2) Hopefully, However, Strangely, Therefore
 - 3) overshoot, expired, needed, engaged
 - 4) Though, Yet, Hence, But
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #49)

89. Decision Making

Decision making is central to the management of an enterprise. The manager of a profit making business has to decide on the manner of implementation of the objectives of the business, at least one of which may **well** relate to allocating resources so as to maximize profit. A non-profit-making

enterprise (such as a department of central or local government) will be making decisions on resource allocation so as to be economical, efficient and effective **in its use of** finance. All organizations, whether in the private sector or the public sector, **take** decisions which have financial implications. Decisions will be about resources, which may be people, products, services or long-term and short-term investment. Decisions will also be about activities, including whether and how to undertake them. Most decisions will at some stage involve consideration of financial matters, **particularly** cost.

Options:

- 1) well, definitely, also, thereby
 - 2) in its use of, to an extent of, in the accordance with, on the level of
 - 3) beget, uplift, adapt, take
 - 4) eventually, consequently, particularly, spontaneously
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #48)

90. Mothers' Employment

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies **have found** that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty **has been shown** to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax.

Options:

- 1) have been found, had been found, have yet to find, have found
 - 2) have shown, has been shown, was showing, showed
 - 3) enact, enacting, enter, entering
 - 4) through, within, by, throughout
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #35)

91. Brains or Brawn

While workers worry about whether robots will take their jobs, teachers are wondering how to use education to insulate the next generation from such a fate. This **has worked** before. When the last wave of automation swept the developed world at the start of the 20th century, policymakers decided education was the answer. If machines were going to substitute for brawn, **they reasoned**, more people would need to use their brains. The US invested **heavily** in education, with good results. Workers reaped the benefits through better jobs and higher wages. Economists Andrew McAfee and Erik Brynjolfsson summed it up like this: 'The industrial revolution **started** a race between technology and education -- and, for most of the 20th century, humans won that race.'

Options:

- 1) would work, had worked, has worked, has yet to work
 - 2) it was, they approved, they reasoned, nonetheless
 - 3) inadvertently, heavily, stingily, expensively
 - 4) started, installed, adapted, ran
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #34)

92. 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)

93. Looking Trustworthy

It would be reassuring to think that the electorate choose who to vote for based on the candidates' track records and future policy promises. **In truth**, many of us are swayed simply by the way that politicians look. Consider a 2009 study that asked Swiss students to look at multiple pairs of unfamiliar French political candidates and in each case to select the one who looked most competent. Most of the time, the candidate selected by students **as** looking the most competent was also the one who'd had real life electoral success, the implication **being** that voters too had been swayed by the candidates' appearance (there's little evidence that appearance and competence actually **correlate**). Unsurprisingly, being attractive also helps win votes, especially in war time (in peace time, looking trustworthy is more of an advantage). Other research has shown that we're more likely to vote for male and female candidates with deeper voices.

Options:

- 1) For example, In truth, In addition, In return
- 2) through, at, by, as
- 3) being, is, was, having
- 4) correlate, overlap, cooperate, diverge
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #27)

94. Great Barrier Reef

One of Australia's most remarkable natural gifts, the Great Barrier Reef is blessed with the breathtaking beauty of the world's largest coral reef. The reef contains an **abundance** of marine life and comprises of over 3000 individual reef systems and coral cays and literally hundreds of **picturesque** tropical islands with some of the world's most beautiful sun-soaked, golden beaches. Because of its natural beauty, the Great Barrier Reef has become one of the world's most **sought** after tourist destinations. A visitor to the Great Barrier Reef can enjoy many **experiences** including snorkeling, scuba diving, aircraft or helicopter tours, bare boats (self-sail) glass-bottomed boat viewing, semi-submersibles and educational trips, cruise ship tours, whale watching and swimming with dolphins.

Options:

- 1) access, acquaintance, equivalence, abundance
- 2) illusionary, exterritorial, picturesque, visionary
- 3) sought, thought, caught, met
- 4) expeditions, experiences, expectations, emporiums

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #26)

95. Sydney

Sydney is becoming effective in making the best of its limited available unconstrained land. Sydney is suitable for integrating suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport **patronage** and encourage walking and cycling. Also this city can reduce the **consumption** of land for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe. For the proposed mixed business, mixed use and business park areas, there was no employment data available for **comparable** areas. It is also concluded that lack of housing supply will affect **affordability** in Sydney.

Options:

- 1) patron, patronizing, patronize, patrons, patronage
- 2) consumption, consumed, consume, consuming, consumable
- 3) comparison, compared, compare, comparing, comparable
- 4) affording, afford, affordable, afforded, affordability

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #22)

96. 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) off, on, up, about
- 3) how, that, which, if
- 4) search, searching, have searched, searched
- 5) expiry, chance, opportunity, time

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #20)

97. 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, shut, landed, detoured
 - 5) inadvertently, gradually, daily, urgently
 - 6) inherent, inactive, interactive, intractable
 - 7) improvisational, compositional, educational, additional
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #19)

98. Wholeness of Thought

The writer, or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader, or listener, must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Options:

- 1) recover, respect, reconstruct, reduce
 - 2) little, no, many, few
 - 3) lean, cut, intrude, get
 - 4) conveying, combining, collecting, converging
 - 5) tune, thumb, tone, tile
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #18)

99. Interior Design

Interior design is a professionally conducted, practice-based process of planning and realization of interior spaces and the elements within. Interior design is **concerned** with the function and operation of the aesthetics and its **sustainability**. The work of an interior designer draws upon many other **disciplines**, such as environmental psychology, architecture, product design and, aesthetics, in relation to a wide range of building spaces including hotels, corporate and public spaces, schools, hospitals, private residences, shopping malls, restaurants, theaters and airport terminals.

Options:

- 1) concerned, conflicted, concentrated, corresponded
 - 2) capability, environment, sustainability, deniability
 - 3) disciplines, course, principals, functions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #117)

100. Petrified Forest

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as continuing erosion is **exposing** new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, **filled with** towering trees and extraordinary creatures. More than 150

different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists and evidence **indicating** ancient native people who inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago has been **confirmed** by archeologists.

Options:

- 1) exposing, expanding, explaining, expecting
 - 2) connected to, filled with, restored with, treated by
 - 3) indicating, discharging, thinking, assume
 - 4) deducted, rejected, confirmed, predicted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #114)

101. Two Types of Genes

Recently, research into embryonic development has given us an even better insight into how major structural changes might occur in a given population of organisms. We now understand that there are two major types of genes: developmental and 'housekeeping' genes. Developmental genes are those that are expressed during embryonic development, and their proteins **control** the symmetry, skeletal development, organ placement, and overall form of the developing animal. **In contrast**, 'housekeeping' genes are expressed during the animal's daily life to generate proteins which keep the cells, tissues, and organs in the body functioning properly. **As** you might suspect, mutations in developmental genes can have radical consequences for body form and function, whereas mutations in 'housekeeping' genes tend to **affect** the health and reproductive success of the post-embryonic animal.

Options:

- 1) push, control, hold, elevate
 - 2) Correspondingly, Inclusively, Conversely, In contrast
 - 3) For, As, With, Within
 - 4) affect, effect, interrupt, defect
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #102)

102. UWS

UWS graduates Racha Abboud and Anna Ford, whose story first appeared in GradLife in December 2009, have **successfully** risen through the ranks to be **appointed** Associates at leading western Sydney law firm, Coleman Greig Lawyers. The promotion marks the **culmination** of many years of hard work for these legal **eagles** who are the first to rise to this **level** from the firm's Cadet Lawyer program with UWS.

Options:

- 1) absolutely, successfully, uncertainly, apparently
 - 2) pointed, appointed, assigned, done
 - 3) accumulation, culmination, trough, consolation
 - 4) hawks, pigeons, murrees, eagles
 - 5) item, level, time, year
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #96)

103. 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, theirs, they, them
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #87)

104. DNA sequence

The recipe for making any creature is written in its DNA. So last November when geneticists published the near-complete DNA sequence of the long-extinct woolly mammoth, there was much **speculation** about whether we could bring this behemoth back to life. Creating a living, breathing creature from a genome sequence that exists only in a computer's memory is not possible right now. But someone someday is sure to try it, **predicts** Stephan Schuster, a **molecular** biologist at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, and a **driving** force behind the mammoth genome project.

Options:

- 1) speculation, profit, ratio, worship
 - 2) predicts, forecast, foresees, anticipates
 - 3) human, molecular, animal, organ
 - 4) driving, army, moving, carrying
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #95)

105. 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)

106. Good Customer Service

Good customer service relates to the service you and your employees provide before, during and after a purchase. For example, it's how you **interact** with your customers. Improving your customer service skills can lead to great customer satisfaction and a more enjoyable experience for them. No matter the size of your business, good customer service needs to be at the heart of your business model if you wish to be successful. It is important to provide good customer service; to all types of customers, including **potential**, new and existing customers. Although it can take extra resources, time and money, good customer service leads to customer satisfaction which can generate positive **word of mouth** for your business, keep your customers happy and encourage them to purchase things from your business again. Good customer service can help your business grow and prosper.

Options:

- 1) gauge, interact, connect, talk
 - 2) potential, future, loyalty, old
 - 3) intention, ideas, word of mouth, suggestions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #64)

107. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

Options:

- 1) colossal, various, tremendous, overwhelming
 - 2) admired, influenced, awed, appreciated
 - 3) specialities, species, spices, specifications
 - 4) value, profit, price, power
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #740)

108. 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)

109. 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)

110. 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) disabling, asking, persuading, allowing
 - 3) stagnant, faint, vague, infinite
 - 4) misleading, invisible, distinctive, commonplace
 - 5) stimulate, encourage, satisfy, notify
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #729)

111. Computer

The purpose of this paper is to consider the claim, often made, that computer simulation exercises

provide an excellent source of speaking practice. In so doing I shall first consider the properties of computer simulations from a theoretical **point of view** , then describe the experience of **using** a particular simulation with a general EFL class. On the basis of this experience, and of some very straightforward pedagogical considerations, I shall argue that the claim is justified, **subject** to a very important caveat: computer simulations can form the basis of excellent speaking exercises, provided you do not expect the computer to do all the work. Put in another way, many computer simulations only **attain** their full potential as language exercises if they are **integrated** into a larger, planned, teacher–managed activity.

Options:

- 1) shape or form, state of mind, point of view, status quo
 - 2) used, being used, using, having been used
 - 3) subject, reject, expect, inject
 - 4) contain, attain, retain, remain
 - 5) separated, included, participated, integrated
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #728)

112. Sigmund Freud

That Sigmund Freud became a major intellectual presence in twentieth–century culture is not in doubt. **Nor** is there any doubt that at all times there was both fervent enthusiasm over and bitter hostility to his ideas and influence. But the exact means **by which** Freud became, despite this hostility, a master of intellectual life, on a par, already in the 1920s, with Karl Marx, Albert Einstein, Marie Curie and Bertrand Russell, has not been sufficiently explored. Strikingly, Freud emerged as a twentieth–century icon without the endorsement and support **of** an institution or a profession (in contrast to Einstein, Curie and Russell). Where are we to look for the details of this story of an emergent – and new – figure of immense cultural authority? One of the principal aims of this book is to show how this happened in one local, parochial yet privileged, site – Cambridge, then as now a university town stranded in the English Fens with a relatively small **fluctuating** population.

Options:

- 1) Otherwise, Nor, Yet, Nevertheless
 - 2) by which, to where, to what, by where
 - 3) of, against, for, towards
 - 4) fluctuating, fluctuate, fluctuated, fluctuation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #725)

113. 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)

114. 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)

115. 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)

116. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life **rather** than its quality, and provides a useful summary of the general health of the population. While an indicator describing how long Australians live that simultaneously takes into account quality of life would be a desirable summary measure of **progress** in the area, currently no such measure exists, and this is why life expectancy at birth is used as the Main Progress Indicator here. During the decade 1999 to 2009, life expectancy at birth improved for both sexes. A girl born in 2009 could expect to reach 83.9 years of age, **while** a boy could expect to live to 79.3 years. Over the decade, boys' life expectancy increased **slightly** more than girls' (3.1 compared with 2.1 years) . This saw the gap between the sexes' life expectancy decrease by one year to 4.6 years. In the longer term, increases in life expectancy also occurred over most of the 20th century. Unfortunately, life expectancy isn't shared across the whole population though, being lower in Tasmania and the Northern Territory, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Options:

- 1) rather, more, none, better
 - 2) density, volume, progress, surface
 - 3) that, as, while, which
 - 4) lightly, slightly, slowly, dramatically
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #721)

117. 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) to, above, in, despite
 - 2) composite, compound, complex, manifold
 - 3) signify, signified, signifies, was signified
 - 4) activities, matters, actions, routines
 - 5) certain, few, uncountable, dependent
 - 6) species, class, types, categories
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #717)

118. 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 behaviour, 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 behavioural 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 optimises complex decision-making tasks.

Options:

- 1) findings, results, recommendations, decisions
 - 2) brains, top, skulls, heads
 - 3) satisfied, hungry, empty, full
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #715)

119. 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) setup, mockup, setting, base
 - 2) promising, hopefully, rapid, encouraging
 - 3) track, orbit, circulation, trajectory
 - 4) object, contract, case, arrangement
 - 5) accelerate, launch, resign, retire
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #713)

120. Effective Leader

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **think**. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers –that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

Options:

- 1) solicit, request, apply, appeal
 - 2) emulate, ferret, purge, conspire
 - 3) think, behave, launch, act
 - 4) reliable, responsible, integrative, indispensable
 - 5) which, each, every, all
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #709)

121. 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) as a result, in respect to, for example, subjectively
 - 3) preference, tracks, interest, tastes
 - 4) had intervened, intervened, was intervened, was intervening
 - 5) location, place, culture, opportunity
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #708)

122. Platypus

The platypus looks like no other creature on Earth. Physically, it appears to be a hybrid blend of a bird, beaver, reptile and otter, with additional characteristics not contained in any of these four. On cursory examination, the platypus has a bill that most **resembles** that of a waterfowl, not the mouth of any known mammal. Yet it is not an ordinary bill. It is actually a well–designed sensory organ. Not a nose, but a highly sensitive electro–location sensor, detecting miniscule electrical impulses generated by its food source of small crustaceans and worms. No other mammal has a sensor so highly **developed** ——— in fact; only one other mammal has this ability at all. Then **there** are the webbed feet, similar to those found on otters. Unlike an otter, however, the webbing is far more pronounced on the front feet of the platypus, which it uses like paddles for swimming. **While** in the water, the back feet are tucked into its body and hardly used at all.

Options:

- 1) similar, duplicates, resembles, alike
- 2) spread, recognized, blossomed, developed
- 3) there, those, which, here
- 4) So, While, Thus, Hereby

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #707)

123. Arbitration

Arbitration is a method of conflict resolution which, with more or less formalized mechanisms, occurs in many political and legal spheres. There are two main **characteristics** to arbitration. The first is that it is a voluntary process under which two parties in conflict agree between themselves to be **bound** by the judgment of a third party which has no other authority over them; the judgment, however, is not legally binding. The second is that there is usually no clear body of **laws** or set of rules that must apply; the arbitrator is free, **subject** to any prior agreement with the conflicting parties, to decide on whatever basis of justice is deemed **suitable** .

Options:

- 1) problems, benefits, characters, characteristics
- 2) punished, rewarded, organized, bound
- 3) governments, laws, lawyers, fines
- 4) object, subject, submarine, lead
- 5) capable, predictable, remarkable, suitable

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #701)

124. Sleep Patterns

Children have **sound** sleep patterns. They can **successfully** sleep for 8–9 hours and get up at a fixed time. But teenagers don't. Their need of an early start to schools or other schedules can **influence** their sleep patterns. **Despite** these **factors** , they actually need longer sleep. So, parents should try and speak to their children, who are **suitable** to help them understand that a night of sound sleep is always helpful.

Options:

- 1) sound, loud, erratic, soundly
- 2) periodically, successfully, hardly, barely
- 3) effect, influence, gained, diverge
- 4) Regardless, Despite, As, Unless
- 5) probabilities, factors, particles, forms
- 6) reinforced, suitable, lucky, linking

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #699)

125. Politics Disciplines

This course provides students with an in–depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations and commerce. Students will learn about the **workings** of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security, border control and commerce ensure that students receive a **broad** and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations and commerce. In **addition** to acquiring specialist **knowledge** and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem solving and strong capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and

socially **responsible** attitudes and behaviors.

Options:

- 1) workings, understanding, handing, segmentations
 - 2) whole, confined, narrow, broad
 - 3) order, according, addition, term
 - 4) information, experience, knowledge, intelligence
 - 5) responsible, accountability, responsibility, liable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #642)

126. 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)

127. Bizarre Universe

It seems we live in a bizarre universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up from a mysterious **substance** known as 'Dark Energy', which causes an acceleration of the cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up from invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus' **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the chequered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein's proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton's ideas. This lecture will **summarize** the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the 'Dark Energy Survey', the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.

Options:

- 1) stuff, matter, substance, material
 - 2) deducted, observed, seen, detected
 - 3) innovations, studies, discoveries, theories
 - 4) revelation, suspicion, conviction, revolution
 - 5) overthrow, admit, summarize, focus
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #696)

128. 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, cover, has covered
 - 3) in spite of, in front of, in terms of, by comparison with
 - 4) inevitable, responsible, essential, coercive
 - 5) For, Despite, By, Without
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #689)

129. Writing Style

Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write clearly and plainly. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can take us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time should **endeavor** to be sensibly simple to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs and relatively simple sentence **carrying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **center** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish which I do not advise abandoning altogether.

Options:

- 1) solder, person, staff, slave
 - 2) helping, competent, comparative, heaving
 - 3) commit, reject, endeavor, stick
 - 4) concealing, carrying, defining, confining
 - 5) rise, center, pin, span
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #688)

130. Language

Language comes so naturally to us that it is easy to forget what a strange and miraculous gift it is. All

over the world members of our **species** fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the **same**. We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the **intentions** of the person making them. We, humans, are fitted with a means of **sharing** our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have **occurred** to us on our own.

Options:

- 1) genre, category, group, species
 - 2) same, so, liking, correspondence
 - 3) intentions, interventions, determinations, attempts
 - 4) rendering, loading, turning, sharing
 - 5) appeared, occurred, risen, opened
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #686)

131. 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)

132. 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)

133. 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–meen). 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)

134. 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)

135. Dairy Farm

A few summers ago I visited two dairy farms, Huls Farm and Gardar Farm, which despite being located thousands of miles apart were still remarkably similar in their strengths and vulnerabilities. Both were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their respective districts. In particular, each was centered around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for **sheltering** and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly **divided** into opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows **graze** outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and **increased** their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields. The two farms were similar in an area (a few square miles) and barn size, Huls barn holding somewhat more cows than Gardar barn (200 vs 165 cows, respectively). The owners of both farms were viewed as leaders of their **respective** societies. Both owners were deeply religious. Both farms were located in gorgeous natural settings that attract tourists from afar, with backdrops of high snow-capped mountains drained by streams teeming with fish, and sloping down to a famous river (below Huls Farm) or fjord (below Gardar Farm).

Options:

- 1) protecting, sheltering, shading, housing
 - 2) divided, mapped, registered, portioned
 - 3) wander, eat, dine, graze
 - 4) rose, plateau, increased, doubled
 - 5) perspective, prospective, respective, retrospective
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #677)

136. 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) iconizes, depicts, mobilizes, symbolizes
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #675)

137. 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) subsequences, consequences, successors, successions
- 2) unified, diverged, converged, diversified
- 3) disappeared, disclosed, dipped, dissipated
- 4) consumption, waste, misuse, splash
- 5) strike, jar, pounce, simulate

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #674)

138. 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 passe 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)

139. 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) cook, service, kitchen, nutrition
 - 2) quantity, qualification, quality, query
 - 3) repel, boil, return, review
 - 4) surprisingly, grudgingly, actually, unexpectedly
 - 5) appetite, cuisine, menu, utensil
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #670)

140. Dictatorship

Dictatorship is not a modern concept. Two thousand years ago, during the period of the Roman Republic, exceptional powers were sometimes given by the Senate to **individual** dictators such as Sulla and Julius Caesar. The **intention** was that the dictatorship would be temporary and that it would make it **possible** to take swift and effective action to deal with an emergency. There is some **disagreement** as how the term should be applied today. Should it be used in its original form to describe the temporary exercise of emergency powers? Or can it now be **applied** in a much broader sense as common usage suggests?

