

PTE Materials: 1 Jun. – 30 Jun. (20/6 update)

# APEUni PTE Monthly Priority Materials



Scan the code to download our App

[www.apeuni.com](http://www.apeuni.com)

The second most accurate PTE scoring system in the world

<b>A. Speaking</b> .....	<b>34</b>
Read Aloud .....	34
1. Sociological Thought .....	34
2. Graduate Admission School .....	34
3. Central Aim .....	34
4. Regular Exercise .....	34
5. Medical Digitalization .....	34
6. Walking Tour .....	34
7. Infant Brain .....	34
8. Primitive Men .....	35
9. Mature Tree .....	35
10. Manchester (Incomplete) .....	35
11. Roman Army (Shadowing) .....	35
12. Mutual Politics .....	35
13. Personal Libraries (Shadowing) .....	35
14. Behavioral Science (Shadowing) .....	35
15. Undergraduates Education .....	36
16. Lecture Beginning .....	36
17. Loggerhead Turtle (Shadowing) .....	36
18. Globalization (Shadowing) .....	36
19. Agricultural Science (Shadowing) .....	36
20. Summerhill School (Shadowing) .....	36
21. Paraphrasing (Incomplete) .....	36
22. Night Sky (Shadowing) .....	37
23. Language Diversity (Shadowing) .....	37
24. Statistical Chance (Shadowing) .....	37
25. Orchestras .....	37
26. Goods and Services .....	37
27. Job Hours .....	37
28. Extroverts .....	37
29. Tissues and Organs .....	38
30. Hunter-gatherer .....	38
31. Colonial Institution .....	38
32. Aquaculture .....	38
33. Canada .....	38
34. Tidal Energy .....	38
35. Blue Whale .....	38

36. Spanish and French (Incomplete) ..... 39

37. Delta ..... 39

38. Soil ..... 39

39. Ancient Athens ..... 39

40. Social Media ..... 39

41. Ed Tech (B) (Incomplete) ..... 39

42. Business Communication ..... 39

43. Seismology ..... 40

44. English Revolution (B) (Shadowing) ..... 40

45. Economic Depression (Shadowing) ..... 40

46. Selective History (Shadowing) ..... 40

47. Wordsworth ..... 40

48. Chaplin and Sydney ..... 40

49. Chaplin (Incomplete) ..... 40

50. Interdisciplinary Studies (Incomplete) ..... 41

51. Dynamics ..... 41

52. Protein Tau ..... 41

53. Natural Networks (Incomplete) ..... 41

54. Planet Nine (Incomplete) ..... 41

55. Chasing the Flame ..... 41

56. Thesis (B) ..... 42

57. Telecommunication (Shadowing) ..... 42

58. Microscopic Invaders (Shadowing) ..... 42

59. Scientists ..... 42

60. Case Approach ..... 42

61. Australian Mining Industry ..... 42

62. Financial Crisis ..... 42

63. Tourism ..... 42

64. Informative Speech ..... 43

65. Linguistic Morality (Shadowing) ..... 43

66. Colloquialism (Shadowing) ..... 43

67. Girls v.s. Boys (Shadowing) ..... 43

68. Values of Literature (Shadowing) ..... 43

69. Online Shopping (Shadowing) ..... 43

70. MBA ..... 43

71. Educational Demand (Shadowing) ..... 44

72. Abstract Preparation (Shadowing) ..... 44

73. Tea Ceremony (Shadowing) ·····	44
74. Recycling (Shadowing) ·····	44
75. Measurable Benefit ·····	44
76. Domestic Division ·····	44
77. Hazard Assessment (Shadowing) ·····	44
78. Elephant (Shadowing) ·····	45
79. Shrimp Farm (Shadowing) ·····	45
80. Slang (Shadowing) ·····	45
81. Brain ·····	45
82. Semiconductor Industry (Shadowing) ·····	45
83. Russia (Shadowing) ·····	45
84. Blue (B) ·····	45
85. December Sales (Shadowing) ·····	46
86. Difficult Conversations ·····	46
87. Most Important Things ·····	46
88. Tree Frog ·····	46
89. Carbon Dioxide Emission (Shadowing) ·····	46
90. Consumer Confidence ·····	46
91. Unwritten Rules (Incomplete) ·····	46
92. Tulip (Shadowing) ·····	47
93. Survivors ·····	47
94. Growing Star ·····	47
95. Shuttle ·····	47
96. Vanilla (Shadowing) ·····	47
97. Industrial Revolution (Shadowing) ·····	47
98. Pluto (Shadowing) ·····	47
99. Blue (Shadowing) ·····	48
100. Marriage Too Early (Incomplete) ·····	48
101. Botanic Gardens ·····	48
102. Charles Darwin (Incomplete) ·····	48
103. Life Expectancy ·····	48
104. Foreign Plant (Shadowing) ·····	48
105. Fiscal Year (Shadowing) ·····	49
106. Middle Ages (Incomplete) ·····	49
107. Furniture ·····	49
108. Mobile Commerce (Incomplete) ·····	49
109. Coastal Wetlands (Incomplete) ·····	49

110. Will of the Government	49
111. Galaxy	50
112. Hemisphere (Shadowing)	50
113. Methodology	50
114. Modern Buildings (Shadowing)	50
115. Yellow	50
116. Shakespeare (Shadowing)	50
117. Lincoln (Shadowing)	50
118. Chronic Disease	50
Repeat Sentence	52
Describe Image	62
1. Points of View (Incomplete)	62
2. Production Map (Incomplete)	62
3. Diamond Production	62
4. Airline Passengers	62
5. Working Hours	63
6. Cultural Websites	63
7. Flu Vaccination	64
8. Fog	64
9. Chocolate Consumers	65
10. Satisfaction of Students (Incomplete)	65
11. NZ House Price	65
12. Age Group (B)	66
13. European Countries	66
14. Household Budget	67
15. Interview	67
16. Fast Food Times	68
17. Fast Food Consumption	68
18. Richest Countries or Regions	68
19. Most Powerful Passports	69
20. GNH	69
21. Bermuda Triangle	70
22. Plastic Bottle Recycling	70
23. Tomato Processing Cycle	71
24. Litchfield Population	72
25. Main Hall	72
26. Stationery Shopping (Incomplete)	73

27. Recycling .....73

28. Renewable Energy .....73

29. Internet Users .....74

30. Ship Lock .....74

31. E-waste .....75

32. Historic Gardens .....75

33. Mosquito Life Cycle .....76

34. Ice Thickness .....76

35. Women in Labor Force .....77

36. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students .....77

37. World Population Density (B) .....78

38. Dining Table .....79

39. Wash Your Hands .....79

40. Personal Protection .....80

41. Fruits and Vegetables Market .....80

42. Coffee House .....81

43. Music Revenues .....81

44. A Food Chain .....82

45. Upper Arms (B) .....82

46. Grape Fruits .....83

47. South American Rainforest .....83

48. UK Income by Age&Gender .....84

49. Product Life Cycle .....85

50. Computer Then and Now .....85

51. Water Cycle .....85

52. Germination .....86

53. Penguin .....86

54. Journeys in the UK .....87

55. Number of Texts .....87

56. Auditorium .....88

57. Commuting Time .....88

58. China Age Group .....89

59. Tomato Life Cycle .....89

60. Sweden Government Budget .....90

61. Green Bin Program .....90

62. Palm Oil Production .....91

63. Laboratory Plan .....92

64. Luxembourg Age Group	92
65. Temperature and Precipitation	92
66. Teaching Career	93
67. Input and Output	93
68. World Population Development	94
69. Arousal Level	94
70. Climate Zones	95
71. Australian Population Density 1	95
72. Food Pyramid	96
73. Beijing Weather	96
74. Projected Population	97
75. Customer Satisfaction	97
76. Household Energy	98
77. Electricity Production	98
78. Cell Phone Use in Anytowne	99
79. Maslow's Hierarchy	99
80. Wind Machine	100
81. Diameter of Planets	100
82. Pet Expenditure	101
83. 100% Health	101
84. Temperature&CO2	102
85. Past Transport	102
86. Mean Temperature World Map	103
87. Length of Fish	103
88. London Street View	104
89. Rainforest Distribution	104
90. Australian Climate Zones	105
91. Iron Age Hut	105
92. The Eatwell Plate	106
93. Music Download	106
94. Temperature&Precipitation	107
95. Population&Consumption	107
96. Poverty Rate	108
97. Evolution Success	108
98. World Water	109
99. Sunrise & Sunset	109
100. World Income Distribution	110

101. Egypt Trading	110
102. Photography Flowchart	111
103. Power Transmission	112
104. Government Expenditure	112
105. Food&Oil Price	112
106. Pencil Length	113
107. Bird Migration	113
108. S&P	114
109. Deforestation Reasons	114
110. Switzerland Language	115
111. Bird Feeder	115
112. Solar Eclipse 1	116
113. Parts of Tree	116
114. Tree Ring and Saw	117
115. Food Pyramid 1	117
116. Fish Shoal	118
117. Happiness	118
118. Water Wheel	119
119. Internet Population	119
120. Age Percentage	120
121. Apple Life Cycle	120
122. Fruit&Vegetable Consumption	121
123. Solar Yard Light	121
124. Meat Consumption	122
125. Foreign Language Proficiency	122
126. Job Satisfaction	123
127. Fly Life Cycle	124
128. Frog Life Cycle 1	124
129. Urban Percentage 1	125
130. Thoraby Population	125
131. Most Used Technology	126
132. Number of People	126
133. Air Temperature	127
134. Life Expectancy	127
135. Solar Composition	127
136. Train v.s. Car	128
137. Skyscraper&Temple	128