Options:

- 1) exclusive, individual, inclusive, special
 - 2) significance, intention, effort, meaning
 - 3) patient, urgent, immediate, possible
 - 4) agreement, treatment, treaty, disagreement
 - 5) applied, corresponded, avoided, responded
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #669)

141. Ironbridge Gorge

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km² (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)

142. 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)

143. 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, exclusive
 - 3) roots, scourges, links, grounds
 - 4) suppress, appeal, persuade, urge
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #661)

144. Japan and China

At times, a broad stream of knowledge **flowed** from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was **halted** from one side or the other, and Japan **developed** on its own culture. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that **arrived** from China was **adapted** to suit Japanese tastes and needs.

Options:

- 1) expanded, changed, flowed, extended
 - 2) halted, heaved, described, started
 - 3) cared, invented, developed, betrayed
 - 4) produced, stipulated, arrived, gathered
 - 5) forced, disrupted, adopted, adapted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #616)

145. 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, formal, new, last
 - 2) so far, until recently, by far, just now
 - 3) challenges, district, distinction, defies
 - 4) crossing, constructing, inventing, overriding
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #656)

146. Romans

Over many centuries and across many territories the Romans were able to win an astonishing number of military victories and their success was due to several important factors. Italy was a peninsula not easily attacked. **There was** a huge pool of fighting men to draw upon, a disciplined and innovative army, a centralized command and line of supply, expert engineers, effective diplomacy **through** a network of allies, and an inclusive approach to conquered people, **which** allowed for strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases. **Further**, her allies not only supplied, equipped and paid for additional men but they also supplied vital materials such as grain and ships. **On top of all** this, Rome

was more or less in a continuous state of war or readiness for it and believed absolutely in the necessity of defending and imposing on others what she firmly believed was her cultural superiority.

Options:

- 1) It is, There was, There is, Here has
 - 2) through, by, about, and
 - 3) which, who, whom, that
 - 4) Further, Recent, Because, So
 - 5) According to, Instead of, On top of all, At the thought of
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #648)

147. Cardona Salt Mountain

Formed two million years ago when low-density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savory hill, the salt pile **would have** a near translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior.

The **significance** of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian **economy**. With the invention of industrial mining techniques, a mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water-soluble) salt from the innards of the hill. In **addition** to the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

Options:

- 1) would have, have had, has, is having
 - 2) performance, significance, vibration, maintenance
 - 3) correspondence, economy, accordance, trend
 - 4) ratio, addition, interest, adaption
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #647)

148. Water Security

Equally critical is the challenge of water security. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has pointed out that about one-third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with a **disproportionate** impact on the poor. With current projected global population growth, the task of providing water for human **sustenance** will become increasingly difficult. And increasing competition over this scarce but vital resource may fuel instability and conflict within states as well as between states. The UN is doing a great deal in both areas to proactively foster **collaboration** among Member States. UNEP has long been actively addressing the water issue together with partner UN **agencies** and other organizations. Looking ahead, the UN can do more to build synergies of technology, policy and capacity in this field. In this **regard**, events like the annual World Water Week in Stockholm come to the forefront of the public mind when talking about championing water issues.

Options:

- 1) singular, equal, disproportionate, improper
 - 2) sustainability, living, maintenance, sustenance
 - 3) conflict, collaboration, association, merging
 - 4) agencies, cooperates, partners, companies
 - 5) regard, speculation, consideration, level
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #627)

149. Dark Energy

Arguably the greatest mystery facing humanity today is the prospect that 75% of the universe is made up of a **substance** known as “dark energy”, about which we have almost no knowledge at all. Since a further 21% of the universe is made from invisible “dark matter” that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary matter and energy making up the Earth, planets and stars is apparently only a tiny part of what exists. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus’s **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun.

Options:

- 1) substance, asset, matter, essence
- 2) detected, explored, founded, invented
- 3) inventions, creations, findings, discoveries
- 4) information, message, exposure, revelation

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #619)

150. 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)

151. Canadian Arctic

This summer, 41 UBC alumni and friends participated in expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and the legendary Northwest Passage. Presentations, conversations and learning accompanied their exploration of the great **outdoors** aboard the Russian–flagged Akademik Ioffe, designed and built in Finland as a scientific research vessel in 1989. Her bridge was open to passengers virtually 24 hours a day. Experts on **board** presented on topics including climate change, wildlife, Inuit culture and history, and early European explorers. UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a **growing** cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, and natural resources **become** accessible. Recommended pre–trip reading was late UBC alumnus Pierre Bertons book, The Arctic Grail.

Options:

- 1) outdoors, view, outside, scene
- 2) board, boat, ship, aboard
- 3) slight, growing, disappearing, tiny
- 4) were become, turn, become, became

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #611)

152. Shakespeare

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

Options:

- 1) curious, serious, ridiculous, mysterious
 - 2) types, resources, sources, forms
 - 3) college, university, private, church
 - 4) grabs, achievements, gaps, merits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #604)

153. Australia Higher Education Funding

Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic **change** since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it **assumed** full responsibility for funding higher education — abolishing tuition fees with the intention of making university education affordable to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education. Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled university to remain **accessible** to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students – the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources – Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

Options:

- 1) change, appeal, exhaustion, plateau
 - 2) assumed, clarified, paid, represented
 - 3) without, automatically, with, particularly
 - 4) access, inaccessible, accessibility, accessible
 - 5) produced, carried, remembered, introduced
 - 6) expenses, expenditure, profit, revenue
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #580)

154. 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) selected, excessive, selective, excellent
 - 2) epidemics, pathologies, medications, diseases
 - 3) lit, littering, litters, litter
 - 4) Hence, Moreover, So, However
 - 5) representative, reprehensive, general, ideal
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #585)

155. Crime

A crime is generally a deliberate act that results in harm, physical or otherwise, toward one or more people, in a manner **prohibited** by law. The determination of which acts are to be considered criminal has varied **historically**, and continues to do so among cultures and nations. When a crime is committed, a process of **discovery**, trial by judge or jury, conviction, and punishment occurs. Just as what is considered criminal varies between **jurisdictions**, so does the punishment, but elements of restitution and **deterrence** are common.

Options:

- 1) prohibited, offended, obeyed, protected
 - 2) exceptionally, historically, disproportionately, inappropriately
 - 3) discovery, finding, creation, invention
 - 4) rights, regulations, jurisdictions, obligation
 - 5) endorsement, discipline, preventer, deterrence
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #620)

156. Gas Drilling

Gas drilling on the Indonesian island of Java has **triggered** a “mud volcano” that has killed 13 people and may render four square miles (ten square kilometers) of countryside uninhabitable for years. In a report released on January 23, a team of British researchers says the deadly **upwelling** began when an exploratory gas well punched through a layer of rock 9300 feet (2800 meters) below the surface, **allowing** hot, high-pressure water to **escape**. The water **carried** mud to the surface, where it has **spread** across a region 2.5 miles (4 kilometers) in **diameter** in the eight months since the eruption began. The mud volcano is similar to a gusher or blowout, which occurs in oil drilling when oil or gas squirt to the surface, the team says. This upwelling, however, spews out a volume of mud equivalent to a dozen Olympic swimming pools each day. Although the eruption isn’t as violent as a **conventional** volcano, more than a dozen people died when a natural gas pipeline ruptured. The research team, who published their findings in the February issue of GSA Today, also estimate that the volcano, called Lusi, will leave more than 11,000 people permanently displaced.

Options:

- 1) triggered, created, motivated, asked
 - 2) downwelling, upwelling, downside, inside
 - 3) serving, healing, allowing, noting
 - 4) extract, explode, hide, escape
 - 5) leaved, carried, brought, narrowed
 - 6) polluted, covered, spread, traveled
 - 7) detail, all, diameter, conclusion
 - 8) old-fashioned, updated, upgraded, conventional
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #596)

157. Military Advance (Incomplete)

Points: With the advances of military, the demand of armed force is decreasing... // ... {{1}} more positions to women, {{2}} ... in military, {{3}} they work behind the front line of war, ... nevertheless ... (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #632)

158. Gender Equality (Incomplete)

Points: With the development of gender equality campaign and cultural change ... The (traditional / original / regular / normal) role that men must be the (earner / master / worker / authority) , and women should stay at home, is (challenged / protested / protected / appreciated) today. (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #631)

159. Questions

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. **Leave** space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time** to spare later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

Options:

- 1) marked, needed, taken, available
 - 2) scoring, marking, answering, ignoring
 - 3) Attend, Acquire, Leave, Focus
 - 4) life, space, time, mind
 - 5) available, valuable, useful, beneficial
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #628)

160. Settlement

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. **One** is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city **marks** a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who **tend** to come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city **unless** its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which **was surveyed** in the second half of the 19th century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no one came.

Options:

- 1) It, This, One, As
 - 2) highlights, starts, marks, protrudes
 - 3) hesitate, dislike, turn, tend
 - 4) after, until, if, unless
 - 5) were monitored, showed, has shown, was surveyed
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #579)

161. Natural Capital

Capital has often been thought of narrowly as physical capital — the machines, tools, and equipment used in the production of other goods, but our wealth and wellbeing also **relies** on natural capital. If we forget this, we risk **degrading** the services that natural ecosystems provide, which support our economies and sustain our lives. These services include purifying our water, **regulating** our climate, reducing flood risk, and pollinating our crops. The Natural Capital Project — a partnership among WWF, The Nature Conservancy, University of Minnesota and Stanford University — works to provide decision makers with **reliable** ways to assess the true value of the services that ecosystems provide. An essential element of the Natural Capital Project is developing tools that help decision makers protect biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Options:

- 1) compensates, relies, reduces, spurs
 - 2) reducing, lowering, improving, degrading
 - 3) controlling, diminishing, denying, regulating
 - 4) liable, strong, powerful, reliable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #575)

162. 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)

163. 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 “kinetoscope,” 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)

164. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack **open** the egg as it passes through the throat.

Options:

- 1) food, meal, snack, diet
 - 2) slow, entire, whole, all
 - 3) thinking, treatment, food, supplement
 - 4) about, on, by, out
 - 5) down, up, close, open
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #570)

165. 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)

166. Electricity

It would be very hard to imagine life without electricity. Most of the appliances and machines that are

used in homes, offices and factories are powered by electricity and this equipment **helps to improve** people's overall quality of life. For that reason, the wider provision of electricity supplies is a critical factor in reducing global poverty **levels** .To meet the needs of users around the world, the global consumption of coal has risen more quickly **since** 2000 than any other fuel. For countries that do not have their own supply of natural energy resources, coal has become an essential **means** of producing power. On a global scale, coal is currently used to fire power stations and produces 40% of global electricity. This **figure** is very likely to increase, and predictions are that by 2030 coal will fuel 44% of world's electricity.

Options:

- 1) helps to improve, helps improving, help improved, help improve
 - 2) ranks, stages, degrees, levels
 - 3) since, in, at, for
 - 4) factor, course, means, aspect
 - 5) figure, sum, volume, total
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #10)

167. Losing Weight

Losing weight is no walk in the park. (Although a walk in the park wouldn't hurt). Seems no matter what diet you try, those **stubborn** love handles just won't go away. Part of the problem is that the bulk of your bulk is stored inside fat cells. And the number of fat cells you have is set before you reach adulthood. So if you chunked up as a child, that battalion of fat cells is with you for life. It's enough to make you want to bury your face in a tray of **brownies** , I know. But hold off. Because researchers from Stockholm think they've found a loophole. The Swedish scientists confirmed that even after massive weight loss, the number of fat cells an adult has remains the same. But they **discovered** that individual fat cells don't last a **lifetime** . Each year, about 10 percent of them die off. Of course new fat cells take their place, findings that appear in the online issue of the journal Nature. While that might not seem like a major victory, if scientists can figure out how to stop the **replacement** fat cells from being born, that would tip the scales in your favor. So you might just be able to have your cake and eat it too, and still fit into your pants.

Options:

- 1) cutworm, stubborn, battalion, perversion
 - 2) brownies, outfields, rowdies, browbeats
 - 3) discovered, grandstand, scrambled, entangled
 - 4) quinine, slimline, guideline, lifetime
 - 5) basest, restatement, peculated, replacement
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #305)

168. Smartwatches

More than half of all Americans carry smartphones. Smartwatches and smartglasses may not be far behind. What's not all that smart are the rigid **batteries** that power our gadgets. But some may soon be replaced by ultra-thin, flexible batteries, sewn right into your clothes. Researchers built a prototype out of conductive, nickel-coated **polyester** fabric. They applied lithium compounds to create the anode and cathode, and separated them with a spandex-like material. The **finished** battery was just half a millimeter thick, with a capacity of 510 milliampere-hours per cubic inch—about a quarter that of the battery in an iPhone 5. And the tighter the knit, the higher the capacity. Of course, fabric **wrinkles** . But this battery can too. Even after being folded 5,500 times, the battery kept trucking. Thin foil batteries, on the other hand, took just 70 folds to become really foiled. The findings appear in the journal Nano Letters. You don't even have to disrobe to charge this **wearable** battery. Researchers tacked flexible solar cells to it,

so it can charge on the go. Might be just the thing to make polyester current again.

Options:

- 1) carveries, halfpennies, batteries, rhapsodies
- 2) polyester, lessor, prefigure, giver
- 3) finished, unsifted, driftnet, shortlisted
- 4) tellers, predictors, wrinkles, oppositions
- 5) physicochemical, unintentional, wearable, integral

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #85)

169. Star Watching

Break out the binoculars and telescopes on Saturday, May 19th. Because it's the first International Sidewalk Astronomy Night. "Sidewalk Astronomers" was founded in San Francisco in 1968, when a lot of people were seeing stars, and not just at night. The group's goal is to **expose** more people to the beauty and wonder of celestial objects with good viewing equipment and to provide **information** about what the eyewitnesses are actually looking at. The most **frequently** viewed objects are the moon; Jupiter, whose major moons are visible with good binocs; and Saturn. I once trained a cheap telescope on Saturn and some friends were so amazed at the site of the rings they seriously looked at the other end of the scope to see if I had **doctored** it. Sidewalk Astronomy Night is indeed an international event, with dozens of public viewing sites from Beijing to the corner of 81st Street and Central Park West in Manhattan. For more info and to find a site near you, just go to the official website. And if there's no **organized** site near you, feel free to go outside and look at the stars anyway.

Options:

- 1) expose, explain, transfer, defer
- 2) arbitration, examination, imputation, information
- 3) singularly, agreeably, frequently, randomly
- 4) sued, upgraded, overloaded, doctored
- 5) ossified, organized, sized, enshrined

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #65)

170. Food Choices

Everybody eats. And consumers increasingly try to consider the **environmental** effects of their food choices. For example, if you want to eat meat, how do your choices compare? That's what a group of researchers set out to **discover**. And they found that raising one animal is dramatically more environmentally draining than all the others: cows. The research is in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The scientists noted the challenge in accessing data and creating metrics that can be compared across livestock and to potato, wheat and rice **production**. They settled on national data from the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, the Interior and Energy. The team calculated the production costs by assessing land area, water needs and fertilizer. They also analyzed greenhouse gas **emissions**. Producing pork, poultry, eggs and dairy were between two and six times less efficient than growing potatoes, wheat and rice. And in the current **agricultural** system, beef uses 28 times more land, 11 times more water and six times more fertilizer than the average of the other categories of livestock. Cattle ranching also creates five times more greenhouse gas emissions. The researchers hope this data will help consumers make informed choices and policy makers create systems that can reduce the environmental costs of what we eat.

Options:

- 1) spiritual, economic, environmental, material
 - 2) exemplify, squander, discover, purchase
 - 3) production, corruption, consumption, inventory
 - 4) conjectures, manufacture, emissions, purification
 - 5) agricultural, impalpable, ungrammatical, terminal
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #25)

171. WorldWide Telescope

If you've ever wanted to explore the universe, your dream is now as close as your keyboard. Because last week, Microsoft unveiled its online WorldWide Telescope. The program was developed in partnership with NASA and research institutions such as the California Institute of Technology. The WorldWide Telescope uses the best high-resolution imagery that's been **generated** both here on earth and in space. The images are joined together to put celestial objects in the correct perspective and in their actual **positions** in the sky. From your computer, you can peer through telescopes such as the Hubble or the Chandra X-Ray Observatory. You can roam on your own through the galaxies, get up close and **personal** with the planets, or take tours **guided** by astronomers and professors. You can choose to look through different wavelengths of light to reveal hidden structures. And you can explore the heavens not only as they are today, but as they were in the past or will be in the future. The late Jim Gray, a Microsoft computer scientist, conceived of this effort as a way to make the universe accessible to everyone. The free program can be **downloaded** at worldwidetelescope.org.

Options:

- 1) degraded, ascended, remonstrated, generated
 - 2) aspects, parts, conditions, positions
 - 3) personal, individual, apart, polite
 - 4) guide, guided, guiding, to guide
 - 5) upheld, downloaded, loaded, posted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #217)

172. Natural-born Runners

You've probably had the feeling. Your running shoes are pounding the pavement — then suddenly your pain fades away, and you're feeling euphoric. The runner's high. But that biological perk may be limited to mammals that evolved for endurance **exercise** — like us. So says a study in the Journal of Experimental Biology. Researchers had humans and dogs — both natural-born runners — jog a half hour on a treadmill. Then they sampled their blood for endocannabinoids, some of the **compounds** thought to trigger the runner's high. As expected, humans and dogs had much higher levels after the run. But when ferrets — a **sedentary** species — took the same 30-minute trot, they had no spike in those **feel-good** molecules. The authors say that's because long-distance running could have helped our hunter-gatherer ancestors find more food — thus increasing their reproductive success. And they speculate that natural selection may have linked up a feel-good reward to that beneficial **behavior**. These days of course, this ancient trait won't help us find extra calories — but it may encourage us to run 'em off.

Options:

- 1) dykes, personalize, classifies, exercise
- 2) almshouse, turnarounds, compounds, foxhounds
- 3) excellency, merely, faerie, sedentary
- 4) groaned, feel-good, inchoate, loaned
- 5) wager, exchanger, behavior, regulator

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #129)

173. Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural **heritage**. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world **standards**. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts. In terms of population **characteristics**, Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

Options:

- 1) heritage, asset, appearance, prestige
- 2) statistics, standards, authorities, records
- 3) senses, characteristics, aspects, directions
- 4) experienced, expected, compensated, estimated
- 5) associated, favourable, comprehensive, irrevocable

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #12)

174. 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) estimates, predict, cares, use
- 2) torrential, often, little, heavy
- 3) what, these, that, which
- 4) summers, winter, desert, dessert

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #11)

175. 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)

176. Language Extinct

At the moment, there are between six and seven thousand languages in the world. According to linguists, fifty percent of these are in danger of becoming extinct. The speed of language loss has accelerated over the past few decades because businesses that need to communicate with a range of people from other cultures prefer to employ more widely used languages, such as English, Chinese, or Spanish. This attitude is understandable, but it means that many local languages are dying out before anyone has had the opportunity to study them. According to linguists, some of these languages could reveal a great deal of useful information about language learning and cognitive development. In addition, a local language that has been built on the local culture contains words and phrases that express that culture; lose the language and you arguably may lose the culture, too. And finally, historians will argue that a language contains evidence of a region's history and should, for that reason alone, be preserved.

Options:

- 1) to become, became, of becoming, have become
 - 2) select, prefer, fancy, must
 - 3) would have, has had, have, having had
 - 4) size, deal, load, capacity
 - 5) speak, argue, explore, tell
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #6)

177. Architectural Museum

The Edo–Tokyo Tatemono En is an open–air architectural museum, but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from all around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, all of which would have been present on a typical middle–class street from Edo to Showa–era Tokyo. The west section is residential, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji–era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Westernstyle after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Cafe occupies the ground floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and 30s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free to wander through a kitchenware shop, a florist's, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop .

Options:

- 1) across, almost, fully, all
 - 2) residential, residing, resident, residence
 - 3) base, dusty, ground, earthly
 - 4) wandering, to wander, wandered, wander
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #13)

178. Keith Haring

Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of stylized graffiti **drawn** in New York subway stations. Haring travelled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he grew so **prolific**, doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed. Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full-sized pieces by Haring. The paintings skyrocketed in price but this did not sit well with Haring's philosophy. He believed that art, or **at least** his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of **whom** accused Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

Options:

- 1) drawers, drew, draws, drawn
- 2) prolific, pedantic, perceptive, proactive
- 3) in part, at least, by contrast, actually
- 4) those, whom, them, whose

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #2)

179. Honorary Degree

Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch **received** the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy. Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has **played** a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution. In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground-based and spaced-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, **which** are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. **In addition to** his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

Options:

- 1) was receiving, received, had received, is received
- 2) led, played, done, found
- 3) who, they, those, which
- 4) As a result of, Instead of, In addition to, Regarding

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #1)

Multiple Choice (Multiple)

1. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)

Points: The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi-island archipelago at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory' of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1-6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language, and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts. At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the Islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single-grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability' classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighboring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Island. This is in contrast to studies conducted in other developing country contexts. Question 1: In the last paragraph, what information can you have? Options: Multigrade and monograde have similar teaching resource; In this area multigrade is better than that in other countries. Question 2: According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands? Options: Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools; Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #105)

2. Children Care (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于child care 。选项: government child care 更有效; (答案) 带mother的选项。(答案)

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #91)

3. Optional Courses (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于美国的教育制度, 提到secondary school和high school。本来提供很多课程是为了学生可以向自己喜欢的方向发展, 结果学生只是和关系好的人选同一门或选容易的课程, 使得课程设置原本的目的没有达到。选项: 结果不如intended那样; (答案) 学生可以自主选择课程。(答案)

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #90)

4. Jails (Incomplete)

Points: About prison with a lot of numbers, including the percentage of prisoners, what crimes they have been imprisoned for and how long they will be kept in.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #88)

5. (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于新能源公交车electronic buses, 提到两个公司, 公司1占有市场份额的60%。government 购买这种bus to be environmentally friendly。选项: A: 政府为了环保购买这种bus ; (答案) B: 公司1的

market share大于公司2 ; (答案)
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #87)

6. Pink Tube (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of a wild duke with the caption 'pink tube'. The duke has a pink tube circling on its ankle. One of the reasons why ducks are decreasing is that they enter fishing areas mistakenly and are caught by fishing nets. Question: Which of the following statements are true? Option: Pink tubes protect ducks from being caught by fishing nets.
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #85)

7. 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)

8. 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)

9. 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. Huawei Program (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1. Huawei offers college students a program. Sentence 2. The content of the program ... Sentence 3. The program exempts students from exam fees. Sentence 4. The fee for the program used to be ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #389)

2. School as Industry (Incomplete)

Points: Schools are of an industry. Even poor families will work hard for the education of the children. No other industries have customers with such a high level of loyalty.

(APEUni Website / App RO #388)

3. 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)

4. Playwrights

Correct Order:

- 1) Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.
- 2) They create recognizable worlds with troubling relevance to human behavior and social themes.
- 3) Others dismiss the “illusion of the real” to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.
- 4) Thornton Wilder and Tennessee Williams, on the one hand, and Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, on the other, are playwrights with very different approaches to empathy and aesthetic distance.
- 5) However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression — the play.

(APEUni Website / App RO #384)

5. Pollution in Sea (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: ... pollution in sea Sentence 2: ... chemicals are dissolving in water. Sentence 3: ... workplaces ... Sentence 4: ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #382)

6. Brain and Body (Incomplete)

Points: About how mind and body affect each other..... First they explain the process how brain affects body then how body affects brain..... Four sentences in total.

(APEUni Website / App RO #381)

7. 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)

8. Big Five

Correct Order:

- 1) Some psychologists believe that independent, peer-reviewed research in the decades since the MBTI was devised has provided something better than Myers-Briggs.
- 2) They champion the notion of the “Big Five” personality traits — openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.
- 3) Of these, only one trait is closely shared with the MBTI — extroversion.
- 4) Myers-Briggs does not focus on “neuroticism” or, indeed, any similarly negative trait, which may point to one of the reasons why the criticisms lobbed at the test by modern science have yet to undermine its popularity.
- 5) As Adam Grant says, ‘Going around telling people that they’re neurotic and disagreeable will not win you any friends.’

(APEUni Website / App RO #378)

9. Certification (Incomplete)

Points: A certification includes various training. It previously cost students 200 or 500 dollars to enroll in the course, but a university offers the examinations of this certification, with the training including ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #377)

10. First Publication

Correct Order:

- 1) To celebrate his first publication, Frost had a book of six poems privately printed; two copies of *Twilight* were made—one for himself and one for his fiancée.
- 2) Over the next eight years, however, he succeeded in having only 13 more poems published.
- 3) During this time, Frost sporadically attended Dartmouth and Harvard and earned a living teaching school and, later, working a farm in Derry, New Hampshire.
- 4) But in 1912, discouraged by American magazines’ constant rejection of his work, he took his family to England, where he found more professional success.

(APEUni Website / App RO #376)

11. Photogrammetry

Correct Order:

- 1) Photogrammetry involves taking hundreds of photos of an object at slightly different angles and ‘stitching’ them together to create an interactive digital 3D model.
- 2) The process is already being used by the University of Aberdeen’s anatomy department to create digital models of organs and other body parts to aid teaching and learning for young doctors.
- 3) Now the same technology is being used to create virtual replicas of artifacts within the University’s museum’s collections, including an ancient Egyptian mummified cat, prehistoric skulls and ancient Greek pottery.
- 4) These artifacts are rarely handled as they are so fragile.
- 5) Photogrammetry lets the public and students get to see them close-up and in very high detail.

(APEUni Website / App RO #374)

12. Fossil Record (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: A fossil record is just an echo. Sentence 2: Reaching out to us ... Sentence 3: Luckily, ... stories are gone. Sentence 4: They

(APEUni Website / App RO #373)

13. Hottest Earth

Correct Order:

- 1) The Earth just had the hottest month in recorded history, and it's even worse than normal.
- 2) The record comes in a run of unprecedentedly hot months.
- 3) Not only does it break through the all-time record set a year before, it also continues a now 10-month long streak of months that are the hottest ever according to Nasa data.
- 4) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculates temperatures slightly differently.

(APEUni Website / App RO #372)

14. Arctic Environment

Correct Order:

- 1) With the Arctic the fastest-warming region on the planet, climate change is already altering key components of the Arctic environment.
- 2) Some of the clearest signs of change are the thinning and retreat of sea ice and the migration of species into the Arctic that normally live at lower latitudes.
- 3) The response of the Arctic to climate change will have an unprecedented impact on how the Arctic ecosystem operates.
- 4) This is likely to affect the UK's climate and economy, with anticipated impacts on industries like tourism and fisheries.

(APEUni Website / App RO #371)

15. History

Correct Order:

- 1) The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.
- 2) That is not possible when historical events or topics are isolated and extracted from the web of historic time to serve some other curricular purpose.
- 3) The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.
- 4) It is only through a chronological survey that students can begin to understand the process of social and cultural change, which is one of the principal purposes of history.

(APEUni Website / App RO #370)

16. Panda (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: Pandas in zoo are expensive even more than elephants. Sentence 2: Pandas eat bamboo. Sentence 3: Bamboo is not a nutritional food (or, Food alone is a logical (logistic?) headache). Sentence 4: ... just only focus on diet ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #364)

17. Research Report

Correct Order:

- 1) So now that you've completed the research project, what do you do?
- 2) I know you won't want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.
- 3) In fact, this final stage — writing up your research — may be one of the most difficult.
- 4) Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.
- 5) And, in many research projects you will need to write multiple reports that present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.

(APEUni Website / App RO #361)

18. Farmland (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1. Grasses come out and grow. Sentence 2. They grow up and become saplings, which shade the lawn down below. Sentence 3. The saplings become big trees and then forests. Sentence 4. If abandoned, it will start over. Sentence 5. Farmlands always come from forests.

(APEUni Website / App RO #349)

19. LiDARs

Correct Order:

- 1) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.
- 2) But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, a drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.
- 3) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.
- 4) The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.

(APEUni Website / App RO #309)

20. Echolocation

Correct Order:

- 1) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.
- 2) One narrow range of radiation — light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation — provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.
- 3) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?
- 4) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.
- 5) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.

(APEUni Website / App RO #308)

21. Noise and Study

Correct Order:

- 1) Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.
- 2) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.
- 3) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.
- 4) However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off when you are reading or studying. Also, don't let your self distracted by computer games, email, or internet surfing.

(APEUni Website / App RO #307)

22. Drug Resistance

Correct Order:

- 1) Drug resistance is the leading cause of death in women with estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer, the most common form of the disease.
- 2) Now, researchers have identified an ordinary dietary element that may increase the chances of a breast cancer becoming drug-resistant.
- 3) The connection of the amino acid leucine to drug resistance raises hopes that a relatively simple intervention, like a shift to a low-leucine diet, can reduce the incidence of drug resistance, which is

responsible for a large portion of the roughly 40,000 breast cancer deaths every year.

4) The work also raises the possibility that a drug could be developed to mirror the effects of that dietary restriction, by blocking cells' ability to take in leucine from the surrounding environment.

(APEUni Website / App RO #305)

23. 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)

24. 90 European Countries (90个欧洲国家)

Correct Order:

1) If you look at how a US city is laid out on a map, you usually find a grid pattern of streets going from north to south and east to west, and they cross at a very precise 90 degree angle.

2) In cities elsewhere, such as those in many European countries, streets follow a meandering pattern, following the rivers and natural landmarks.

3) This is not simply a case of an older, irregular pattern giving way to a later American invention, however.

4) The ancient Romans, for example, laid out their streets mathematically many years previously, and this also produced a grid pattern.

(APEUni Website / App RO #298)

25. An Important Measuring (一个重要的方法)

Correct Order:

1) A review is a survey of what you have covered.

2) It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.

3) Rereading is an important part of the review process.

4) Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.

(APEUni Website / App RO #297)

26. Email List (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: About what an email list is. Sentence 2: What the use of email list is. You can arrange contacts into a particular group in the email list. Sentence 3: For example, if I am a group member, I can choose group-sending. Sentence 4: Further explanation for the example. No new words, and very easy.

(APEUni Website / App RO #290)

27. Rectangle (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: A rectangle also has four sides. Sentence 2: The only difference is that rectangles' all four sides are not equal. Sentence 3: Two short lines equal to each other. Sentence 4: Two long lines (make some angle?) ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #289)

28. 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)

29. Far From Content (远离无用内容)

Correct Order:

- 1) Your first draft is complete, but your paper is far from finished.
- 2) The next step is to revise your paper: strengthen the content.
- 3) Start this at least a week before your paper is due.
- 4) In fact, you don't need to wait until you have a complete first draft to start revising.
- 5) You can revise individual paragraphs as you finish them as well.

(APEUni Website / App RO #278)

30. Advisory (Incomplete)

Points: A man is teaching in some university. He is one member of the advisory board of editor Journal of review of international economics. On top of this, he is a member of boards of review of economics. Previously he was teaching in Harvard University.

(APEUni Website / App RO #271)

31. 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)

32. Drivers licenses (驾照)

Correct Order:

- 1) According to the research, more car accidents occur in the morning.
- 2) Particularly, most of those accidents happen between 1 am and 5 am, for example in Port Macquarie.
- 3) Especially, this happens very often among teenage drivers.
- 4) This should draw the public attention, and people should put more concerns on teenagers.
- 5) As a new method, it is advised to have more qualifications for teenagers to get licenses.

(APEUni Website / App RO #267)

33. Pronunciation (Incomplete)

Points: Grammar is very important... Vocabulary also provides... However, pronunciation is also important... but it isn't taught. Pronunciation is ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #266)

34. Probability of Event (Incomplete)

Points: Five sentences about probability. Taking coin flipping as an example, the probability of each side, the heads or the tails, is fifty percent. The result of flipping nine thousand times is mentioned. The final sentence is of conclusion.

(APEUni Website / App RO #182)

35. Bugs (Incomplete)

Points: About an approach to killing bugs with monitoring at any time. If the landlord doesn't want to do it, you can turn to the government, which will do it with professionals. Or, tenants can do it themselves.

1: bugs...inception ... 2: tenant... 3: tenant also... 4: killing bugs...

(APEUni Website / App RO #261)

36. Seawater Pollution (Incomplete)

Points: Ocean pollution is a hard problem. Companies legally drain/discard pollutants into the sea. Seawater can dilute pollution to harmless. How long will this situation last in North America. (To be completed)

(APEUni Website / App RO #260)

37. Book Writing (写本书)

Correct Order:

- 1) For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.
- 2) Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.
- 3) I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.
- 4) What I did is what you will need to do.

(APEUni Website / App RO #257)

38. Namesakes Bay (以名字命名的港湾)

Correct Order:

- 1) Aboard the ship Discovery, Hudson left England in April 1610.
- 2) He and his crew, which again included his son John and Robert Juet, made their way across the Atlantic Ocean.
- 3) After skirting the southern tip of Greenland, they entered what became known as the Hudson Strait.
- 4) The exploration then reached another of his namesakes, the Hudson Bay.

(APEUni Website / App RO #249)

39. 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)

40. Magical Number Seven (神奇数字7)

Correct Order:

- 1) Short-term memory (SMT) can hold information anywhere between 15–30 seconds.
- 2) According to Miller’s Magical Number Seven (1956), short-term memory has a limited capacity, being able to store 5 to 9 items simultaneously.
- 3) However, if we hear concepts or ideas repeatedly in an audio form we can acoustically encode the information.
- 4) It is a process referred to as ”rehearsal”, thereby committing it to our long-term memories.
(APEUni Website / App RO #240)

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) Another example of an endothermic reaction is the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries.
- 4) 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 #225)

42. Survey in 1999 (1999 年的调查)**Correct Order:**

- 1) Researchers surveyed more than 2,000 young people about their eating habits in 1999.
- 2) When they surveyed the same group five years later, most of the teenagers were eating fewer fruits and vegetables.
- 3) The researchers, led by Nicole I. Larson of University of Minnesota School of Public Health, found two dips in the intake of fruits and vegetables during the teenage years.
- 4) The first occurred in early adolescence, when consumption went down by more than half a serving. The second came in late adolescence and was about the same size as the first.
(APEUni Website / App RO #220)

43. Pidgin**Correct Order:**

- 1) In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.
- 2) For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.
- 3) This language is now used by over a million people, but it began many years earlier as a kind of ’contact’ language called a pidgin.
- 4) A pidgin is a variety of a language (e.g. English) that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading, among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know each other’ s languages.
(APEUni Website / App RO #216)

44. Note-taking**Correct Order:**

- 1) Your main job in taking lecture notes is to be a good listener.
- 2) To be a good listener, you must learn to focus and concentrate on the main points of the lecture.
- 3) Get them down, and then later reorganize them in your own words.
- 4) Once you have done this, you have set the stage for successful reviewing and revising.

(APEUni Website / App RO #204)

45. Unprecedented

Correct Order:

- 1) We live in an age of unprecedented opportunity: with ambition, drive, and talent, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession regardless of where you started out.
- 2) But with opportunity comes responsibility.
- 3) Companies today aren't managing their knowledge of workers' careers.
- 4) Instead, you must be your own chief executive officer.
- 5) That means it's up to you to carve out your place in the world and know when to change course.

(APEUni Website / App RO #192)

46. 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)

47. Two-and-a-half (2.5升空气)

Correct Order:

- 1) To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
- 2) Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.
- 3) In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.
- 4) The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.
- 5) The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.

(APEUni Website / App RO #188)

48. Glow Worm

Correct Order:

- 1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.
- 2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.
- 3) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.
- 4) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the *Arachnocampa richardsae*, a type of fungus gnat.
- 5) Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.

(APEUni Website / App RO #174)

49. Hip Pop

Correct Order:

- 1) Hip hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
 - 2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
 - 3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.
 - 4) Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #157)

50. 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)

51. Ancestors' Fire (Incomplete)

Points: Many years ago, humans had been eating raw meat only. (to be confirmed) Then they learned how to light a fire. Since then humans started eating cooked meat. And they also learned to cook many other food.

(APEUni Website / App RO #169)

52. Facilities Helpful to Study (有助学习的设施)**Correct Order:**

- 1) Within the country, there are more than 100 schools in the country providing course and accommodations.
- 2) Never choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.
- 3) You can see the facilities and accommodations around the school.
- 4) Because you might be living there.
- 5) And they can be helpful to your study as well.

(APEUni Website / App RO #167)

53. Wagonways**Correct Order:**

- 1) Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
- 2) These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
- 3) By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
- 4) In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
- 5) The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design

that carried over to later locomotives.
(APEUni Website / App RO #162)

54. Birds (鸟类是好是坏)

Correct Order:

- 1) According to experts, feeding birds is probably the most common way in which people interact with wild animals today.
 - 2) More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale.
 - 3) Is what we're doing good or bad for birds?
 - 4) Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology sought to answer this question, analyzing nearly three decades' worth of data from a winter-long survey called Project Feeder Watch.
 - 5) Preliminary results suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one-third of the continent's birds need urgent conservation.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #214)

55. 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)

56. 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)

57. 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)

58. Four Rock Planets (四颗星球)

Correct Order:

- 1) For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the "giant impact hypothesis".
 - 2) The precursors to the current four rock planets — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — appear to have been dozens of smaller bodies known as "planetary embryos".
 - 3) According to the giant impact hypothesis, our moon formed as the result of the last of a series of "giant impact" mergers between planetary embryos that eventually formed the Earth.
 - 4) In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth-sized and the other approximately Mars-sized.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #176)

59. Color TV (Incomplete)

Points: There are many color such as red, yellow and blue in the color system behind the camera. Use

the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image. And then there comes the color TV/And that's how color TV was invented. (Further development of color TV) Key words: cathode or some tube.

(APEUni Website / App RO #172)

60. 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)

61. Copernicus

Correct Order:

- 1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514.
- 2) For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- 3) The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium libri vi* ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.
- 4) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.

(APEUni Website / App RO #79)

62. Palaus

Correct Order:

- 1) Palaus and his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains.
- 2) They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and or behavior.
- 3) The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure.
- 4) For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention.

(APEUni Website / App RO #156)

63. 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)

64. Easier Said than Done

Correct Order:

- 1) In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.
- 2) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.
- 3) These include Commitment devices, where we make it very unattractive to not follow through on an intention.
- 4) Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle
(APEUni Website / App RO #147)

65. 11th Century Ancestors (11世纪的祖先)

Correct Order:

- 1) Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.
- 2) In particular a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.
- 3) But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.
- 4) It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.
- 5) Now music could be communicated efficiently, and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.
(APEUni Website / App RO #145)

66. Country's Most Elite (最精英的国家)

Correct Order:

- 1) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.
- 2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.
- 3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.
- 4) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities "do not hold water", Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes.
(APEUni Website / App RO #143)

67. The Light Bulb (电灯泡)

Correct Order:

- 1) In 1997 Lisa McKeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, came across a pair of historic photographs depicting the glaciers she studies.
- 2) Over the years, countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park's official archive, spanning over a century.
- 3) It was a light bulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers,

and add new photos every year?

4) The Repeat Photography Project was born.

(APEUni Website / App RO #138)

68. Manage Health

Correct Order:

1) Many of us know what we should be doing to live healthily, yet many of us struggle to actually actively manage our health.

2) In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.

3) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.

4) Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle.

(APEUni Website / App RO #137)

69. Piano

Correct Order:

1) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.

2) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.

3) Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory, but since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.

4) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.

(APEUni Website / App RO #73)

70. Strong Belief (强大信念)

Correct Order:

1) A common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.

2) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.

3) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.

4) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.

5) The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

(APEUni Website / App RO #70)

71. London Underground

Correct Order:

1) For as long as I can remember, there has been a map in the ticket hall of Piccadilly Circus tube station supposedly showing night and day across the time zones of the world.

2) This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.

3) But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.

4) This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

(APEUni Website / App RO #69)

72. Foreign Aid

Correct Order:

- 1) By the beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.
- 2) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
- 3) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
- 4) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.

(APEUni Website / App RO #68)

73. San Diego (圣地亚哥)

Correct Order:

- 1) In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
- 2) Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.
- 3) Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.
- 4) Studies of this man led scientists to a breakthrough: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.
- 5) It offered proof of what the US psychologist William James noticed more than a century ago that humans 'are mere walking bundles of habits' .

(APEUni Website / App RO #67)

74. 98.4% Cannot Speak (98.4%的人不能说话)

Correct Order:

- 1) A simple way to disprove this hypothesis (the Innateness Hypothesis) is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.
- 2) A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.
- 3) Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike homo sapiens, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as delicately as human vocal cords.
- 4) It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language.
- 5) Perhaps they can acquire grammar like humans if they could only express it some other way.

(APEUni Website / App RO #46)

75. A Big Challenge (大挑战)

Correct Order:

- 1) When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooted the idea of a "\$300- house for the poor", they were merely expressing a suggestion.
- 2) Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment," wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues – an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a "far-out" idea.
- 3) Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
- 4) Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations: Are there any takers?"

(APEUni Website / App RO #41)

76. Restaurant

Correct Order:

- 1) The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure.
 - 2) Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location.
 - 3) All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.
 - 4) Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #38)

77. 60,000 Charity (6万个慈善机构)

Correct Order:

- 1) A recent research has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
 - 2) The BCGI (Botanical Gardens Conservation International), a charity that compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 members organizations.
 - 3) The researchers claim to have collected information over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI's network.
 - 4) The data will be kept updated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of some, said the researchers.
 - 5) All the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #37)

78. Game

Correct Order:

- 1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
 - 2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
 - 3) They also hold out the tantalising possibility of fame and fortune should the program ever clobber a human champion.
 - 4) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
 - 5) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #31)

79. Sojourner

Correct Order:

- 1) More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.
 - 2) Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twelve times its expected lifetime.
 - 3) Similarly the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site (dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.
 - 4) The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader).
- (APEUni Website / App RO #29)

80. Mechanical Engineering (机械工程)

Correct Order:

- 1) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.
 - 2) Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
 - 3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
 - 4) Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #28)

81. Keep Quiet (保持安静)**Correct Order:**

- 1) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.
 - 2) Why is that?
 - 3) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
 - 4) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.
 - 5) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #27)

82. 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)

83. Indian businessmen (印度商人)**Correct Order:**

- 1) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
 - 2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.
 - 3) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
 - 4) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
 - 5) "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself" says Mr. Maria.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #22)

84. 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)

85. Employers

Correct Order:

- 1) Employers are often reluctant to hire young people, even though there are more than 850,000 unemployed 16 to 24-year-olds and UK businesses are struggling to fill one in five vacancies because of skills shortages.
 - 2) They are skeptical about young people's skills and their readiness for work.
 - 3) But a growing number of companies are setting up schemes to recruit young workers .
 - 4) They can be surprised by the results.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #17)

86. 300 Elephants Running Bees (300只大象追蜜蜂)

Correct Order:

- 1) Earlier this year, researchers from Duke University went to Gabon to monitor that country's dwindling elephant population. They took along three drones, which they planned to use to count the elephants, follow their herds, and map their migrations.
 - 2) Only things didn't exactly go as planned.
 - 3) The elephants noticed the drones, which hovered anywhere from 25 feet to 300 feet above them. And it wasn't just that the elephants noticed them; in many cases, the elephants were clearly agitated. Some of them took off running. In at least one case, an elephant used her trunk to hurl mud in the drone's direction.
 - 4) The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. And elephants do not like bees. At all.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #14)

87. Share Interest (分享兴趣爱好)

Correct Order:

- 1) Citizens commonly identify with their nation in the context of major sporting events: imagining the nation is easier when there is a national team playing another nation (Hobsbawm, 1990).
 - 2) Rugby in Wales is a particularly strong example of this phenomenon, being perhaps the main thing that unites people in Wales.
 - 3) In many ways rugby in Wales defines what Wales is and what people in Wales share.
 - 4) From outside Wales, too, it is the rugby that commonly defines the nation – with the sport providing both widespread interest and one of the few positive associations of outsiders' perceptions of Wales.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #11)

88. Airbnb

Correct Order:

- 1) Back in 2008 a small company in San Francisco called Airbnb had a dream.
 - 2) People with spare bedrooms would welcome strangers into their homes and share restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee.
 - 3) Fast forward to 2016 and the big, successful Airbnb is considered a mainstay of what we now call "the sharing economy".
 - 4) It is also the business that defines the mentality of the millennial.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #10)

89. 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)

90. 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)

91. 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)

92. Hand-axe

Correct Order:

- 1) Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing.
- 2) He (or very possibly she) took one stone and carefully used it to shape another.
- 3) The result was a simple teardrop-shaped hand-axe, but it was the world's first piece of advanced technology.
- 4) It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor's lead and making hand-axes of their own.

5) Eventually whole societies existed that seemed to do little else.

(APEUni Website / App RO #32)

93. Sleep

Correct Order:

1) A Technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals awakens a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep.

2) Studies using miniature sleep recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several long-held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.

3) Three toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.

4) And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time.

5) Now John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tammar wallabies in Australia.

(APEUni Website / App RO #3)



Fill in the Blanks (Reading)

1. Lyrebirds

Lyrebirds, a common bird in rainforest areas of Australia, have an incredible repertoire of sounds that they are able to **mimic** from their environment, including over 20 other bird calls as well as sophisticated mechanical sounds. They have been known to **replicate** the sounds of chainsaws and pneumatic drills. The male lyrebird sings a medley of mimicry to impress females — and the more detailed and varied his **repertoire** is, the more interesting it seems to potential mates. Like females of other bird species, female lyrebirds do not take place in the imitating, but simply judge the competing males' symphonies. Once learned, it seems a lyrebird rarely forgets a call, and the sounds are passed down through the **generations**. There are some lyrebirds in Australia, that still recreate the sounds of axes, saws and old-fashioned cameras which have not been used in the area for years

Options:

prevent, legends, reservoir, repertoire, document, mimic, replicate, generations
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #580)

2. Airborne Diseases

Airborne diseases are very easily transmitted, and can result in respiratory illness that can be life threatening. It's therefore no wonder that **outbreaks** of airborne infectious diseases are a major public health **concern**, and that researchers are working hard to come up with technologies to provide clean air. So far, however, such technologies have had limited **success**.

Options:

concern, outbreaks, success, applications, production
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #579)

3. Man-killers

Considering their lingering reputation as man-killers, it's hardly surprising that hackles are raised any time someone brings up the idea of **reintroducing** wolves to the Scottish Highlands. Debate on this topic has been raging for years; **proponents** would like to see the Highland environment returned to its natural state. Opponents **cite** the animals' **propensity** for killing livestock.

Options:

activists, propensity, reacquainting, reintroducing, cite, proponents, accuse
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #578)

4. Organic Culture

A charge often leveled against organic agriculture is that it is more philosophy than science. There's some truth to this indictment, if that is what it is, though why organic farmers should feel **defensive** about it is itself a mystery, a relic, perhaps, of our fetishism of science as the only **credible** tool with which to approach nature. The philosophy of **mimicking** natural processes precedes the science of understanding them.

Options:

mimicking, logic, supportive, defensive, credible, repeating
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #576)

5. Enlightenment

Of course there were many different Enlightenment, and scholars still argue about which was the real

torch-bearer. However, despite their quarrelsome diversity, most Enlightenment thinkers shared certain intellectual traits – a / an **insistence** on intellectual autonomy, a **rejection** of tradition and authority as the infallible sources of truth, a **dislike** of bigotry and persecution, a **commitment** to free enquiry, a **belief** that (in Francis Bacon’s words) knowledge is power.

Options:

conclusion, proposal, commitment, dislike, belief, insistence, rejection, though
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #577)

6. Lizard (Incomplete)

Points: About lizard. In the beginning ... tended to live with fish in ... environment, then gradually developed ... (organ?), and ... began to live (alone / lonely) ... Key words: eight weeks, impair.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #575)

7. Program

Our program will develop your **theoretical** knowledge of Computer Science and your problem-solving and **analytical** skills, while enabling you to achieve the **ultimate** qualification for the IT professional. The program structure is extremely **flexible** , enabling you to personalize your MSc through a wide range of electives.

Options:

utmost, theoretical, uprising, ultimate, analogous, analytical, flexible
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #574)

8. OpenLearn Free Course

This OpenLearn free course, therefore, looks at the **nature** of organizations, specifically their objectives and structure. Organizational objectives and structure are key elements of organizations and they determine management **functions** and responsibilities within the organization. The course also considers the main environmental factors (economic, social, political, legal and technological) that impact on organizational **behavior** .

Options:

behavior, investigation, nature, peril, obligations, functions
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #573)

9. 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)

10. 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)

11. 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)

12. World Shakespeare Congress

Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co-hosts the 10th World Shakespeare Congress to explore and honor the Bard's life and work. Organised by the International Shakespeare Association (ISA) the World Congress **is** held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co-hosted **in** two locations that were integral to both the personal and working life of William Shakespeare. Delegates will arrive in London on Thursday following the start of the Congress on Sunday in Stratford-upon-Avon. **With** a main theme of 'Creating and Recreating Shakespeare', the Congress will look **at** the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops.

Options:

With, Without, at, upon, is, was, in, to
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #569)

13. Course Introduction (Incomplete)

Points: A course offers higher points than other courses do. However, (compared with/similar to) other course (even) two lecture rooms.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #567)

14. Voting (Incomplete)

Points: Voting is your civil (duty) and that's regarding (study\research) from the US ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #566)

15. 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)

16. Color 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. Overlying 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:

widely, however, other than, therefore, factors, thoroughly, counters, rather than
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #552)

17. 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)

18. Shrimp Farms

Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **converted** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only factor, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These **comprised** damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

Options:

regenerating, study, estimated, accounting, productivity, productive, converted, comprised
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #540)

19. 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)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. Singapore and Malaysia (Incomplete)

Points: Key words: Singapore's harbor, freshwater, flooded water, Malaysia gained independence.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #477)

23. 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)

24. Childcare

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, **although** untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. And, **from** the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax and national insurance.

Options:

from, except, although, through, call, at, against, enter

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #475)

25. Native Species

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

Options:

consume, champion, preys, objective, besiege, pests, native

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #473)

26. 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**. The doors were shuttered, and the plant's four tall chimney stacks were demolished, leaving the rest of the plant to rot by the sea.

Options:

ratings, usage, demands, collectors, artists, money

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #429)

27. John Milton

John Milton wrote in a wide range of genres, in **several** languages, and on an extraordinary range of subjects. His was a more general **education** than is offered at Cambridge these days, and it continued after his seven years here, equipping him with the tools to write some of the most **groundbreaking** literature ever seen, and to engage as a polemicist on many different social, political, and theological **questions** .

Options:

several, questions, groundbreaking, simulations, mediocre, education

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #422)

28. New Ideas

First, new ideas are the wheels of progress. Without them, stagnation **reigns** . Whether you're a designer dreaming of another world, an **engineer** working on a new kind of structure, an **executive** charged with developing a fresh business concept, an advertiser seeking a breakthrough way to sell your product, a fifth-grade teacher trying to plan a memorable school **assembly** program, or a volunteer looking for a new way to sell the same old raffle tickets, your ability to **generate** good ideas is critical to your success.

Options:

rise, assembly, changes, reigns, generate, engineer, executive

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #411)

29. 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)

30. 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)

31. Hotel Reservation (Incomplete)

Points: About hotel reservations, three blanks. ... remote (function) ... Key words: , smartphones, key, enjoy relaxing, luxury-luxurious. Options: hosts, guests, wallet, bill, experience.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #462)

32. Global Warming (Incomplete)

Points: About global warming: organization has (warned) of ... find (solution) before it is too late, we experience the (impact) on ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #458)

33. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

Options:

saliva, part, open, taste, diet, whole, treatment, out
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #455)

34. Next Task

Having tracked down research that is **relevant** to your area of interest, the next task is to actually **make sense** of that research. This section is intended to show you how to be critical of the research you **are reviewing** and how to check that the **evidence** is credible and represented appropriately. Unfortunately this means discussing the ways in which research findings may be misrepresented.

Options:

make sense, have fun, statement, are reviewing, acceptable, relevant, evidence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #452)

35. William Shakespeare

For all his fame and Arab celebration, William Shakespeare remains a(n) **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:

entitlements, mysterious, ubiquitous, church, gaps, sources
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #451)

36. Britain's Past

The transitions which occurred in Britain around 100 BC, and after 43 AD (when the Roman Army **invaded** Britain) represent the key points of socio-economic trend in Britain's past. During the first century BC, the traditional communal form of life **shifted** rapidly to a world where certain individuals become more important. During the first century AD, Britain **became** fully a part of the Roman Empire.

Options:

invaded, shifted, became, entailed, enlarged, change
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #440)

37. 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)

38. Silk Road

The Silk Road has often been **blamed** for the spread of infectious diseases in the past between East Asia, the Middle East and Europe. While such a hypothesis seems plausible, there is actually very little **concrete** evidence to prove that diseases were **transmitted** by early travelers moving along

its **various** branches.

Options:

claimed, concrete, incorrect, overrated, various, blamed, transmitted, individual
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #420)

39. Mathematics and Science (Incomplete)

Points: Mathematics and science are both (broad) disciplines; (participation) at home,
(obtaining) job opportunities;...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #178)

40. 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. And, **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 political or philosophical movement or a religion dies, or even before, schisms typically happen. The movement's most devoted followers are often shocked to **discover** that they disagree about what its doctrines really are.

Options:

articulate, convey, ever, convert, identical, even, discover, deny, straightforward
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #409)

41. Fossil Fuel

But look beyond fossil fuels for the most intriguing trends. One is that the energy intensity of the world economy -- the amount of energy it takes to produce one dollar's worth of **income** -- keeps falling, at a rate of about 2 percent. What this means is that even without any change in the **relative** shares of fossil-based and fossil-free sources in the world's energy mix, we could have 2 percent annual economic growth without increasing carbon emissions from energy use. Of course that is not enough to **address** climate change and we need more economic growth than that. It is **nonetheless** a stunning number, which refutes the claim by some environmentalists that permanent economic growth is fundamentally incompatible **with** finite physical resources.

Options:

nonetheless, address, irrelevant, outcome, merge, income, relative, however, with, by
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #407)

42. 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)

43. 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)

44. Effective Leaders

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **think** . After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers –that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

Options:

integrative, disdain, emulate, either, each, appoint, show, apply, think, communal
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #398)

45. 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)

46. 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)

47. 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)

48. Giant Exoplanets

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest **planet** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

Options:

characteristics, imagine, astronomers, pilots, detect, weight, planet
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #357)

49. Carski Award

In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mike's research is **focused** on bacteria that inhabit **extreme** environments, and for the past 12 years he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major **treatise** on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the **journal** Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mike's non-scientific **interests** include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He lives beside a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

Options:

focused, interests, extreme, journey, treatise, separated, profits, treaty, journal, moderate
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #350)

50. UWS

UWS graduates Racha Abboud and Anna Ford, whose story first appeared in GradLife in December 2009, have **successfully** risen through the ranks to be **appointed** Associates at leading western Sydney law firm, Coleman Greig Lawyers. The promotion marks the **culmination** of many years of hard work for these legal **eagles** who are the first to rise to this **level** from the firm's Cadet Lawyer program with UWS.

Options:

irreversibly, culmination, depreciation, eagles, successfully, relegated, level, assistants, appointed, trough
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #345)

51. DNA

The recipe for making any creature is written in its DNA. So last November when geneticists published the near-complete DNA sequence of the long-extinct woolly mammoth, there was much **speculation** about whether we could bring this behemoth back to life. Creating a living, breathing creature from a genome sequence that exists only in a computer's memory is not possible right now. But someone someday is sure to try it, **predicts** Stephan Schuster, a molecular biologist at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, and a **driving** force behind the mammoth genome project.

Options:

running, predicts, driving, lament, singular, speculation
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #344)

52. Scientists' Work

Scientists make observations, have assumptions, and do **experiments** . After these have been done, they get their **results** . Then there is a lot of **data** from scientists. The scientists around the world have a **picture** of the world.

Options:

experiments, picture, process, results, measure, experiences, data
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #343)

53. Human Nature

Modern developments in areas such as neuroscience, artificial intelligence and evolutionary psychology have resulted in new **ways** of thinking about human nature. Can we explain the mind and consciousness in **terms** of brain function? Can we understand modern human behavior as our evolutionary heritage? Is science even the right **place** to start if we want to understand human nature? Come along to the Great Debate, hear the arguments and have your **say** .

Options:

place, beliefs, extent, ways, terms, say, end
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #338)

54. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

Options:

tremendous, awed, fathomable, deterred, species, appreciation, skeletons, value
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #333)

55. 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)

56. 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)

57. Clear Plan

To invest, you need to **draw up** a clear plan, do your own research, **build in** a margin of safety by always thinking about the **valuation** and, ultimately, be patient. By all means include some speculative picks if you **wish** , but ensure they are only a small part of your portfolio. Looking for an oil explorer whose shares double, treble and double again is exciting but such firms are very **rare** . There are a lot more which have a consistent record of paying out the dividends which really make the markets work for you, once they are reinvested.

Options:

wish, valuation, build in, rare, violation, crash out, draw up, grow up, rear
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #327)

58. 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)

59. Farming

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **species** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **pioneers** , discovering and cultivating the most **valuable** crops, scaling them up to feed entire communities and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, 'sowed the seeds for the modern **age** .'

Options:

species, lucrative, trainees, pioneers, valuable, clan, age
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #315)

60. Dance

Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some **cases** , dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more effective when it forms an integral part of the **plot** . An early example is Richard Rodgers On Your Toes(1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that **enhances** , rather than interrupts the drama.

Options:

punctuates, plot, itineraries, judgement, enhances, cases
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #309)

61. 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)

62. 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)

63. Financial Crisis

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal explanations for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to **function** as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or **ignored** . The second explanation is that Wall Street was **incompetent** , that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets without **understanding** the consequences.

Options:

incompetent, function, provision, understanding, predicting, mixed, ignored
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #302)

64. 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. 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:

analyze, credits, allegation, reports, analyzing, knowledge
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #300)

65. Techniques

In the process of studying these techniques, I learned something **remarkable** : that there's far more potential in our **minds** than we often give them credit for. I'm not just talking about the fact that it's possible to memorize lots of **information** using memory techniques. I'm talking about a lesson that is more **general** , and in a way much bigger: that it's possible, with training and hard work, to teach oneself to do something that might seem really **difficult** .

Options:

redundant, remarkable, information, ways, general, inspiration, minds, difficult

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #294)

66. 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)

67. Energy Intakes

Recommended energy intakes are difficult to **calculate** even among individuals of the same age, sex, weight, height and general pattern of **activity**. Therefore the energy requirement for healthy people is often **expressed** as the amount of energy needed to **maintain** the status quo.

Options:

obtain, entities, calculate, excised, expressed, maintain, activity
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #276)

68. 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)

69. 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)

70. 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)

71. Breton Language

It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the VIth century the new country was **established** and known as 'Lesser Britain', but for many centuries its language **remained** close to the one of Great Britain's– very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The VIIIth century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are **considered** as different languages.