138. Sprouting	129
139. Apartment Plan	129
140. National Flags	130
141. Depression Probability	130
142. Oxbow Lake	131
143. Earth Crust (2)	131
144. Electricity Generation	132
145. Adult Literacy	132
146. Virus Replication	133
147. Moon&Fish	133
148. Earth Structure	134
149. Height of Tree	134
150. BMI	135
151. Typing Hands	135
152. Solar System	136
153. Global Warming	136
Retell Lecture	138
1. Leader and Manager (Incomplete)	138
2. Prescriptive and Descriptive (Incomplete)	138
3. Practice for Students (Incomplete)	138
4. Lister (Incomplete)	138
5. Alaska Wellbeing (Audio Available)	138
6. City of Rome (Audio Available)	139
7. Boys' and Girls' Performance (Audio Available)	139
8. Sleep Disorder (Audio Available)	140
9. Parenting (Incomplete)	140
10. Dietary Health (Incomplete)	140
11. Entrepreneur (Audio Available)	140
12. Bilingual Parents (Audio Available)	141
13. DNA (Incomplete)	141
14. Soot (Explanation) (Audio Available)	141
15. Leadership (Explanation) (Audio Available)	141
16. Windmill (Incomplete)	142
17. IT Department (Explanation) (Audio Available)	142
18. Library Introduction (Incomplete)	142
19. Graphical Representation (Incomplete)	142
20. Street Stalls (Incomplete)	142

21. Procedural Fairness (Incomplete) .....142

22. Kids in the Museum (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....143

23. Fatherhood (Incomplete) .....143

24. Oracle (Incomplete) .....143

25. King (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....143

26. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....144

27. Performance of Genders (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....144

28. Knee Cracking (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....144

29. Housing Affordability (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....145

30. Science and Scientist (Incomplete) .....145

31. Happiness and Social Relations (Audio Available) .....146

32. Truth and Rhetoric (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....146

33. Ageing Population (Incomplete) .....146

34. Social Identity (Incomplete) .....146

35. Robot (Incomplete) .....146

36. Survey (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....147

37. Earth v.s. Mars (Incomplete) .....147

38. Advanced Machine (Incomplete) .....147

39. Visual Description (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....147

40. Frog Mutation (Incomplete) .....147

41. Wage, Consumption and Debt (Incomplete) .....148

42. Practice (Incomplete) .....148

43. Soot Emission (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....148

44. Telescope (Incomplete) .....148

45. Advertising Standard Authority (Incomplete) .....149

46. Melatonin (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....149

47. Vitamin D (Audio Available) .....149

48. Salary Types (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....149

49. Human Behavior (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....150

50. Australia’s Export (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....150

51. America’s Economic Size (Incomplete) .....151

52. Teaching (Incomplete) .....151

53. Pavlov Experiment (Audio Available) .....151

54. Superman (Audio Available) .....151

55. Invention (Audio Available) .....152

56. Rice (Audio Available) .....152

57. London Taxi Drivers (Audio Available) .....152

58. Shy Fish (Audio Available).....	153
59. Music and Wellbeing (Audio Available).....	153
60. Happiness (Audio Available).....	154
61. Sugar (Audio Available).....	154
62. Chest X-Ray (Audio Available).....	154
63. Night Sky Darkness (Audio Available).....	155
64. Brain Development (Audio Available).....	155
65. Brain (Audio Available).....	155
66. Wind Turbine (Audio Available).....	156
67. Infinite Monkey Theorem (Audio Available).....	156
68. Historic Library (Audio Available).....	157
69. Cognitive Revolution (Audio Available).....	157
70. Air Pollution (Audio Available).....	158
71. Gas Giants (Audio Available).....	158
Answer Short Question.....	159
<b>B. Writing.....</b>	<b>177</b>
Summarize Written Text.....	177
1. Spider Web (Incomplete).....	177
2. Fiber.....	177
3. Importance of Water.....	177
4. Changing Accountant (Incomplete).....	177
5. Fallacy (Incomplete).....	178
6. Global Leadership.....	178
7. Near Infra-red.....	178
8. Rosling’s Discoveries.....	178
9. Psychology (Incomplete).....	179
10. Prior Knowledge.....	179
11. Business Goals (Incomplete).....	179
12. Natural Language.....	179
13. Lack of Sleep (Incomplete).....	180
14. Environmental Technologies.....	180
15. South Africa (Explanation).....	180
16. Urbanization (Incomplete).....	181
17. Bertrand Russell (Incomplete).....	181
18. Dogs.....	181
19. The Women Institute (Incomplete).....	181
20. UNV (Explanation).....	182

21. Image of Africa (Incomplete) ·····	182
22. Sustainable Development (Explanation) ·····	182
23. Complaints (Explanation) ·····	183
24. Importance of Soil (Explanation) ·····	183
25. Solar Energy (Explanation) ·····	184
26. Positive Mindset (Explanation) ·····	184
27. Ethics (Explanation) ·····	185
28. Independent Work (Explanation) ·····	185
29. Language Teaching Approaches (Explanation) ·····	186
30. Greenland Shark (Explanation) ·····	186
31. Skipping Breakfast (B) (Explanation) ·····	187
32. Negotiation (Explanation) ·····	187
33. Benefit of Honey (Explanation) ·····	188
34. Early Adopters (Explanation) ·····	188
35. Asda (Explanation) ·····	189
36. Multilingualism (Explanation) ·····	189
37. Fallow Period (Explanation) ·····	190
38. Reading (Explanation) ·····	190
39. Raw Honey (Explanation) ·····	191
40. Written Language (Explanation) ·····	191
41. Wright Brothers (B) (Explanation) ·····	192
42. Wright Brothers (Explanation) ·····	192
43. Water Resource (Explanation) ·····	193
44. Voting Rights in UK (Explanation) ·····	193
45. The History of the Khoikhoi (Explanation) ·····	194
46. Technology Prediction (Explanation) ·····	194
47. Primary Carers (Explanation) ·····	195
48. Plug-in Vehicle (Explanation) ·····	195
49. Plants Research (Explanation) ·····	196
50. Office Environment (Explanation) ·····	196
51. Museology (Explanation) ·····	197
52. House Mice (Explanation) ·····	198
53. Greenhouse Gases (Explanation) ·····	198
54. Geothermal Energy (Explanation) ·····	198
55. Electric Cars (Explanation) ·····	199
56. Double Blind (Explanation) ·····	200
57. Compulsory Reburial (Explanation) ·····	200

58. Climate Change's Impact (Explanation) .....	201
59. Australian Indigenous Food (Explanation) .....	201
60. American English (Explanation) .....	202
61. Ageing Australia (Explanation) .....	202
62. 3D Printing (Explanation) .....	203
63. 2014 Olympics (Explanation) .....	204
64. Paleolithic People (Explanation) .....	204
65. Crime Rate (Explanation) .....	205
Write Essay .....	206
1. Travel for Education .....	206
2. Play Writing (Explanation) .....	206
3. Television (Explanation) .....	206
4. Inventions (Explanation) .....	206
5. Dangerous Activities (Explanation) .....	206
6. Tourism's Pros and Cons (Explanation) .....	206
7. Law Effect (Explanation) .....	206
8. Marketing in Companies (Explanation) .....	206
9. Studying Climate Change (Explanation) .....	207
10. Studying Abroad (Explanation) .....	207
11. Distraction (Explanation) .....	207
12. Life Experience (Explanation) .....	207
13. Credit Cards (Explanation) .....	207
14. Digital Materials (Explanation) .....	207
15. Tourism (Explanation) .....	207
16. Facing Issues (Explanation) .....	207
17. Personal Life (Explanation) .....	208
18. Building Effects (Explanation) .....	208
19. Invention .....	208
20. Experiential Learning (Explanation) .....	208
21. Reputation (Explanation) .....	208
22. Senior Executives (Explanation) .....	208
23. Television .....	208
24. Mass Media (Explanation) .....	208
25. Shopping Malls (Explanation) .....	209
26. Getting Married (Explanation) .....	209
27. Information Revolution (Explanation) .....	209
28. Extreme Sports .....	209

29. Inventions (Explanation) ·····	209
30. Formal Written Examination (Explanation) ·····	209
31. Global Issue (Explanation) ·····	209
32. Transportation Networks (Explanation) ·····	209
33. Medical Technology (Explanation) ·····	210
34. Marks Deduction (Explanation) ·····	210
35. Right Balance (Explanation) ·····	210
36. Mass Media (Explanation) ·····	210
37. Classic Theater (Explanation) ·····	210
38. Legal Responsibility (Explanation) ·····	210
<b>C. Reading</b> ·····	<b>211</b>
Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing) ·····	211
1. (Incomplete) ·····	211
2. Globalization (Incomplete) ·····	211
3. Science (Incomplete) ·····	211
4. Selfies ·····	211
5. Shrimp Farm ·····	211
6. Green Spaces ·····	212
7. Product Selling ·····	212
8. Facial Appearance (Incomplete) ·····	212
9. Albert's Books (Incomplete) ·····	213
10. Edward (Incomplete) ·····	213
11. Estee Lauder ·····	213
12. Plants and Animals ·····	213
13. Philosophy (Incomplete) ·····	214
14. Naming Storms ·····	214
15. Gravity (Incomplete) ·····	214
16. Internet Use ·····	214
17. Civil War ·····	215
18. Desert Ants ·····	215
19. Good Looks in Votes ·····	216
20. Mini Helicopter ·····	216
21. Intelligence Comparison ·····	216
22. Power Mix ·····	217
23. Eco-friendly Smoothies ·····	217
24. Different Attainments ·····	218
25. Roman and Water ·····	218

26. Competent Skills	219
27. Visual Perception	219
28. Canada	219
29. Supply and Demand	220
30. Favorable Traits	220
31. Genius	220
32. ARENA	221
33. Symbiosis	221
34. Stressors	221
35. Drinking Water	222
36. Cell	222
37. Golden Gate Bridge	222
38. Ancient Superhighway	223
39. Teaching of Languages	223
40. Distance Learning	223
41. Families	224
42. Health and Fitness	224
43. Economic Depression	224
44. Dark-silvery Rock	225
45. PIE	225
46. Gunpowder and Fireworks	226
47. Human Brain	226
48. Bees and Flowers	226
49. Repeated Syllables	227
50. Novel Device	227
51. Kashmiri	228
52. Welfare Morality	228
53. Humans and Chimpanzees (Incomplete)	228
54. Bees (Incomplete)	228
55. Ozone	229
56. Ikebana	229
57. Healthcare	229
58. Colonial Era	230
59. Colour Preference	230
60. Ice Storm (Incomplete)	230
61. Omniscience	231
62. Marriage Decline	231