Options:

continued, considered, supplanted, remained, established, retreated
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #260)

72. 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)

73. Tidal Energy

The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) has **awarded** \$2.49 million to cover a portion of the cost of a collaborative project led by the Australian Maritime College at the University of Tasmania, in **partnership** with The University of Queensland and CSIRO. The \$5.85 million 'Tidal Energy in Australia – Assessing Resource and Feasibility to Australia's Future Energy Mix' project will map the country's tidal energy in unprecedented detail before assessing its ability to contribute to Australia's energy needs. Lead chief investigator Associate Professor Irene Penesis from the University of Tasmania said the project would help overcome **barriers** to investment in commercial–scale tidal farms in Australia. 'With some of the largest tides in the world, Australia is **ideal** for this extremely reliable and low–carbon form of energy,' she said.

Options:

part, awarded, partnership, generated, barriers, thoroughfares, ideal

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #243)

74. Standard Response

The **casual** observer does not necessarily recognize the **skill** in how a teacher, for instance, responds to a thoughtful question from a normally quiet student and how that may be very different from the 'standard response' to a commonly inquisitive or **talkative** student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the **best** in their students.

Options:

most, talkative, skill, celebrated, casual, reason, best

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #242)

75. 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)

76. Ministerial Staffing

The contemporary ministerial staffing system is large, active and partisan – far larger and further evolved than any Westminster equivalent. Ministers' demands for help to cope with the pressures of an increasingly competitive and professionalized political environment have been key drivers of the staffing system's development. But there has not been commensurate growth in **arrangements** to support and control it. The **operating** framework for ministerial staff is **fragmented** and ad hoc.

Options:

fragmented, current, operations, arrangements, operating

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #234)

77. Enigma

And if the voice of an animal is not heard as message but as art, interesting things start to happen: Nature is no longer an alien **enigma** but something immediately beautiful, an exuberant **opus** with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a **reason** .

Options:

opus, exuberant, enigma, bearing, season, reason, accuse

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #216)

78. Walt Disney World

Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its crosscultural and marketing and partly because its **utopian** aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the

capitalist **society** . Disney' s marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of **childhood** but the company has gained access to all public shows, comic books, dolls, apparels, and **educational** film strips, which all point to the parks and each other.

Options:

theoretical, utopian, lifetime, comedy, society, unrealistic, childhood, educational
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #215)

79. Concrete Jungle

Spending too much time in the concrete jungle is bad for city **dwellers** ' health and could have potentially catastrophic **consequences** for the environment, conservation biologist Richard Fuller will argue during a seminar at the University of Canberra today. Dr Fuller, **lecturer** in biodiversity and conservation at the University of Queens' and CSIRO, will explore the fact that although there's evidence that the well-being of humans increases with **exposure** to our surrounding biodiversity, the **opportunities** for people to experience nature are declining rapidly in the modern world.

Options:

consequences, opportunities, problems, meaning, dwellers, lecturer, exposure, researchers, addition, colleague
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #213)

80. Welfare Morality

The morality of the welfare state depends on contribution and responsibility. Since some people don't contribute and many are irresponsible, the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible are either to **tolerate** the free riders, refuse to pay for the **effects** of their irresponsibility or trust the state to **educate** them.

Options:

forge, lack, tolerate, affects, encroach, effects, educate
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #208)

81. American People

The American People: Creating a Nation and a Society examines U.S. history as revealed through the **experiences** of all Americans, both ordinary and extraordinary. With a thought-provoking and rich presentation, the authors explore the complex lives of Americans of all national **origins** and cultural backgrounds, at all levels of society, and in all **regions** of the country.

Options:

experiences, events, beliefs, origins, regions
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #205)

82. Daniel Harris

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally **supplanted** illustration as the "primary means of advertising clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhered **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:

more, illustrations, less, memories, supplanted, embossed, notifications, expressions, regarded, state, coin, model

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #204)

83. 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)

84. 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

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #203)

85. 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)

86. 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)

87. Psychoanalytic and Behaviorist

Elements of both the psychoanalytic and behaviorist theories are **arranged** in modern approaches to personality. Advances in neuroscience have begun to **bridge** the gap between biochemistry and behavior, but there is still a great deal that needs to be explained. Without a consistent understanding of personality, how can we begin to **categorize** risk takers? If we cannot, we will be unable to **compare** their genes with those of others.

Options:

media, confront, compare, pick, categorize, bridge, arranged, hit
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #186)

88. Sharkbite

Sharks killed four people and bit 58 others around the world in 2006, a comparatively dull year for dangerous encounters between the two species, scientists said in their annual shark attack census on Tuesday. Sharkbite numbers **grew** steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and **spent** more time at the seashore. But the numbers have been **stabilized** over the past five years as overfishing **thinned** the shark population near shore and swimmers got smarter about the risks of wading into certain areas, Burgess said.

Options:

grew, increase, spent, stabilized, thinned, spend, vague
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #163)

89. 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)

90. The Logic of Scientific Method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are **identical** in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes colour! According to Mill's method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the colour of the water is due to the **introduction** of a new factor – the **independent** variable –in this case, the ink.

Options:

identical, introduction, eligible, separate, independent, emergence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #148)

91. The Resultant Force

The overall result of two or **more** forces acting on an object is called the resultant force. The resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined. If two forces pull an

object in **opposite** directions, the size of the resultant can be found by **subtracting** one force from the other. If the forces are **equal**, they **balance** each other, which means a resultant force of zero.

Options:

more, subtracting, distracting, opposite, equal, compatible, adding, balance, deflect, same
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #147)

92. The Wholeness of Thought

The writer—or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader— or listener—must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Options:

much, tone, converging, little, concentrating, reconstruct, reshape, cut, get, intonation
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #132)

93. Concept of 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:

behavior, punchline, argue, concept, results, doubt, conscript
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #131)

94. Health Professionals

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the **general** population, because illness increases with age. However, the **proportion** of the population who visited complementary health **therapists** was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over **contrasted** with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of **acceptance** of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

Options:

acceptance, public, proportion, independence, contrasted, majority, elder, health, therapists, doctors,

controlled, general
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #128)

95. Australia

Australia is a dynamic multi-cultural society, viewed by many as the world's most desirable place to live. Here Frank Welsh traces Australia's intriguing and varied history to **examine** how this society **emerged**, from its ancient Aborigine tribes and earliest British convict **settlements** to today's modern nation – one that **retains** strong links with its colonial past but is **increasingly** independent and diverse.

Options:

revive, emerged, increasingly, examine, appeared, retains, settlements, continues, sparsely, forceful, remains
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #127)

96. 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. Bhutan is the only Buddhist Kingdom in the world; Mahayana Buddhism is the official religion of Bhutan. Over two thirds of the people are Buddhist, and Buddhism is supported by the government both politically and economically. The government gives **subsidies** to Buddhist monasteries, shrines, monks and other Buddhist programs.

Options:

sustained, statistically, perfectly, subsidies, preserved, maintaining, relentlessly, taxes
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #125)

97. Disadvantage in Early Childhood

Disadvantage in early childhood poses multiple risks to children's development. Factors such as low socioeconomic status, long-term unemployment of parents, and social isolation may have lasting **impacts** on a child's chance of reaching their full potential. Whilst not eliminating disadvantage, preschool education can help to **lessen** the effects of these risk factors and can provide children with a better start to school. However, some of these factors may also be **barriers** to preschool attendance for groups that would benefit most from preschool education. In Australia, the early years of children's education is the responsibility of many government and non-government agencies and it occurs in a range of settings. Preschool is aimed at children around four years of age to **prepare** them for compulsory schooling from the age of six years. In most states and territories, children can start full-time schooling at five years of age, when they enrol in a kindergarten or preparatory year. In 2001, just over half of five-year olds (57%) were at school with about a third (34%) attending preschool. While in some states and territories children can **commence** preschool before they turn four, participation rates for three-year olds are much lower than four-year olds (24% compared with 56% for four-year olds in

2001). The preschool participation rate of four-year olds in 2001 (56%) was similar to the rate in 1991 (58%).

Options:

significance, commence, barriers, prevent, impacts, enhance, lessen, prepare, support
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #120)

98. Children Skip School

Children who skip school are increasingly on family holidays, government figures revealed today. And, **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:

hardcore, played, fewer, agreed, way, period, most
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #119)

99. Landlords (Incomplete)

Points: In Rome times(?), landlords showed great defense, supplying food to the town, and then cultivated fields were limited. ... in remote areas ... no access.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #18)

100. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a biological **relationship** in which two species live in **close** proximity to each other and interact regularly in such a way as to benefit one or both of the organisms. When **both** partners benefit, this **variety** of symbiosis is known as mutualism.

Options:

metaphor, close, variety, neither, distant, both, relationship
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #104)

101. Surface Water

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:

damages, sink, ground, filtration, drinking, filter, pollution, eating, absorbing, soil
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #100)

102. White Paper

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, **void** of all characters, without any ideas: –

How comes it to be furnished? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and **boundless** fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from experience. In that, all our knowledge is **founded** ; and from that it ultimately **derives** itself.

Options:

fancies, boundless, void, useless, sight, founded, derives, sponsored
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #95)

103. 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)

104. Kids Distinguish 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, disparity, conflict, practice, tell, aware
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #82)

105. Planes

By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three **times** as **many** as planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be **thousands** of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner **altitudes** , competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding mid-air **collisions** , and with commercially operated rockets carrying **satellites** and tourists into space.

Options:

thousands, satellites, collisions, much, altitudes, many, times, time, least, piles, traffic, passengers
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #74)

106. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists** . From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers honed their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people

bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:

attacked, competed, beliefs, tourists, employees, waters, lives
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #72)

107. Advertisement

Almost all public spaces nowadays have advertisements in sight, and all forms of media, from newspapers to the cinema to the Internet, are **filled** with adverts. This all-pervasive presence reflects the value of advertising to us. Without it, businesses of all types and sizes would **struggle** to inform potential customers about the products or services they provide, and consumers would be unable to make informed assessments when looking for products to buy and services to use. Without advertising, the promotion of products and **practices** that contribute to our physical and psychological well-being—medicines to treat minor ailments, insurance schemes to protect us, clothes and cosmetics to make us look and feel better—would be **infinitely** more problematic than it is. And without advertisements and the **aspirations** represented in them, the world would be a far **duller** place.

Options:

infinitely, hesitate, aspirations, struggle, sporadically, duller, practices, full, filled, edited, happier, messages
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #69)

108. Plainness

Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should strive to be sensibly simple, to develop a **baseline** style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences **carrying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **focus** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise **deserting** altogether.

Options:

slave, expert, competent, baseline, pay, available, focus, combining, victim, carrying, deserting
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #13)

109. 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)

110. 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, contract
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #182)

111. 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)

112. (Incomplete)

Points: 有个新题 electrical improvements to project signal outline since Experiment Project in the early 1920s seem to show signal the End of product electric car (大意说有个电动车的实验, 但量产是不可能的) improvements, project, signal 和 show 不确定选了 signal.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #17)

113. 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
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #10)

114. 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, underwater, collection, some, fact

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #102)

115. World Cup

You may think that the World Cup, like the Olympic Games, only occurs once every four years. It is the

final rounds that take **place** every four years, but the competition as a whole is an ongoing **event** , since the qualifying rounds take place over the preceding three years. The final phase of the tournament now involves thirty–two teams competing over a four–week **period** in a previously nominated **host** nation. It has become the most widely–viewed sporting event in the world.

Options:

event, home, host, last, period, place, time
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #40)

116. Critical Role of University

Universities are, of course, the primary centers of intellectual life in modern society. Therefore, they are a **key** center of criticism: criticism of society and of the dominant **trends** in it, especially its politics, by sections of both the **staff** and the student bodies. This critical **role** of the university, as the place where ideas are born and where support for criticism is **found** among students, who form the mass base for many protest movements, has been true for a long time and in many countries.

Options:

semester, revealed, key, found, staff, trends, participation, role
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #33)

117. Creative Writing

This exciting new M.A. in Creative Writing is designed for graduates who wish to examine and expand their work. Through workshops, seminars, and **individual** tutorials, students will discover new writing strategies and refine their writing. The course **offers** students the practical expertise needed for researching and structuring texts, and **understanding** traditions and genres, as well as the critical and creative proficiencies **necessary** to develop a career in creative writing or in a related **field** .

Options:

single, understanding, field, individual, offers, necessary, wanted
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #27)

118. 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)

119. 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)

120. Answering Questions

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time** to spare later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

Options:

time, accelerated, routine, valuable, answering, available
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #9)

121. 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)

122. Papal Reform

Since the last papal reform, several **proposals** have been offered to make the Western calendar more useful or **regular**. Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance** but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

Options:

uniform, impeachments, decisions, acceptance, regular, proposals
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #3)

123. 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. Young Employees (Incomplete)

Points: Employers are often reluctant to hire young people, even though there are more than 850,000 unemployed 16 to 24-year-olds and UK businesses are struggling to fill one in five vacancies because of skills shortages. They are skeptical about young people's skills and their readiness for work. But a growing number of companies are setting up schemes to recruit young workers. They can be surprised by the results.

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #164)

2. Writing in College

Original:

One of the first things you'll discover as a college student is that writing in college is different from writing in high school. Certainly a lot of what your high school writing teachers taught you will be useful to you as you approach writing in college you will want to write clearly, to have an interesting and arguable thesis, to construct paragraphs that are coherent and focused, and so on. Still, many students enter college relying on writing strategies that served them well in high school but that won't serve them well here. Old formulae, such as the five-paragraph theme, aren't sophisticated or flexible enough to provide a sound structure for a college paper. And many of the old tricks — such as using elevated language, or repeating yourself so that you might meet a ten-page requirement — will fail you now.

Question:

According to the writer, a student might repeat himself to ____ .

Options:

- A) write a conclusion for the essay
- B) remind the teacher of what he has written
- C) increase the length of essay
- D) emphasize the main argument of the essay

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #118)

3. 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)

4. 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)

5. 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)

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？不再关注英雄式的主

题, 更加注重平民的普通生活
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #97)

7. (Incomplete)

Points: In Australia, wind power is just 1% of the whole; But in Denmark, wind power has a larger proportion; In other countries, hydropower has a larger proportion
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #83)



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. Categories of Strategies (Incomplete)

Points: About categories of strategies that make things easier. The lecturer's voice is fast and vague. Strategies are important and categories are useful. Guess length of the lines. Key words: creating categories, labelling categories, examples, runner, ruler.

(APEUni Website / App SST #495)

2. Start-up Application (Incomplete)

Points: About a start-up application. ... seed funds ... banks ... design for manufacturing ... several people work in the team to solve problems. Previously, there are doubts, but later, it has got more and more clear.

(APEUni Website / App SST #494)

3. Sociology (Incomplete)

Points: What is sociology? Sociology is a subject that researches the structure any people are in, not very difficult. Academic construction in college is mentioned: how it has been an institutionalized subject at universities and how the teachers were amateurs. Sociology involves various professions in the world, and is taught in many institutions around the world. Key words: academic.

(APEUni Website / App SST #493)

4. Primary Sources (Incomplete)

Points: A lecture by an old woman, rather vaguely. We should attach importance to primary sources. Even if primary sources are wrong, they are the materials that are closest to the truth then. What are the closest to the truth are textbooks, because they were written by people then. Key words: primary sources, secondary sources, tertiary sources, Greek.

(APEUni Website / App SST #492)

5. Transportation Technology (Incomplete)

Points: About some technology related with transportation. For example, a lucky American has three cars ... can go wherever he wants to go.

(APEUni Website / App SST #491)

6. Cover Letter (Incomplete)

Points: About what each paragraph of a cover letter should write about. ... evidence should be included in the first paragraph. Information including phone numbers, school, etc., should be included. Your motivation, what you are good at, why this job suits you, and your skills and abilities should be presented. You are grateful for your cover letter is read by the employer, 'thank you for your time ...'. If the employer is interested, hope he or she contacts you.

(APEUni Website / App SST #490)

7. Patent (Incomplete)

Points: About patent (read very like 'proten' in the audio). Patent is a legal right, protected by law for

twenty years until expiration. People can apply a patent for inventions, new ideas, or inventories, and can also use patents to fight against some illegal activities. Keywords: society, slides, perspectives, principles.

(APEUni Website / App SST #489)

8. 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)

9. Biggish City (Audio Available)

Original:

We have briefly looked at some of the problems involved in running a biggish city like, say, Melbourne, keeping the road and rail systems running, policing, providing food and housing, and so on. In another lecture, I'm going to deal with what we must no megalopolis – cities with populations of ten million or more. However, first I want to go back in history to when the population of cities could be numbered in the thousands rather than millions. One of the earliest theorists of the city was, of course, Plato, who created an ideal city in his text, The Republic. The population of this city would be around twenty–five to thirty thousand at most. Oddly enough, the same figures were chosen by Leonardo da Vinci for his ideal cities. Now, of these twenty five to thirty thousand inhabitants only about five thousand would be citizens. A reason for this might be that it is the largest number that could be addressed publicly at one time and by one person, and makes a voting system much easier to manage. Also, perhaps the numbers are kept deliberately low because a large population would be harder to control, or because, in practical terms, fewer inhabitants are easier to feed from local supplies without having to depend on outside sources.

(APEUni Website / App SST #450)

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

10. Genetic Engineering (Incomplete)

Points: About genetic engineering. With more advanced scientific technologies, people can edit genes, and even create organisms, drugs and compounds. By putting bacteria (or DNA PCR reaction) into the machine in the laboratory, we can get hundreds or thousands of them one day later.

(APEUni Website / App SST #441)

11. Exercise (Incomplete)

Points: About exercise. A research group studies blood vessels and how high the blood pressure is when having physical activities. They compare blood pressures under two conditions. Exercise has two conditions, one of which is healthy exercise. It is recommended by an investigation to exercise for at least half an hour a day. Exercises before sitting can protect blood vessels, like people apply sunscreens before going to beach. It also depends how much exercise people can tolerate. Finally, remember to apply sunscreen when having outdoor exercise on beach.

(APEUni Website / App SST #423)

12. 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)

13. Aristotle (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

OK. Another ancient Greek philosopher we need to discuss is Aristotle — Aristotle's ethical theory. What Aristotle's ethical theory is all about is this: he's trying to show you how to be happy — what true happiness is. Now, why is he interested in human happiness? It's not just because it's something that all people want to aim for. It's more than that. But to get there we need to first make a very important distinction. Let me introduce a couple of technical terms: extrinsic value and intrinsic value. To understand Aristotle's interest in happiness, you need to understand this distinction. Some things we aim for and value, not for themselves but for what they bring about in addition to themselves. If I value something as means to something else, then it has what we will call "extrinsic value", other things we desire and hold to be valuable for themselves alone. If we value something not as means to something else, but for its own sake, let us say that it has "intrinsic value", exercise. There may be some people who value exercise for itself, but I don't. I value exercise because if I exercise, I tend to stay healthier than I would if I didn't. So I desire to engage in exercise and I value exercise extrinsically ... not for its own sake, but as a means to something beyond it. It brings me good health.

(APEUni Website / App SST #345)

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

14. Ugly Building (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Today I would like to talk about a book in this class. This book focuses on architecture design in London. Not just any place in London. It is in the West side of London called West Street of London. The architecture made a very poor design of the buildings there. This can cause a mood swing. An awful design of the building can have a negative influence on people's mood. If you want some beautiful designs, then you must visit Stanford and Frankfurt. They are good examples of the best architectural designs. Different architects have different perspectives on beauty, which is an arrogant word since is in the eye of the beholder. One can write the ... out in the play, but how one can design bad and ugly buildings. Well, it is difficult for architects to realize a bad architectural design.

(APEUni Website / App SST #342)

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

15. Inequality in Children (Incomplete)

Points: A professor's sociology find out the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they are born. The life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a very compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society.

(APEUni Website / App SST #330)

16. Australian Culture (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Australia is a vibrant, multicultural country. It is home to the world's oldest continuous cultures, as well as Australians who identify with more than 270 ancestries. It mentions that Australia has the oldest culture of residents and a quarter of the people in Australia were born overseas. Migrants make an enormous contribution to Australia's economy and provide an estimated fiscal benefit of over 10 billion dollars in their first ten years of settlement. Despite legal protection, too many people in Australia continue to experience prejudice and unfair treatment because of how they look or where they come from. Most new migrants say they feel a strong sense of belonging to Australia and that this feeling deepens over time. This rich, cultural diversity is one of the Australian greatest strengths, although it has a negative effect, which we do not emphasize in detail.

(APEUni Website / App SST #129)

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

17. Internet and Journalism (Incomplete)

Points: A sluggish conversation between a man and a women about the popularity of the Internet. Journalism faces challenges because the internet democratize people. It has a great impact on journalism about its production and consumption. It took steps for people to enthusiastically feel the change in journalism. The internet not only speeds up news spreading, but also helps people gain information in various ways. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be of a new type of journalism. Key words: collaborative process, what happened to journalism.

(APEUni Website / App SST #292)

18. 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.

19. Alternative Energy (Incomplete)

Points: Traditional energies are mentioned, such as oil and fuel. There is fear of energy depletion because the natural resources we consume are unsustainable, so we have to develop renewable and consumable energies, such as wind power, biological energy, and hydropower. Among them, solar energy should be given high priority to because it's not only reusable and renewable but also can be easily acquired on land. However, these types of energy are hard to store, so new technologies are still required.

(APEUni Website / App SST #285)

20. Hook Sentence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

An essay is a chance to identify your read and learned. As a writer, you first need to collect many materials, then write an essay in four or five paragraphs, structures and quotes. If someone is searching for a book or article to read, he or she will decide from the very beginning whether this work is worth attention. If you want to wow your teacher, polish the introduction, especially the first couple of sentences. Add an essay hook—something interesting, funny, shocking, or intriguing to win the reader's attention. Build an emotional connection with your reader right from the start. A hook in the essay is a catchy sentence or paragraph in the impressive introduction which serves as an attention element and an important part. An excellent hook sentence is engaging and interesting; it is a perfect method to start an argumentative or persuasive essay. The hook for your essay often appears in the first sentence. The opening paragraph includes a thesis sentence. Some popular hook choices can include using an interesting quote, a little-known fact, famous last words, or a statistic.

(APEUni Website / App SST #284)

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

21. Energy of Internet (Incomplete)

Points: The internet, the most powerful tool in terms of engineering and complex engineering made by humans, has the most complicated structure. The internet can be connected via a modem, or an ADSL switch, to a local landline telephone exchange network. It can connect us from Sydney to Melbourne and then to the U.S.. However, it takes energy to transmit information. For example, the longer email you write, the more energy is consumed. Key words: longer usage

(APEUni Website / App SST #215)

22. 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.

[App to listen.](#)

23. Credit Card (Incomplete)

Points: About a study by a banker on using a credit card, talking about messages and how it is crucial. There are two groups of inactive credit card users. One group receives messages saying they will be offered benefits if they continue to use the credit cards. The other group receives messages saying they will be applied a penalty if they don't use the credit cards any more. The conclusion is that customers are more motivated by a potential loss than by a potential benefit. Key words: being beneficial. (APEUni Website / App SST #280)

24. DNA Pieces (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Now I'm going to talk about biology, especially applications used in biological systems. The biological system does not always stay the same, but it evolves. Biology engineering is the next level of engineering. Nowadays, scientists rewrite DNAs by cutting the pieces, and can create new organisms, so they can engineer and design nature. While scientists could only cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago, they can now write and synthesize DNA to create new organisms with new techniques. If these organisms have a bacterium, when they go to the lab tomorrow, they will see millions of bacteria. Besides, scientists are building a cellular factory and cultivating millions of bacteria based on one bacterium. People also want to see a natural world in the future. (APEUni Website / App SST #278)

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

25. Chimpanzees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are from an organization called Nonhuman Rights Project, and we fight for legal rights of non-human animals. Drawing a line in order to enslave an autonomous and self-determining being is a violation of equality. We then searched through 80 jurisdictions. We chose the state of New York. Then we decided upon who our plaintiffs are going to be. We decided upon chimpanzees. We know the extraordinary cognitive capabilities that they have, and they also resemble the kind that human beings have. And so we chose chimpanzees, and we began to then canvass the world to find the experts in chimpanzee cognition. So now we needed to find our chimpanzee. Our chimpanzee, first we found two of them in the state of New York. Both of them would die before we could even get our suits filed. Then we found Tommy. Tommy is a chimpanzee. Tommy was a chimpanzee. We found him in that cage. We found him in a small room that was filled with cages in a larger warehouse structure on a used trailer lot in central New York. And so on the last week of December 2013, the Nonhuman Rights Project filed three suits all across the state of New York using the same common law argument. The court didn't approve our appeal because they think chimpanzees are not humans even though they have cognitive skills. We proved to the court that chimpanzees also have cognitive capabilities, and they were not hearing us. We wanted the chimpanzees out, and we wanted them brought to Save the Chimps, a tremendous chimpanzee sanctuary in South Florida which involves an artificial lake with 12 or 13 islands -- there are two or three acres where two dozen chimpanzees live on each of them. And these chimpanzees would then live the life of a chimpanzee, with other chimpanzees in an environment that was as close to Africa as possible. (APEUni Website / App SST #274)

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

26. Needs (Incomplete)

Points: In English language, the term 'need' has different meanings. When you say, 'I need a vacation', it is an expression of a strong desire but not a basic need. When you say, 'the plant needs water,' it is an objective statement because it is essential, as much as sunlight to plants. Meanwhile, there is a psychological use of 'need' when someone lacks something. People's needs advance revolutions of social structures. 'Natural need' is also mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #273)

27. Stress (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There are two kinds of stress. The first one is little stress, which happens in special circumstances such as exams or other competitions, and can be considered as a motivation to improve performances. You always think about stress as a really bad thing, but it's not. Look on the bright side, and some stress is good for you. Stress can be something that makes you better, but it is a question of how much, how long and how you interpret or perceive it. The other one is what we usually talk about, caused by poor time management. Good time management is essential if you are to handle a heavy workload without excessive stress. Time management helps you to reduce long-term stress by giving you direction when you have too much work to do. It puts you in control of where you are going and helps you to increase your productivity. By being efficient in your use of time, you should enjoy your current work more, and should find that you able to maximise the time outside work to relax and enjoy life. Poor time management is a major cause of stress. I'm sure we have all had the feeling that there is too much to do and not enough time. We can start to feel panicky and anxious and lose focus. It's important to note that you can have this feeling even if there's hardly anything to do at all. Hence, to release such stress, people could use a calendar to schedule and find a balance between play and work.

(APEUni Website / App SST #272)

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

28. 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)

29. Patients' Recovery (Incomplete)

Points: About patients' recovery speed. A long time ago, people began to study therapeutic environments. They found that fresh air and sunlight had positive impacts on patients' recovery, and so does architecture. Views of the hospital's backyards could help patients rest well and sleep well, and could also help release their stress and pain easily. 90% of nurses in hospitals agreed that the designed hospital environment links to patients' recovery. Key words: hospital design, pleasant setting, environment, family and friends visits

(APEUni Website / App SST #269)

30. 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.](#)

31. 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)

32. Children's Lost Life (Incomplete)

Points: About the similarities of children's past and present. Children lost their childhood in the 19th century in different situations. There was much children employment, which brought lots of risks to working children in society, such as sexual harassments and criminal events. They also suffered exploitation and high demand for the workload. Besides, children may be threatened on the street for destroying objects. Finally, society has changed, and commercials features and gender bias exposed children's personal lives to these negative factors. Because children always change a lot, manufacturing has developed some products specially for children, including pink products. 'Advertisement' and '6-, 7- and 8-year-old girls' are mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #261)

33. Automatic Driving (Incomplete)

Points: To make our road safer, we should make a full use of technology of automation, which is a more fuel efficient technology used on vehicles. Level three is conditional automation, which means drivers must be ready to intervene in some specific circumstances. Level four is of complete control by the vehicle even in specific circumstances, which means humans can be removed from driving and the lecturer suspects. The speaker thinks that level three would be more acceptable based on the above concerns.

(APEUni Website / App SST #190)

34. National Wealth (Incomplete)

Points: Before the Industrial Revolution, British economists believed a nation's wealth lay in how much money people could pile up, but Adam Smith in 1776 claimed that a nation's wealth came from not only agriculture but also manufacture, and the nation's wealth was of the ability to achieve high outputs. Overall, national wealth was equal to the nation's income since national income measured national output. In the first two sentences of the audio, 'industrialization' is mentioned: industrialization means ... more output ... fill the world with goods ... the good you dress, you eat... Then manual manufacturing played the major role. Agricultural outputs count but

(APEUni Website / App SST #253)

35. 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.](#)

36. Food Waste (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The United States is considered the biggest food-wasting country in the world. Consumers collectively throw away more than all the retailers together in the US. In total, private US households waste around 43% of all food. According to "Save the Food", a national public service campaign, this could translate into an annual financial loss of \$1,500 for a family of four. In fact, over 40 million tons (36 million tonnes) of food ends up in landfills every year, worth more than \$161 billion. 60% of food waste comes from general consumption. There are two main sources of food waste. The majority of food waste comes from supermarkets, especially in the used-by section. The other factor is what people purchase and how they eat, so purchasing all items is not a good idea. Avoiding food waste efficiently along the supply chain and in all our households can result in a win-win scenario. Halving food waste could help meet the demand for nutrition of our growing population, and equally minimize the negative environmental effects of agriculture.

(APEUni Website / App SST #245)

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

37. Artificial Intelligence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavours — the attempt to understand the most complex object in the universe, the brain. Scientists are accumulating vast amounts of data about structure and function in a huge array of brains, from the tiniest to our own. Tens of thousands of researchers are devoting massive amounts of time and energy to thinking about what brains do, and astonishing new technology, including computers and artificial intelligence, is enabling us to both describe and manipulate that activity. Humans can tell computers what to do and how to do, by giving the meaning of the certain words. Computers can operate as programmed, and develop systems and symbols. Computers work by analyzing messages into bytes, and this function is similar to human brains. Both human brains and computers are symbol processors, so computers have potential to bring artificial intelligence.

(APEUni Website / App SST #235)

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

38. Inhabitants in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Whether these

first migrations involved one or several successive waves and distinct peoples is still subject to academic debate, as is its timing. The minimum widely accepted time frame places presence of humans in Australia at 40,000 to 43,000 years Before Present, while the upper range supported by others is 60,000 to 70,000 years BP. In any event, this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch, when sea levels were typically much lower than they are today. Repeated episodes of extended glaciation resulted in decreases of sea levels by some 100150 m. The continental coastline therefore extended much further out into the Timor Sea than it does today, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass (known as Sahul), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. The ancestral Australian Aboriginal peoples were thus long established and continued to develop, diversify and settle through much of the continent. As the sea levels again rose at the terminus of the most recent glacial period some 10,000 years ago the Australian continent once more became a separated landmass. However, the newly formed 150 km wide Torres Strait with its chain of islands still provided the means for cultural contact and trade between New Guinea and the northern Cape York Peninsula. During the 1970s and 1980s around 120,000 southern Asian refugees migrated to Australia. During that twenty years, Australia first began to adopt a policy of what Minister of Immigration Al Grassby termed "multiculturalism". In 2004–05, Australia accepted 123,000 new settlers, a 40% increase over the past 10 years. The largest number of immigrants (40,000 in 2004/05) moved to Sydney. The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the first inhabitants in Australia. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Also, he mentions that this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch. Lastly, the speaker believes that the majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #82)

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

39. Survey on Happiness (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So happiness economics can help us get to these questions, and I'll try to give you some examples of this. Now, even though there's a lot of skepticism, originally about using this survey – surveys what people say make them happy. The number of reason that we are getting increasingly confident in doing so. One is that their consistent pattern – remarkable consistent pattern, determines well-being across large samples of people, across countries, across the world, and over time. Some of the basic things that make people happy, and I will show you some of these income health, marital status, employment status. Some of these very basic things are remarkably consistent across countries across world. So that gives us some sense that these surveys are picking up consistent patterns. And when we know what consistent patterns are, we can look how other things that very much more, affect people's well-being. The environment and equality, the nature's institution raging on living, and all kinds of other things that very much more.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about happiness economics. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that their consistent pattern determines well-being across large samples of people. Also, she mentions that some of these very basic things are remarkably consistent across the world. Lastly, the speaker believes that the environment and equality, the nature's institution raging on living, and all kinds of other things affect

people's well-being. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #232)

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

40. 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.](#)

41. 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.](#)

42. 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 dollars' 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.](#)

43. 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)

44. 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.](#)

45. Internet (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Internet was invented by people who were good at programming, and people keep optimizing it for different purposes. So Internet has been growing organically. Internet can achieve many things but has advantages and disadvantages. The email system was designed by graduate students and researchers who know and trust each other. Using email needs trust between the senders and the receivers as the authentication process was not originally built in this system. Email authentication is a technical solution to proving that an email is not forged. In other words, it provides a way to verify that an email comes from who it claims to be from. Email authentication is most often used to block harmful or fraudulent uses of email such as phishing and spam. In practice, we use the term “email authentication” to refer to technical standards that make this verification possible. Initially, the email system didn't consider security because there was no suspicion between them at that time, and there was no authentication process built into this system.

(APEUni Website / App SST #174)

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

46. 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.](#)

47. IT Development (Explanation) (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.

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.](#)

48. The Republic (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Why should we read the Republic? I image lots of students asked this question to me when they're given it as a set book at the beginning of their university course, but in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. And first one I would pick on is just that it is immensely readable. It's not Plato did not write philosophy like a dry text book. He wrote it like a living conversation. The whole of the Republic which is fairly fat book is a living conversation written in short almost soundbite type answers, but nevertheless, developing some very important ideas so my first answer then we should read the Republic just because it is readable. It is readable it was written by a genius and it's worth reading. It's easy to read. It's not difficult. But then there's also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book and he's asking this absolutely fundamental question why should we bother to be good, what's in it for us effectively. It seems when we look at the world, it looks as though injustice pays. It looks as though crime pays or as the good people get trodden down. So, Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why should we be good. I'm not going to tell you his answer. Read the book.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Republic. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. Also, he mentions that there are also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book. Lastly, the speaker believes that Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why we should be good. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #169)

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

49. 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.](#)

50. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville (Audio Available)

Original:

But if you were to go to a library at the end Of the 1300s, or through the 1400s, you would probably find a book that was then, way more popular than those titles we still read, a book that purported to be a description of the world, a guide the traveling and distant lands of BC area and Almanac of everything that was just off the horizon. I am not talking about Marco Polo. No, I'm talking about something far, far weirder and far, far less tethered to reality, a volume of medieval fantasy masquerading as a field guide called The Travels of Sir John Mandeville, supposedly the titular night set out from England in the 1330s and embarked on a journey that would take him to the Middle East, Africa and Asia, though as it will become apparent, not a Middle East, not in Africa and not an Asia that we would recognize here in reality. No Mandeville spoke is not really about actually real foreign lands. It's about what European's thought that was just outside the bounds of their civilizations. It's about what's beyond that mountain range that marks the borders of the lands you know. It's about what medieval people thought the foreign looks like. And all of it is mysterious, alluring, and intimidating unknown.

(APEUni Website / App SST #167)

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

51. 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 travelling 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.](#)

52. 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.](#)

53. 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.](#)

54. 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.](#)

55. 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.](#)

56. 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.](#)

57. Dropping from School (Audio Available)**Original:**

Low achievers are more likely to drop out of school. Some boys leave school early. And the main reason is push and pull factors. The main reason of pull is that economy and market provide many job opportunities for boys with mainly two destinations, shipping and traineeship. So dropping from school is not absolutely bad for boys. But girls don't have the same opportunities. Girls are less likely to leave school because fewer jobs are available for them. The transmission is hard. So, for girls dropping from school is completely bad, and if they do so, they can either get part-time jobs or just stay unemployed.

(APEUni Website / App SST #135)

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

58. 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.](#)

59. Mars and The Earth (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are going to look at an very interesting and important place today. It is called the Mars which is not far away from the earth. Mars is an interesting neighboring planet to Earth with a similar geological surface and landscape, such as the desert, covered with rocks. Although there has not been evidence for the existence of water yet, the trace of heavy gases has existed on Mars for billions of years. Traces of a great amount of water in icy form just like mountains have been found. There is not much atmosphere, but rare gasses 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.](#)

60. Time Machine (Incomplete)

Points: A young male's voice with a normal speech rate. Seemly about telescope, but not heard in the lecture. Some device can measure speed and see things from far away. But there are some bad things regarding universe (like, too far to see it clearly) . But we don't have time machine to check history. You will see the universe unfolding. Key words: finite speed, look back, universe history, look for fossil, can observe fossil evidence, 8-dimensions, long distance objects, fast speed, get away from the past, look into(?) universe, in folding.

(APEUni Website / App SST #121)

61. Separation of Power (Incomplete)

Points: About the separation of power of the United States. In the three systems, the first one is legislation, the second, the execution, and the third, judicial power. Legislative power means to make laws, and executive power is to carry out laws by officers appointed by presidents, while judicial power is to interpret laws. Nowadays, they clarify what they should do, but in the past, there was a blurry line between any two of them. Key words: constitution, article.

(APEUni Website / App SST #130)

62. 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.

(APEUni Website / App SST #123)

63. Identity Theory (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

And then in the 1950s, philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. OK? And this had occurred to philosophers before, and so happen, it happened around the same time the first department of neuroscience started forming like MIT in Sandford so for. But basically, there is a couple of philosophers both educated here in Oxford Place (1956) and Smart (1959), and they made the claim that the mind just is the brain. So that is the identity theory and with identity, identity in

logic is the strongest relation. When you have identity between A and B, you don't have two things, you have one thing. Alright? So now when you talk about mental events, you are talking about brain events. Maybe when you talk about brain events, you are talking about mental events. So that's the identity theory. The identity theory is very popular and the basic idea is that mental properties are just properties of the brain.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Identity Theory. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. Also, he mentions that when you talk about mental events, you are talking about brain events. Lastly, the speaker believes that the basic idea is that mental properties are just properties of the brain. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #111)

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

64. 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.](#)

65. 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.](#)

66. 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.](#)

67. Fight or Flight (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

To understand the Fight or Flight response it helps to think about the role of emotions in our lives. Many of us would prefer to focus on our logical, thinking nature and ignore our sometimes troublesome emotions, but emotions have a purpose. Our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers: they evolved as signals to help us meet our basic needs for self-preservation and safety. It would be dangerous to be indecisive about a threat to our survival so the brain runs information from our senses through the most primitive, reactive parts of our brain first. These areas of the brain control instinctive responses and they don't do too much thinking. This more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and our body to create signals we can't ignore easily: powerful emotions and symptoms.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about fight or flight. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it helps to think about the role of emotions. Also, he mentions our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers. Lastly, the speaker believes this more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and body to create signals we can't ignore easily. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #103)

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

68. Children Literature (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

And I am the professor of children's literature at Newcastle University and I want to write a very short introduction to children's literature because although here in Britain one of the longest and most distinguished traditions of creating books for children, perhaps the longest and most distinguished in the world. We often take them for granted and we don't pay enough attention to what a remarkable cultural resource they are for adults and kind of cultural work they do for children and the way that they have served writers and illustrators as a cultural space for creativity subversion and opportunities to experiment with new ideas. So what kind of cultural work the children's books do? Well, at the level of individual child, this is one of the places where children learn the vocabularies, get the vicarious experiences, and see the images of the world that help them think about how the world works and where they fit into it, because children's books are first places that children encounter these things they are often very direct, as a source of information about what a particular period thinks including what it thinks a child is, what a child needs to know, what childhood looks like, sometimes when we are looking at children's books from the past, it is very important to notice these kinds of children who aren't there, for instance. So that is one of the things that we have in children's books.