63. Abstract	231
64. Classical Music	232
65. Psychology	232
66. Mass Extinction	232
67. School-skipping	233
68. Elder Academy	233
69. Australia's Dwellings	233
70. Noisy Studying	234
71. Mechanical Engineering	234
72. Noble Gas	234
73. Exams Looming	235
74. Footprints	235
75. The Department of Fine Arts	235
76. Low-cost Housing	236
77. Laptop	236
78. Buying a House	237
79. Copyright	237
80. Coastal Fish Farms	237
81. International Journal	238
82. Small Lakes	238
83. Good Sense	238
84. Biological Systems	239
85. Cultural Studies	239
86. Bones	239
87. Society and Culture	240
88. Daniel Harris	240
89. Musical Experiences	240
90. Wrinkle Cure	241
91. Constitutional Interpretation	241
92. Truancy	242
93. New Republic	242
94. Radioactivity	242
95. Kiwi	243
96. Retirement	243
97. Crop Losses	244
98. Decision Making	244
99. Social Reforms	244



100. Icebergs' Sound	245
101. Drugs	245
102. How World Work	245
103. Mothers' Employment	246
104. Brains or Brawn	246
105. Managing Performance	247
106. Melting Ice	247
107. Dictionary	247
108. Looking Trustworthy	248
109. Great Barrier Reef	248
110. Financial Institutions	248
111. Sydney	249
112. Life Expectancy	249
113. Pop Mega-stars	249
114. Linda Finch	250
115. Wholeness of Thought	250
116. Good Information	251
117. Giant Turtle	251
118. Papal Reform	251
119. Interior Design	252
120. Petrified Forest	252
121. Computational Thinking	252
122. When to Revise?	253
123. The Growth of the Internet	253
124. Wind Moving	253
125. Two Types of Genes	254
126. Seminars	254
127. Paris Opera	254
128. Stress	255
129. UWS	255
130. Wagonways in Germany	255
131. Great engineers	256
132. Significance of Instinct	256
133. Global Textile Industry	257
134. Music in Ancient Egypt	257
135. Modify Cultural Ideas	258
136. Very Old Paris	258

137. Wind ····· 258

138. Track Down Research ····· 259

139. Charles Darwin ····· 259

140. Fresh Water ····· 259

141. Amazon Basin ····· 260

142. Transportation System ····· 260

143. APS ····· 260

144. Bad Title ····· 261

145. Sigmund Freud ····· 261

146. Population Change ····· 262

147. Bones ····· 262

148. Life Expectancy ····· 263

149. Progressive Enhancement ····· 263

150. SpaceX ····· 264

151. History Books ····· 264

152. Arbitration ····· 264

153. Sociology ····· 265

154. Allergies ····· 265

155. Student-run Restaurant ····· 266

156. Ironbridge Gorge ····· 266

157. Divorce in Australia ····· 266

158. Language Deficit ····· 267

159. Chemistry ····· 267

160. Human Remains ····· 268

161. Romans ····· 268

162. Opportunity Cost ····· 268

163. Seatbelt ····· 269

164. Questions ····· 269

165. Legal Deposit ····· 270

166. Reading ····· 270

167. Zero-gravity ····· 270

168. Military Advance (Incomplete) ····· 271

169. Hairstyles ····· 271

170. EE and AVG ····· 271

171. Sales Jobs ····· 272

172. Teen Writing ····· 272

173. Hans Christian Andersen ····· 272

174. Egg-eating Snakes	273
175. Peter Garrett	273
176. Poverty	274
177. Tigger Points	274
178. Edison	274
179. Social Isolation	275
180. Pinker	275
181. Jean Piaget	276
182. Ernest	276
183. Text	277
184. Help Other People	277
185. Event Management	277
186. School-to-work	278
187. Morris	278
188. Foreign Students English	279
189. Bamboo	279
190. Wetland Plant	280
191. Electricity	280
192. Southern Cone	280
193. Push and Pull	281
194. Microbe	281
195. Dog and Mice	282
196. Legendary Scientists	282
197. Science Writing	283
198. Amyloid Beta	283
199. Active Brain	284
200. Bird Food	284
201. Body Energy	285
202. Animal Dialect	285
203. Oliver Smithies	286
204. Odorous House Ant	286
205. Losing Weight	287
206. Smoking Happiness	287
207. ICU	288
208. Fire	288
209. Crustaceans' Pain	288
210. Flexibility	289

211. Ants	289
212. Babies	290
213. Cell Template	290
214. Fever	291
215. Salmon	291
216. Tiny Creatures	292
217. Invasive Species	292
218. Paleoanthropologist	293
219. Gorongosa	293
220. Natural-born Runners	294
221. Composite Materials	295
222. Doctors' Messages	295
223. Voting	296
224. Bacteria Sinus Infections	296
225. Nepalese Gharial	297
226. Social Influence	297
227. Smartwatches	298
228. Capsaicin	298
229. Moving	299
230. Star Watching	299
231. Below-ground Organisms	300
232. Pharaoh's Mummy	300
233. Rodents	301
234. Friday the 13th	301
235. Zebra Stripes	302
236. Counterfeit Wines	302
237. Brain	303
238. Owls	303
239. Clown Fish	304
240. Culturomics	304
241. Guide Stick	304
242. Food Choices	305
243. Sci-fi Movie	305
244. Great Listeners	306
245. WorldWide Telescope	306
246. Architectural Museum	307
247. Australia and New Zealand	307

248. Climate	308
249. Cloth-making	308
250. Global Heating	308
251. Language Extinct	309
252. Longevity	309
253. Keith Haring	310
254. Honorary Degree	310
Multiple Choice (Multiple)	311
1. Chimpanzee Talking (Incomplete)	311
2. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)	311
3. Visual Recognition Capabilities (Incomplete)	311
4. Children Care (Incomplete)	312
5. Optional Courses (Incomplete)	312
6. Jails (Incomplete)	312
7. (Incomplete)	312
8. Pink Tube (Incomplete)	312
9. ANZAC (Incomplete)	312
10. History of Sleep	312
11. Decision	313
Re-order Paragraphs	315
1. Big Five	315
2. Certification (Incomplete)	315
3. First Publication	315
4. Taste (Incomplete)	315
5. Photogrammetry	315
6. Hottest Earth	316
7. Arctic Environment	316
8. History	316
9. Panda (Incomplete)	316
10. Streetlight (Incomplete)	316
11. Research Report	316
12. Farmland (Incomplete)	317
13. LiDARs	317
14. Echolocation	317
15. Noise and Study	317
16. Drug Resistance	317
17. GPS Tracking (GPS定位)	318

18. An Important Measuring (一个重要的方法)	318
19. Email List (Incomplete)	318
20. Tourism (Incomplete)	318
21. Selective Books (认真挑选的书籍)	318
22. Far From Content (远离无用内容)	319
23. Investment to School (Incomplete)	319
24. Advisory (Incomplete)	319
25. Panda (熊猫)	319
26. Drivers licenses (驾照)	319
27. Pronunciation (Incomplete)	319
28. Seawater Pollution (Incomplete)	319
29. Book Writing (写本书)	320
30. Namesakes Bay (以名字命名的港湾)	320
31. Gender Stereotype	320
32. Actors' Performance	320
33. Magical Number Seven (神奇数字7)	321
34. Physician (内科医生)	321
35. Soda Water (苏打水)	321
36. Predators (捕食者)	321
37. International Environment (国际环境)	321
38. Ancestors' Fire (Incomplete)	322
39. Facilities Helpful to Study (有助学习的设施)	322
40. (Incomplete)	322
41. Birds (鸟类是好是坏)	322
42. Results Measurement (Incomplete)	322
43. Amino Acid (Incomplete)	323
44. Financial Crisis (Incomplete)	323
45. Voice above 5mhz	323
46. Copernicus	323
47. Palaus	323
48. New Ventures	324
49. Easier Said than Done	324
50. Country's Most Elite (最精英的国家)	324
51. The Light Bulb (电灯泡)	324
52. Manage Health	325
53. Piano	325
54. Strong Belief (强大信念)	325

55. London Underground	325
56. San Diego (圣地亚哥)	326
57. A Big Challenge (大挑战)	326
58. Restaurant	326
59. 60,000 Charity (6万个慈善机构)	326
60. Hand-axe	327
61. Game	327
62. Mechanical Engineering (机械工程)	327
63. Keep Quiet (保持安静)	327
64. Straight Line (排成一排)	327
65. Inuit	328
66. Mittal	328
67. Indian businessmen (印度商人)	328
68. Competence and Performance	329
69. Smart George (聪明的乔治)	329
70. Very Special Ability (特殊能力)	329
71. Greener Technologies	329
72. Employers	330
73. Ecological Footprint	330
74. Mission	330
75. 300 Elephants Running Bees (300只大象追蜜蜂)	330
76. Share Interest (分享兴趣爱好)	331
77. Airbnb	331
78. 1906 San Francisco (1906年旧金山)	331
79. Study abroad (去国外学习)	331
80. Exploratory Urge	332
81. Pilot	332
82. One Week Before (一周前)	332
83. Some Type Soda (某些类型的苏打)	332
84. Sleep	332
85. Marx	333
Fill in the Blanks (Reading)	334
1. Course Introduction (Incomplete)	334
2. Voting (Incomplete)	334
3. Nature Conservation Amendment Act	334
4. Wind Farm (Incomplete)	334
5. Color Preference	334