(APEUni Website / App SST #41)

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

69. Monster (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

So, we were founded just over ten years ago, when I was in the Royal Academy, a Museum in the centre of London, with my three children, at the Aztec exhibition. I don't know if any of you saw it. I had an older child and two younger children, twins, strapped in a pushchair, and one of my children, three years old, shouted and I've never denied he shouted. He shouted, 'Monster, monster!' at this statue which looked just like a monster, had snakes for hair, a big beak for a nose. And, I thought, this is fantastic I've got a three year old that's appreciating art how good can it get? So, I bent down and I said, 'Yes, it looks just like a monster' And, at that moment, a room warden came over, a gallery assistant came over and said we were being too noisy, and threw us out. Wrong family. I was, at that time, a journalist with The Guardian newspaper, and two days later wrote a big piece in The Guardian about being thrown out of the Royal Academy. What was really interesting was, by the end of that day, we had had, at the paper, over 500 emails from other families saying, Museums aren't working for us. Let's try and make it work. So, that's what we did. In The Guardian, we set up a campaign. We called it the Kids in Museums campaign, but it didn't really exist. It was just a few pages. We ran loads of stories on it; I began touring the country talking about how to make your museum family friendly.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Royal Academy. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that they were thrown out of the museum for her child's shouting. Also, she mentions in The Guardian, they set up a campaign, called the Kids in Museums campaign, but it didn't really exist. Lastly, the speaker believes she began touring the country talking about how to make museums family friendly. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #78)

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

70. Environmental Law (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Before we consider international environmental law and climate change we need to consider domestic legislation, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, 'think globally act locally'. United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of mans' activity on the environment is not new. As long ago as the reign of Charles II the main concern was the production of smoke from the burning of 'sea coal. Almost all areas of trade and industry were subject to very detailed legislative controls at that time, although some were governed by 'self-regulation' in the form of guilds, who regulated both supply and methods of production. However, the measures implemented were mostly ineffective because then, as now, the specifying of legal duties and standards without providing any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions but were of little practical effect. The next stage was prompted by the Industrial Revolution with the urbanization of society and its profound effects on the environment. Local industrialists used the Adam Smith model to maximize their economic benefit, but this was to the detriment of the local environment with the operation of 'Gresham's Law' that is, the bad drives out the good. Those industrialists who were concerned for either the health of their employees or the local environment faced higher costs than their competitors. The result was the need for increasingly comprehensive statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants into various receiving media.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about international environmental law and climate change. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we need to consider domestic legislation, where international law is put into practice. Also, he mentions that the legal duties and standards without any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions. Lastly, the speaker believes the result was the need for statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #71)

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

71. Technological Nature (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Technological nature ... you may have heard this term... it's a term used to describe a picture of a natural scene that's been produced using computer graphics so that basically it isn't a real view – say of a garden or field – it's a virtual one – it's a picture that looks like a real scene, Now, looking at scenes of nature is known to have an effect on people's health and well-being. So for someone who's ill, for a patient in a hospital, does a virtual view of a garden have the same impact as a real one? Does it have the same beneficial effects when you look at it? Because that would be good. Well, um, if you test this out, if you put a group of people in a room with a real view and another group of people in a room with a virtual view – an unreal view – you can see what happens when they get stressed. If you give both

groups a task that is slightly stressful and increases their heart rate and, um, what you'll find is that the people who have the real garden scene outside their window to look at – their heart rate goes back to normal more quickly than those of the people in the other group who only have a virtual view to look at. So, yes, there is a difference – people's recovery from stress is faster in the room with the real view.

Answer:

Technological nature refers to a computerized picture of a natural scene. To find out if this has the same beneficial effect as a real scene, we can put a group of people in a room with a real view and another group in a room with a virtual view. The group in the room with the real view will recover more quickly from stress than the other group.

(APEUni Website / App SST #1)

[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](http://www.apeuni.com) to listen.

1. 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)

2. Turing Machine (Incomplete)

Points: About Turing machines. Question: Uses of Turing machines Option: Advanced one of the time

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #82)

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. Einstein (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：关于爱因斯坦的理论研究，理论一关于微观世界，例如 neutron，不受重力影响；理论二关于大的物体。这两个理论不compatible。

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #75)

5. 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。鲨鱼的种类实在是太多了，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)

6. Bank (Audio Available)

Original:

One very important institution in our economy is the bank. Banks manage money for individual people, corporations and the government banks provide a number of important services for you and your family. Most importantly, there a safe place to store your money. They also provide an easy way for you to transfer money from one place to another. When you write a personal check, the check authorizes the bank to give your money to the person or business whose name is on the check. Of course, banks also lend money. Ordinary people take out bank loans for a number of reasons, to pay for college, to buy or remodel a home, to start or expand a business, and so forth. Banks provide these services to individuals. However, their main function is to lend large sums of money, for example, to corporations. When people or corporations borrow money from a bank, they must, of course, pay interest a percentage of the money they borrowed. Banks pay interest on the money they hold and charge interest on the money they lend. For a bank to make a profit, it has to collect more interest than it pays out. Sometimes banks invest money as well as landed to invest. Money means to put it into a corporation or some other project, for example, building a housing complex or doing medical research in exchange for a share of the profits. Most businesses need loans and investments at some time, and banks are an important source

of both. You might wonder what would happen if all the people with money in a bank wanted to take their money out at the same time. I mean, how would the bank be able to give everyone their money if it had lent out or invested most of it? In fact, this can be a serious problem for banks. They count on the fact that most people won't want their money for a long time. Once it's deposited, that leaves the bank free to lend or invest the money. If every person, or even lots of people tried to withdraw their money at the same time, the bank might not be able to honor all of its deposits. This causes some banks to fail or go bankrupt. Bank failures used to be common during times of recession or depression. They were especially common during the great depression of the nineteen thirties. When franklin roosevelt became president in nineteen thirty three, one of the first things he did was closed all the banks, so depositors wouldn't panic and try to take all their money out. Number.

Question:

For what reasons do individuals take out bank loans?

Options:

- A) To build a housing complex
- B) To do medical research
- C) To pay for education
- D) To purchase a home

Answer:

C, D

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #37)

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

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. Early Chocolate (Audio Available)

The earlier chocolate was quite unpalatable. They used to add things to it to make it more palatable, so for the early chocolate, they didn't know how to extract all the **cocoa** fat from it, so it was, or could be quite **greasy** and if you made it as a drink you'd have this sort of scum on the top. So they used to try and add things to it, like **starch** and things, to make it a more palatable product. So there were a lot of or **scandals** around the kind of things they were adding to chocolate in the nineteenth century. So by the sort of 1870s, 1880s, there are people like Cadbury's saying, 'Our chocolate is absolutely pure'. We have this new process, the Van Houten process which now extracts all this **horrible** fat that we can use to make eating chocolate. Now we have a pure product.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #220)

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

2. 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.

3. Superiority (Audio Available)

As with all human behavior, there are **numerous** reasons for it. But often it's caused by someone who feels the need to show their **superiority** over someone else, in order to feel that they aren't at the lowest level in **hierarchy** or a group of people. In some cases one person simply dislikes the other, on the **basis** that the personality of one is in some way **incompatible** with that of the other person.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #218)

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

4. Loose Theme (Audio Available)

We've decided to adopt, just as a loose theme for the course, a **biological** theme so that you can see the connections between chemistry and biology and the things you might consider doing in the future. We want you to think about the **molecules** that are relevant to your body, the processes that occur in your body, the chemistry that's going on and how **energy** plays a role. And we've divided the course into four sections and after each section there will be a mid-term. The first one is about **matter**.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #217)

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

5. 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 **hampered** 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.](#)

6. (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: industry, welcome, particularly, ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #214)

7. 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.](#)

8. 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.](#)

9. Jack Nicholson (Audio Available)

Jack Nicholson, playing the crazed caretaker in *The Shining*, makes me reach for a blanket. Now a study finds that people we find, well, creepy can actually make us feel colder. The research will be published in the journal *Psychological Science*. Researchers interviewed 40 college undergraduates. During each interaction, the experimenter was either chummy with the student or very stiff and **professional**. The investigator also alternated between mimicking students' posture—a signal of rapport—and not doing anything at all. Participants then completed a questionnaire designed to find out how hot or cold they felt. The results showed that the subjects actually felt colder when the investigator acted inappropriately or sent mixed signals. The researchers conjecture that because the brain tries to interpret social cues

and purely physical ones **simultaneously** people unconsciously associate icy stares and chilly interactions with actual physical coldness. So the next time you have to visit your doctor with the creepy **receptionist** bring a sweater.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #162)

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

10. Get–moving Plan (Audio Available)

Doctors know a lot about prescribing medications. “Take two brisk walks and call me in the morning. “But for many patients, a light get–moving plan might be just what the doctor should have **ordered** . Many of us aren't exactly in peak physical condition. But a large number of people are actually deconditioned. So says the Mayo Clinic's Michael Joyner in an essay in The Journal of Physiology. After surgery, illness, pregnancy or extended inactivity for any reason, people might feel faint or **fatigued** when they try even mild exercise. These signs, Joyner argues, should be **recognized** by doctors not as symptoms that should be treated with drugs, but rather as a medical state of deconditioning that might be better helped with a gentle, guided **exercise** program. It might sound counterintuitive that fatigue can be beat back with exercise. But remember Newton—Isaac, not Fig. A body at rest stays at rest. And a body in motion needs to resist **external** forces acting upon it that might slow it down.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #161)

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

11. Unstoppable (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: Unstoppable, disables, nauseating.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #159)

12. Intensive (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: intensive, cursive, social, generated.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #153)

13. Rose (Audio Available)

Millions of roses get handed out on Valentine's Day. But growing roses has an **environmental** impact worse than many other crops. Start with climate change: most roses in the U.S. and Europe are imported from warmer climes. All that flying and trucking adds thousands of metric tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Then there's all the water needed to, well, water the flowers. And the runoff fouled by copious **quantities** of pesticides needed to make the roses look perfect. There's also the wildlife and workers poisoned by all that fumigation. Add to that habitat **destruction** where floral plantations displace native forest and wetlands. Finally, there's the refrigeration needed to keep those blooms fresh.

The **electricity** is often produced by burning fossil fuels, and the refrigerant gases also exacerbate climate change. A more sustainable and, possibly, more romantic **approach** is to go with flowers certified by outfits like VeriFlora, or even better, whatever flowers are in season locally. Of course, that's not much help for those of us in wintry climes. Maybe try writing a poem. Let's see: Roses are red, violets are blue...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #148)

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

14. 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.](#)

15. Assignment (Incomplete)

Points: Assignment, limited, conducted ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #140)

16. 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.](#)

17. 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.](#)

18. Share Prices (Audio Available)

Well, the simple explanation might be that yesterday's **sudden** drop in share prices pretty much across the board has created what market analysts like to call a buying opportunity. It tends to bring out investors to pick through the ruins, looking for **bargains**. Decision by investors that sellers got a little carried away with things so the buyers have **lifted** all the major indexes today. The Dow, the NASDAQ, the S&P 500 were all up around half a percent in early trading today, and that wasn't a big surprise. The sell-off continued somewhat **overseas** European markets remain fairly weak, along with many of the Asian markets. But you'll remember that all this started with a big **plunge** of around 9 percent on the stock market in Shanghai. Well, Chinese rebounded by around 4 percent.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #133)

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

19. Tesla (Incomplete)

Points: Tesla showed that you could make a luxury {{1}} car for a profit. That got the attention of other luxury carmakers – also, government {{2}} from California and other states that promote electric vehicles. Automakers used to respond to these ((3)). They'd build what's called a compliance car. Chelsa Sexton, an industry consultant and electric vehicle advocate, explains. It is expensive. It's low volume. It's hard to get. It's somehow engineered to be a little bit {{4}} in some way, very low range.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #131)

20. 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.](#)

21. 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.](#)

22. 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.](#)

23. 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)

24. Weather Change (Audio Available)

What I'm trying to understand, and what other **colleagues** of mine are trying to understand, is how we moved from that cold climate condition to the warm climate condition that we enjoy today. We know from ice core research that the **transition** from these cold **conditions** to warm conditions wasn't smooth, as you might predict from the slow increase in solar radiation. And we know this from ice cores, because if you drill down into ice, you find annual bands of ice, and you can see this in the iceberg. You can see those blue–white layers. Gases are **trapped** in the ice cores, so we can measure CO₂ that's why we know CO₂ was lower in the past and the chemistry of the ice also tells us about **temperature** in the polar regions.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #118)

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

25. Phone Users (Audio Available)

You know, without getting into the details of **exactly** how that happened or how she got it out, let's just say it was a bad situation. And she panicked because, like for many of us, her phone is one of the most used and **essential** tools in her life. But, on the other hand, she had no idea how to fix it, because it's a completely **mysterious** black box. So, think about it: what would you do? What do you really understand about how your phone works? What are you willing to test or fix? For most people, the answer is, nothing. In fact, one survey found that almost 80 percent of smartphone users in this country have never even replaced their phone **batteries** , and 25 percent didn't even know this was **possible** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #116)

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

26. Auditory Sensitivity (Audio Available)

Have you ever wanted to turn down the volume at a deafening **concert** or noisy bar? Envy the whale: a new study finds that toothed whales can reduce their own auditory sensitivity when they expect a loud sound. The work is presented at this week's Acoustics 2012 meeting. Whales and dolphins rely on their responsive hearing to interpret returning echolocation clicks. Previous research suggested that these marine mammals could dull their hearing before uttering outgoing echolocation **clicks** , which are very loud. Could they use the same coping mechanism for **external** noises? To find out, researchers trained a false killer whale that a loud noise would always follow a brief warning **signal** . Then, they attached suction cup sensors to the outside of the whale's head and played the signal. The sensors **measured** brainwaves that indicated the whale did reduce its hearing sensitivity in expectation of a clamour. The researchers hope to test other species as well. Loud noises from ships can disturb whales. To accommodate **marine** life, perhaps vessels could emit signals before making a ruckus, warning whales to tune us out.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #112)

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

27. 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.](#)

28. 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.](#)

29. 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.](#)

30. Economists (Audio Available)

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro-economic toolkit. That involves things like thinking at the **margin**, rationality, opportunity cost, trade-offs. Economists like any other **discipline** rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to **apply** micro-economic concepts like that to explain the way humans **behave** and to make predictions about the future.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #104)

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

31. 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.

32. Trade War (Audio Available)

As a **consumer**, you're probably consuming imports. If we have a trade war and we start **slapping** tariffs on all of those **imports**, the bill is going to be higher. If the world **relies** so much on trade, what is a trade war and why do countries get **caught** up in them in the first place?

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #97)

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

33. 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.

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. E-Library (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：关于图书馆电子化，四个空为：subscribe, electronically, search, listed。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #93)

37. 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.](#)

38. Rammer (Incomplete)

Points: The first blank is supposed to be 'temporary', followed by 'box', saying putting something into the box. Before this word, a very (popular) theory is mentioned: ' ... but I think it's a mistake, because there is still a (concrete) aspect of knowledge.' Blanks: tentative, concrete(craft?), popular, rammer, vernacular (APEUni Website / App FIBL #91)

39. Planting Bananas (Incomplete)

Points: 关于香蕉种植史。 单词有:communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #90)

40. 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.](#)

41. 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.](#)

42. 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.](#)

43. 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.](#)

44. 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.](#)

45. Public Views (Audio Available)

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and **enlarge** the public views, by passing them through the **medium** of a chosen body of citizens, whose **wisdom** may best discern the true interests of their country, and whose **patriotism** and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or **partial** considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves, convened for the purpose."

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #82)

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

46. (Incomplete)

Points: 考到关于图书馆电子化的文章，考了两次了，一共四个空，不难。

subscribe, electronically, search, listed.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #81)

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. Drumbeat (Audio Available)

Despite a drumbeat of bad economic news, the **stock** market is up — almost 11 percent in the last few weeks. Junk bonds, those risky corporate I. O. U.'s, are rallying. The value of financial shares, bank loans, tricky credit derivatives — up, up, up. Many on Wall Street, the epicenter of the credit mess, seem to think that the worst is **over** . For the first time in months, analysts and executives sound upbeat again. Many of them see a broad, **sustained** recovery in both the economy and the financial markets coming in the second half of this year, a prediction some market strategists call **hopeful** at best. For now, policy makers are echoing the mood on Wall Street. Treasury Secretary Henry M. Paulson Jr. said in an interview with Bloomberg Television on Thursday that "we are closer to the end of this problem than we are to the beginning." A report from the Bank of England, meantime, concluded that mortgage **securities** , which have been at the heart of the financial troubles, probably have **fallen** too far. The central bank said prices of such securities should "improve **gradually** in the coming months." Financial stocks and the broader market **surged** on Thursday as the dollar strengthened and oil prices fell for the third day in a **row** . The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index closed up 1.7 percent, to 1,409.34 points; the Dow Jones industrial average notched a 189.87-point gain, to 13,010; and the Nasdaq composite jumped 2.8 percent. Another day or two like that, and those market **benchmarks** will be in the black for the year.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #33)

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

Highlight Correct Summary

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

1. Robot (Incomplete)

Points: About technology, which is creative, although it was assumed to be only for boys, it is taught in primary school. The speaker was amazed when they see the reactions of girls when they could program the robot.

(APEUni Website / App HCS #103)

2. Ambassador (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：男声的说他是英国驻日本的ambassador，在日本很多年。选项：politician; (答案) businessman; (干扰项) teacher (干扰项)

(APEUni Website / App HCS #66)

3. Ugly Building (Audio Available)

Original:

It seems to me that architecture is pretty much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are really really ugly, and this distresses me everytime when I walk to a supermarket or walk to the tube. I do not understand why they built those buildings without architecture. A bad building has a serious impact on the people around it, which could be hundreds of years. It lasted so long, and if you write a bad book or a bad play, I will be shocked when it was shown. Suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, and then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as "beauty", which is a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of the beholder. I couldn't help but think about that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization. Surely they are something we can say about why a building works or why it doesn't. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might go wrong when it doesn't work.

Options:

A) Whether buildings are beautiful or not does not have any influence on people' lives. Beauty is a clear definition which everyone knows.

B) London is a modern city, where there is no ugly buildings. All the supermarkets and streets are very beautiful, because everyone who lives there knows what 'beautiful' is.

C) Ugly buildings can impact people who live around them, even for hundreds of year. Beautiful is a very hard thing to define, as no one really knows what beautiful is.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #61)

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

4. Pancake Ice (Audio Available)

Original:

Pancake ice is an intermediate step between an open-water configuration and a totally frozen body of

water. We know that a combination of very cold temperatures and waves is necessary to make the pancakes form in the first place. After these waves make it form, there's an entire spectrum – so a wide collection of frequency waves that they would encounter, whether they be from wind shear or they'd be from you know that the ocean long slow waves. The easiest way to study it is to look at each individual range of frequencies one after another. Sort of gain a wider perspective on how the pancake ice interacts with waves. The ultimate aim of our research is to better inform the meteorological modelers of the world who are looking at Antarctica as well as the Arctic and some of the other cold regions of the world. We're conducting work in the Sea-Ice-Wind-Wave-Interaction facility here at UniMelb. It was designed by the head of our department Jason Monty. He had the foresight to use a modular design, which means there are individual sections that are stacked together, so since we're built to the space that we have in this lab right now. When we moved to Fishermans Bend we can extend our model and a few more sections to make it much longer. And that will enable us to have longer runtimes, have more developed waves as well as add some other possibilities of study.