6. Selfies	334
7. Shrimp Farms	335
8. GM Corn	335
9. Supply and Demand	335
10. Seminars	336
11. Shakespeare and Richard (Incomplete)	336
12. Contagious Emotions	336
13. Self-expression	336
14. Childcare	337
15. Power Station	337
16. John Milton	337
17. Green Spaces	337
18. Koala	337
19. Utopias	338
20. Hotel Reservation (Incomplete)	338
21. Dochane (Incomplete)	338
22. Sun Temperature	338
23. Egg-eating Snakes	339
24. Next Task	339
25. Undesirable Substances	339
26. Insects	339
27. Britain's Past	339
28. Bilingual and Monolingual (Incomplete)	340
29. British Landscapae (Incomplete)	340
30. Silk Road	340
31. Bumble Bees	340
32. Cultural Ideas	340
33. Ponzi Scheme	341
34. Electric Eels	341
35. (Incomplete)	341
36. Sydney	341
37. Active Learning Classrooms	341
38. Sandra Lousada	342
39. Carbon Prices	342
40. London Zoo	342
41. Chemistry	342
42. Paris Stage	342



43. Intellectual Challenge	343
44. Giant Exoplanets	343
45. First Impression	343
46. Spokesman	343
47. The World	344
48. Wool Market	344
49. Geography	344
50. Carski Award	344
51. Study of Leadership	345
52. Digital Media	345
53. Fish Dispersal	345
54. UWS	345
55. DNA	346
56. Scientists' Work	346
57. E-Learning	346
58. Computer Science	346
59. Human Nature	347
60. Siblings	347
61. Charles Darwin	347
62. Eutrophication	347
63. Medicare	347
64. Debtor	348
65. Private School	348
66. Globalization	348
67. Clear Plan	349
68. Conduit of Energy	349
69. The Press	349
70. Nomenclature	349
71. Tree and City	349
72. Houston	350
73. Conflict	350
74. Food Prices	350
75. Vitamin D	350
76. Following Tips	351
77. Research	351
78. Farming	351
79. Deforestation	351

80. Haute Couture	351
81. T-shirt	352
82. Education	352
83. Alpine Newt	352
84. Dance	352
85. Western Firms	352
86. Coffee	353
87. Class Participation	353
88. Critical Thinking	353
89. Talking	353
90. Financial Crisis	354
91. Hippocrates	354
92. Accounting	354
93. Monitoring Animals	354
94. Concentration	354
95. Coastal Hypothesis	355
96. Radioactive Waste	355
97. The Environmental Policy	355
98. Techniques	355
99. The University of Maryland	356
100. An Artist's Life	356
101. Physical Activity	356
102. Electronics	356
103. Telephone Networks	356
104. Sea Turtles	357
105. Newspaper	357
106. Feature Films	357
107. Frost's Poetry	357
108. Liquidity	357
109. Scrambled Memory	358
110. Lithium	358
111. Celtic Bards	358
112. Repetitive Syllables	358
113. Citizenship Education	359
114. Number and Form	359
115. The Antarctic and the Arctic	359
116. Robot Definition	359

117. Trees	360
118. Energy Intakes	360
119. Australian Dwellings	360
120. Radioactivity (B)	360
121. Musical	360
122. Shakespeare's Work	361
123. Changing English	361
124. Pupil Charity	361
125. Air Moving	361
126. Investment	361
127. Absenteeism	362
128. Ozone	362
129. Trackway	362
130. Global Ecosystems	362
131. Pop Mega-star	363
132. Housing Agency	363
133. Revision	363
134. Japan and China	363
135. Breton Language	364
136. Linguistic Effects	364
137. Tidal Energy	364
138. Standard Response	364
139. Hay-drying Device	365
140. Space	365
141. Walt Disney World	365
142. Concrete Jungle	365
143. Economic Depression	366
144. Welfare Morality	366
145. American People	366
146. Daniel Harris	366
147. Low Fertility	367
148. Iceland	367
149. Leading Scientists	367
150. United Nation Library	367
151. Biological Systems	367
152. Electorate	368
153. The Resultant Force	368

154. Children Skip School	368
155. Surface Water	368
156. White Paper	369
157. Genius	369
158. Ikebana	369
159. Kashmiri	369
160. Ice Storm	370
161. Pre-Raphaelitism	370
162. Recruitment Tool	370
163. Movie (Incomplete)	371
164. Volcanoes	371
165. Microorganism	371
166. Reading	371
167. Answering Questions	371
168. Botswana	372
<b>Multiple Choice (Single)</b>	<b>373</b>
1. Discussion of Philosophy (Incomplete)	373
2. Mediator (Incomplete)	373
3. Social Scientists	373
4. John Robertson	373
5. Linguistic Turn	374
6. Essay	374
7. Lighthouse (Incomplete)	375
8. Euripides (Incomplete)	375
9. Art	375
<b>D. Listening</b>	<b>376</b>
<b>Summarize Spoken Text</b>	<b>376</b>
1. Black Hole (B) (Incomplete)	376
2. Content Marketing (Incomplete)	376
3. Exercise before Sitting (Incomplete)	376
4. Noise Pollution (Incomplete)	376
5. Driving and Walking (Incomplete)	376
6. Data Privacy (Incomplete)	376
7. Good Leader (Incomplete)	377
8. Types of Market (Audio Available)	377
9. Downtown (Incomplete)	377
10. Risk Management (Incomplete)	377