Options:

- A) Pancake ice is formed under deep sea, which only requires extremely cold temperature itself. The aim of the research is mere scientific experiments, and does not have serve practical purposes.
- B) Pancake ice exists in a warm river, which requires warm water, rain or snow. The aim of the research is to forecast weather in those river regions.
- C) Pancake ice is formed by extremely cold temperature and waves, which needs a wide collection of frequency. The aim of the research is to give the meteorological modelers a better understanding of this phenomenon through a special lab.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #60)

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

Multiple Choice (Single)

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

1. Lost Dog (Incomplete)

Points: Your neighbor's dog is missing and you help him by finding and returning it to him. He is very grateful and treat you with cakes as rewards. Such things happen many times, and every time he is grateful. But once, you send his lost dog back to him as usual, but he expresses no thanks, offers no reward, and give no explanation. You are unhappy. Next time such a thing happens, will you help him? Wasn't a right thing you help him for the first time? Question: What's the main purpose of the speaker? Options: analyze behavior; predict result; criticize action; question motivate (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #87)

2. Children Genders (Incomplete)

Points: Nowadays marketers will muddle up the concept of children's genders. Question: The speaker thinks marketers_____ Options: distrusted; fearful (correct answer); (commendatory term 1); (APEUni Website / App LMCS #86)

3. Timetable (Incomplete)

Points: A conversation between a boy and a girl. The boy complains that he has classes throughout the five week days and has to go to lectures on Mondays. The girl says that's common. Options: Full timetable (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #85)

4. Visionary Speech (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：某A在secondary school的時候去聽了某B的關於neuroscience的演講，对该visionary的演讲當時覺得很崇拜。長大後，發現這個人的夢想永遠不可能實現，认为he is just an idiot. 問：某A覺得某B怎樣。选项：sarcastic。（答案） (APEUni Website / App LMCS #78)

5. 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)

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. Female Clothing (Incomplete)

Points: About female clothing. ... between females and males. ... between two periods: 1910s and 1930s. ... between different styles of female clothing. ... between ...
(APEUni Website / App SMW #121)

2. 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)

3. Logistics (Incomplete)

Points: About logistics. The key words include 'globalization'. Question: ... move things faster and (beep) Answer: cheaper
(APEUni Website / App SMW #81)

4. Eclipse (Incomplete)

Points: 关于人们用什么方法来观赏eclipse, 最后一句话的倒数第二个单词是lunar (beep)。选项: eclipse; night; moon。
(APEUni Website / App SMW #66)

Highlight Incorrect Words

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

1. Nearby Star (Incomplete)

Points: There's an old-timer in the neighborhood, and it's got a story to tell. A new study of a relatively nearby star shows that it's almost as **{{1}}** as the big bang itself. The star HD 140283 lies about 190 light-years away in the constellation Libra. Astronomers have long known that it's ancient, because it **{{2}}** mostly hydrogen and helium – which were present at the dawn of the universe – and few of the heavy elements that were **{{3}}** later in stellar furnaces. With the Hubble Space Telescope, researchers have now pinned down the distance to HD 140283, which allowed them to determine how bright the star is. Along with the chemical **{{4}}** of the star, the newly derived stellar properties allowed for a new age estimate. The study of HD 140283, in the *Astrophysical Journal Letters* found that the star is 14.46 billion years old. But the entire universe, as you may have noted heard, is only 13.77 billion years old. The two age estimates aren't actually in conflict, because there's always some uncertainty. The full age estimate is thus 14.46 billion years plus or minus 800 million years. Put your money on the.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #77)

2. 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.](#)

3. 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.](#)

4. 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.](#)

5. 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.](#)

6. 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.](#)

7. Classified Advertisements (Audio Available)

Original:

Classified advertisements placed by individuals in **newsprint** (Answer: newspapers) and magazines are not covered by the Advertising Standards Authority's " **court** (Answer: code) of practice". If you happen to buy goods that have been wrongly described in such an advertisement, and have lost money as a result, the only thing you can do is bring a case against the person who placed the advertisement for misrepresentation or for breach of **contrast** (Answer: contract) . In this case, you would use the small claims procedure, which is a relatively cheap way to sue for the recovery of a debt. If you want to pursue a claim, you should take into account whether the person you are suing will be able to pay damages, should any be **rewarded** (Answer: awarded) . Dishonest traders are **wary** (Answer: aware) of this and often pose as private sellers to **expose** (Answer: exploit) the legal loopholes that exist: that is, they may claim they are not in a position to pay damages.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #317)

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

8. Sargasso Sea (Audio Available)

Original:

Three years ago, genome pioneer Craig Venter sailed the Sargasso sea and **adjudged** (Answer: returned) with 1,800 species of microbes, including 150 never before seen. An impressive haul. But last week, scientists in New York **shroud** (Answer: announced) that if you want to discover new and interesting bugs, you need travel no further than your own forearm. The researchers, at the NYU School of Medicine, identified 182 species of bacteria, including a dozen new ones, in swabs taken from the arms of six healthy volunteers. Their study marks the first full-scale **western** (Answer: expedition) to catalog the biota that calls the human epidermis its home. The **bios** (Answer: microbes) that live in and on our bodies **bunker** (Answer: outnumber) our own cells 10 to 1. So they're an important part of our personal ecology. And it turns out the zoo of bacteria on one person's skin is very different from the zoo on someone else's. Almost three-quarters of the species identified were unique to an individual. And only four species were found on all six subjects. For the record, the **easterners** (Answer: researchers) took their samples from the subjects' **skulls** (Answer: forearms) because that way no one had to undress. So who knows what exotic life forms may be waiting for discovery just behind your knees.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #283)

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

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. **Points:** All students ... process (progress?) in different species (?). #2009 (Incomplete)
2. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #2007 (Audio Available)
3. All students can learn, even though they have different speeds. #2006 (Audio Available)
4. While some people regard it as care, others regard it as reckless. #889 (Audio Available)
5. The department has been reimbursed for equipment. #590 (Audio Available)
6. Social media has a significant impact on journalism. #2005 (Audio Available)
7. You may be charged for additional art supplies. #2004 (Audio Available)
8. They are most likely to achieve more of these objectives. #2003 (Audio Available)
9. **Points:** Any / Many ... in ... must be appropriately allocated. #2001 (Incomplete)
10. It is necessary to attend the laboratory introduction. #2002 (Audio Available)
11. The full list of undergraduate programs can be found on the website. #1999 (Audio Available)
12. Students of the first year usually live on campus. #1998 (Audio Available)
13. **Points:** ... and diversity are essential to improve creativity. #1997 (Incomplete)
14. The integration of archeologists' studies with community projects is widely encouraged. #1996 (Audio Available)
15. Accountancy students need to submit their dissertations this week. #1995 (Audio Available)
16. In the new project, you have to present the different items. #1994 (Audio Available)
17. The university offers a wide range of courses according to your commitments. #1993 (Audio Available)
18. The library is open only on Mondays and Fridays. #1992 (Audio Available)
19. Be careful when you use English translators. #1991 (Audio Available)
20. The key to clear writing is clarity of thought. #1990 (Audio Available)
21. Many governments found that it was difficult to reduce poverty in our society. #1989 (Audio Available)
22. The new lecture theater accommodates a large number of students. #1988 (Audio Available)
23. The election of president is held once every four years. #1987 (Audio Available)
24. A good academic essay should have a clear argument. #1986 (Audio Available)
25. Before writing down your notes, check the accuracy of your data. #1985 (Audio Available)
26. Certain films are hard to be classified into one single genre. #1984 (Audio Available)
27. It is essential for companies to reduce the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere. #1983 (Audio Available)
28. Marketing is a very important activity for many businesses. #1982 (Audio Available)
29. All of your arguments must be supported by evidence and relevant theories. #1981 (Audio Available)
30. A treaty deal built between two countries was just announced. #1980 (Audio Available)
31. **Points:** Becoming a scientist ... timing dedication. #1978 (Incomplete)
32. Political assumptions are based on voting behaviors. #1977 (Audio Available)
33. I can't hand out my dissertation this week. #1974 (Audio Available)
34. Average earnings have risen slightly over the decades. #1976 (Audio Available)
35. His analysis study appears to be based on the false premise. #1975 (Audio Available)
36. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies. #1973 (Audio Available)
37. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break. #1972 (Audio Available)
38. The introduction of railway greatly contributed to the revolution of train industry. #1971

(Audio Available)

39. One student representative will be selected from each class. #1970 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
40. Researchers found that trees can relieve stress and anxiety. #1969 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
41. The excursion will go ahead on Thursday as planned. #1968 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
42. You must wear closed shoes when working in the lab. #1967 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
43. Any gains from the property must be promptly allocated. #1966 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
44. **Points:** Propagation must be ... #1965 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
45. Each organ of your body is a complex living system. #1964 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
46. Learning a foreign language takes a lot of effort. #1963 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
47. Please note that the seminar has been cancelled now. #1962 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
48. We are committed to recruit candidates with consideration of their backgrounds and identities. #1961 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
49. The company has not achieved success despite good reputation. #1960 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
50. Working with these kinds of students is not enough. #1959 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
51. The geography examination will take place in the sports hall. #1957 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
52. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor. #1956 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
53. The students should visit the lecture hall behind the building. #1955 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
54. Each department has their own style of guidelines for assignments. #1954 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
55. The field of journalism has been seen in decline in the decades. #1953 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
56. Some people argue that science is more important than art. #1952 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
57. **Points:** Our librarian ... in charge. #1951 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
58. You need student identification to borrow books from the library. #1950 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
59. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #1949 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
60. If you need any assistance please get help from the general office. #1947 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
61. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web. #1946 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
62. All students and staff have the access to printers and scanners. #1945 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
63. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #1944 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
64. She is an expert in the eighteenth-century French literature. #1943 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
65. Newspapers across the country have been reporting stories of the president. #1942 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
66. Students must clean their hands before attending the engineering workshop. #1941 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
67. Many people think they are more talented than others. #1940 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
68. You should be careful when searching internet sources. #1939 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
69. Apple is expected to announce several new products this fall. #1937 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
70. During that time people had large families as an insurance against some children loss. #1936 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
71. Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #1935 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
72. The postgraduate education depends entirely on private funding. #1934 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
73. The instant availability of information has radically changed people's lives. #1908 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
74. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies. #1907 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
75. Students must present a valid identification to enroll in this course. #1848 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
76. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #1847 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
77. It is not always possible to find patterns in data. #1814 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
78. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #1730 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

79. The university will seek a colossal renovation to the plain empty theater. #1727 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
80. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1666 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
81. A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject. #1164 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
82. Online courses enable people to improve their skills while employed. #1096 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
83. The field of journalism has been seeing job declines for decades. #1080 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
84. Some people regarded it as care, while others regarded it as recklessness. #952 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
85. Students need to submit both their assignments on the same day. #716 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
86. Spending time with nature can release stress and anxiety. #574 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
87. The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts. #541 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
88. You should submit your term papers to the general office. #475 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
89. In language learning, a systematic method of organizing new categories is essential. #440 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
90. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #408 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
91. The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases. #373 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
92. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts. #365 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
93. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training. #217 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
94. Science is found everywhere in society today. #215 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
95. Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of mathematics. #101 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
96. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media. #98 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
97. The program must be conducted in abidance with general regulations. #8 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
98. Scientists have found all parts of science. #549 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
99. You will be tested online. #44 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
100. Before submitting the paper, your thesis must be approved by your tutor. #1521 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
101. The blue whale is the largest animal that ever lived. #15 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
102. The typical part of this course involves the study of society. #142 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
103. New materials and techniques are changing the style of architecture. #1484 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
104. Lecture outlines are available on the faculty board and the internal website. #1481 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
105. This is a compulsory course, so make sure you attend. #1473 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
106. We aim to develop the partnership with the government and financial institutions. #1466 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
107. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined. #1465 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
108. Scientists were unsure when the early man first left Africa. #1463 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
109. Advanced technology will grow the economy. #1459 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
110. Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media. #1378 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
111. Many food crops require a large amount of water and fertilizer. #1449 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
112. You will study two core and three optional modules. #1445 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
113. Information technology has changed the way people study today. #1444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
114. A world-renowned expert of financial management will give a guest lecture. #1442 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. Statistically speaking, the likelihood of this result is extremely low. #795 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. Advanced technology will create growth in the economy. #1433 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

117. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course. #1425 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
118. Essays and assignments spread out across the academic year. #1400 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology. #1399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. Calculators may not be used in the examination. #1398 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. University departments carefully monitor articles and other publications by faculty. #1385 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. All industries consist of systems of inputs, processes, outputs and feedback. #1359 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal. #1347 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. Employment opportunities available in engineering are increasing rapidly. #1338 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. New media has an impact on human communications. #1085 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. Scientists were unsure when the early man left Africa. #1329 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. All new medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses. #1310 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #1302 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. Plants are the living things that can grow in land or in water. #1297 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. The employment demand in engineering is increasing rapidly. #1225 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #1278 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. All the equipment must be returned to the laboratory by Wednesday. #1264 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers. #1238 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. #1234 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. Theater study courses encourage students to exercise creativity. #1218 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. We are phasing out the disposable cups on campus. #1200 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. Rising inflation means increasing goods' prices and decreasing demand for products. #1183 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. All students have their own styles of learning. #1115 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. These three separate resources are not enough for this assessment. #1091 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. Students would develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #1087 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing in our society today. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. It takes a long time to walk to the university. #1073 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. Measures must be taken to prevent unemployment rate from increasing. #1072 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. There is no fixed career path for a qualified journalist. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the sovereignties. #1052 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. You will be tested via continuous assessment and examinations. #1045 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #1035 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film. #1032 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. Relying on natural ability will not get you far on science. #1025 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. The project is divided into four main sections. #1024 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. Classical mechanics is considered as a branch of mathematical physics. #936 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. New developments in manufacturing are constantly changing the way we live. #930 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. Air pollution is a serious problem all over the world. #866 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. Neuroscience is a compound of completely separate parts. #860 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week. #755 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. Banks charge interest for money they loan to their customers. #737 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduation ceremony. #728 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

158. Physics is a key subject to understanding the world and the universe. #725 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday. #1000 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #994 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. The bus to London will leave ten minutes later than expected. #978 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
162. Archeologists discovered tools and artifacts in ancient tombs. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #963 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
164. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts. #959 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. Much of the research is carried out in the laboratory. #957 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history. #919 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. This camera can identify eyes and focus on them. #912 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. The summer course was canceled due to insufficient enrollments. #892 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
169. The new media has transformed the traditional national boundaries. #885 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
170. This class will look at the structure of the essay. #850 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room. #764 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
172. When parents talk to children, the tense is simplified. #749 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
173. We were able to contact a number of research subjects. #748 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. The history of the university is a long and interesting one. #735 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. Sports teams practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #718 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. Listening is the key to succeeding in this course. #710 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. Many vocational courses in the institution are funded by private enterprises. #701 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. Despite their differences, all forms of lives share the same characteristics. #698 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills. #669 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. There are more opportunities to receive the grants in most artistic fields. #663 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. The visiting speaker used to be a lecturer in this department. #659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
182. The site is designed to be highly interactive. #653 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. Several candidates will be qualified as the greatest scientists of all time. #636 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
184. Peer review is an essential part of the scientific method. #627 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge. #626 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
186. It would be extremely beneficial to work together. #615 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. In his lifetime, he composed most of the works. #611 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. As student union members, we can influence the change of the university. #604 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments. #601 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms. #600 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands. #599 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. #592 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. You should submit your team papers to the general office. #587 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
194. You need to hand in the essay next semester. #584 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #582 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. Banks charged interest from whom they lent money to. #417 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination. #518 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. A lack of sleep can increase the chance of some illnesses. #135 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. Writing an essay is easy once the research is finished. #571 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
200. We have not yet achieved equality in our society. #557 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. We can work together to achieve the higher educational standards. #555 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. University fees are expected to increase next year. #551 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. Travelling by boat on the river is not possible in winter. #540 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. Tomorrow's lecture will discuss educational policy in the United States. #536 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

205. Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk. #531 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
206. Those seeking for formal extension should contact their faculty for information. #530
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
207. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled. #527 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience. #522 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. There is clearly a need for further research in this field. #509 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. There is a welcome party for all new students each term. #508 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
211. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore. #507 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
212. There is a clear need for further research in this field. #505 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
213. There are some doubts about whether these events actually occurred. #503 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
214. The university theatre group will be performing in the concert hall. #490 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
215. The university library has most of the necessary books. #488 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. The summer course was canceled due to insufficient re-enrollments. #468 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies. #459 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
218. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population. #454 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
219. The recent article shows a number of interesting experiments. #448 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
220. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. The other book is not thorough but it's more insightful. #435 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
222. The new paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #430 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
223. The most popular courses still have a few places left. #424 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
224. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument. #420
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
225. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #416
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
226. The lecture will cover the reason of climate change. #415 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
227. The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment. #412 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
228. The island is located at the south end of the bay. #411 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
229. The introduction is an important component of a good presentation. #410 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
230. Dipping into this as a hobby is an enormously rewarding experience. #406 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
231. The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly. #399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
232. The exam system has been upgraded due to professional exams. #395 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
233. The equality has not yet been achieved in this society. #391 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
234. The economy is now on its first signs of recovery. #387 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
235. The earth's atmosphere is mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen. #385 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
236. The early works were more philosophical rather than experimental. #384 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
237. The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation. #382 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
238. The development in the information technology has greatly changed the way people work. #380
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
239. The designers will complete the plan later today. #379 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
240. The dance department stages elaborated performances each semester. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
241. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them. #357 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
242. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #356 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
243. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental. #350 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
244. The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas or places. #335
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
245. The archaeologist's new discoveries stand out in previously overlooked foundations. #333
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
246. The aim is to reduce the risk that people take. #331 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

247. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. #328 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
248. Studies show there is a positive correlation between two variables. #317 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
249. Students will focus on reporting news on the changing media world. #316 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
250. Students must pass all the qualifying examinations. #309 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
251. Student concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form. #307 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
252. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #303 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
253. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project. #300 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
254. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances. #297 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
255. Some students find true-or-false questions harder than short answer questions. #295 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
256. Some departments have their own special book collections. #288 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
257. She used to be the editor of the student newspaper. #287 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
258. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry. #285 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
259. Scientists learned through the observations and the analysis of the human behavior. #279 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
260. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #276 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
261. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #273 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
262. Read the first section before the next meeting. #260 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
263. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. #258 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
264. Public perception about biotechnology is crucial for developing scientific consensus. #257 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
265. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #246 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
266. Please make sure you correctly cited all the necessary materials. #243 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
267. Peer group pressure has a great effect on young people. #236 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
268. Parents' talk to children tends to be simplified. #233 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
269. Parents are financially responsible for their children until they reach adulthood. #232 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
270. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. #231 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
271. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #221 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
272. One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax. #218 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
273. Novelists write things about things they know about. #212 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
274. Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars. #205 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
275. Most teaching staff make their lecture notes available online. #204 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
276. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth. #201 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
277. Many birds migrate to warmer areas for the winter. #189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
278. Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from it. #188 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
279. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react. #175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
280. It is really a comprehensive program comprising both theory and practice. #170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
281. It is important to make clear notes while you are reading. #169 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
282. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources. #164 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
283. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy. #158 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
284. In addition to the requirements, students must pass the qualifying examinations. #157 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

285. Important details from the argument are missing in the summary. #155 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
286. If you need additional help, please visit the university resources center. #153 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
287. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available. #150 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
288. Students requiring an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #310 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
289. The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate. #397 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
290. He landed his job in a very prestigious law firm. #136 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
291. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action. #558 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
292. Student representatives will be visiting classes with voting forms. #299 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
293. Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally. #311 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
294. The theater courses are encouraging students to access creativity. #477 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
295. Please check the information on the website for the opening time. #241 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
296. The bar chart provides useful means of data comparison. #351 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
297. Some economists argue that the entire financial system is fatally flawed. #289 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
298. The properties should be appropriately distributed. #443 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
299. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style. #478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
300. Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience. #262 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
301. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #128 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
302. Find out how to get your resources before your research. #124 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
303. Efforts are being made to reduce harmful emissions. #107 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
304. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. #106 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
305. Economic streams of early Roman Republic will be examined. #105 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
306. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills. #97 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
307. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain. #94 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
308. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level of accuracy. #93 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
309. Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales. #92 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
310. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. #87 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
311. Please click the logo above to enter the site. #83 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
312. And in that regard, as well as in other regards, it stands as an important contribution. #58 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
313. An introduction is an essential element of presentation. #57 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
314. An architect is required of problem-solving skills and an eye of design. #56 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
315. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. #51 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
316. All the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented. #49 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
317. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester. #46 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
318. All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. #43 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
319. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
320. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
321. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
322. Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by a logical deduction. #81 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
323. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. #40 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
324. Building trust is not something that can be achieved overnight. #76 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
325. You will acquire new skills during your academic studies. #4 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
326. Please confirm that you have received the textbook. #2 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
327. The results of the study underscore the discoveries from early detection. #7 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