11. Exercise (Incomplete) ·····	377
12. Law Students (Incomplete) ·····	377
13. Singing Group (Incomplete) ·····	377
14. Silent Meetings (Audio Available) ·····	378
15. Apology Question (Audio Available) ·····	378
16. Human Rights (Incomplete) ·····	379
17. Primary School Teaching (Incomplete) ·····	379
18. Success Formula (Incomplete) ·····	379
19. Driver License (Incomplete) ·····	379
20. Cigarette Packaging (Incomplete) ·····	379
21. Canada (Audio Available) ·····	380
22. Australia' Economic Depression (Incomplete) ·····	380
23. Artificial Intelligence (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	380
24. Public Transport (Incomplete) ·····	380
25. Teaching (Incomplete) ·····	380
26. Speech Therapy (Incomplete) ·····	381
27. Australian Culture (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	381
28. Internet and Journalism (Incomplete) ·····	381
29. Absolutism (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	381
30. Clone (Incomplete) ·····	382
31. Alternative Energy (Incomplete) ·····	382
32. Hook Sentence (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	382
33. Boys and Girls (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	382
34. Credit Card (Incomplete) ·····	383
35. Definition of Literature (Incomplete) ·····	383
36. DNA Pieces (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	383
37. Sugar (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	383
38. Chimpanzees (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	384
39. Needs (Incomplete) ·····	384
40. Stress (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	384
41. Patients' Recovery (Incomplete) ·····	385
42. Nuts (Incomplete) ·····	385
43. Newspaper Industry (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	385
44. Management (Incomplete) ·····	385
45. Children's Lost Life (Incomplete) ·····	386
46. Automatic Driving (Incomplete) ·····	386
47. National Wealth (Incomplete) ·····	386

48. Literature in Poem (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	386
49. Leadership (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	386
50. Artificial Intelligence (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	387
51. Survey on Happiness (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	387
52. History of English (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	388
53. Housing Price in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	388
54. Decline of Bees (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	389
55. Brand Image (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	389
56. Wildlife as Food (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	389
57. Industrial Revolution (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	390
58. Internet (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	391
59. Architecture Design (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	391
60. IT Development (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	391
61. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville (Audio Available).....	392
62. Human Rights (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	392
63. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	393
64. Good Ideas (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	393
65. Recycling Water (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	393
66. Dropping from School (Audio Available).....	394
67. Language Levels (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	394
68. Mars and The Earth (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	395
69. Food Production (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	395
70. Separation of Power (Incomplete).....	395
71. Identity Theory (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	395
72. Roman Building (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	396
73. Climate and Crops (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	396
74. Globalization and Detraditionalization (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	397
75. Earthquake and Fault (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	397
76. Talent War (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	398
77. Fight or Flight (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	398
78. University Competition (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	399
79. Black Hole (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	399
80. Children Literature (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	400
81. Global Warming (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	400
82. Monster (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	401
83. Market Economy (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	401
84. Economic Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	402

85. Climate Change (Explanation) (Audio Available) .....	402
Multiple Choice (Multiple) .....	404
1. Language (Incomplete) .....	404
2. Museum (Incomplete) .....	404
3. Complaints (Incomplete) .....	404
4. Nano-gold (Incomplete) .....	404
5. Sharks (Incomplete) .....	404
6. Bank (Audio Available) .....	404
Fill in the Blanks .....	406
1. (Incomplete) .....	406
2. Well-being (Audio Available) .....	406
3. Mars Touchdown (Audio Available) .....	406
4. Cultural Heritage (Audio Available) .....	406
5. Cavemen (Audio Available) .....	406
6. Dogs (Audio Available) .....	407
7. Jack Nicholson (Audio Available) .....	407
8. Unstoppable (Incomplete) .....	407
9. Bees (Audio Available) .....	407
10. Pharmaceutical Industry (Audio Available) .....	408
11. Almonds (Audio Available) .....	408
12. Share Prices (Audio Available) .....	408
13. Tesla (Incomplete) .....	408
14. Arts and Humanities (Audio Available) .....	409
15. New Epidemic (Audio Available) .....	409
16. Cars in America (Audio Available) .....	409
17. Gap Year (Incomplete) .....	409
18. Sunflowers (Audio Available) .....	409
19. Rebuilding Soils (Audio Available) .....	410
20. Entrepreneurs (Audio Available) .....	410
21. Nanotechnology (Audio Available) .....	410
22. Financial Markets (Audio Available) .....	410
23. Oceanographer (Audio Available) .....	411
24. Beautiful Building (Audio Available) .....	411
25. CPG (Audio Available) .....	411
26. Rammer (Incomplete) .....	411
27. Planting Bananas (Incomplete) .....	411
28. Laurence Stephen Lowry (Audio Available) .....	411

29. Water Crisis (Audio Available) .....	412
30. Warmer Ocean (Audio Available) .....	412
31. Shakespeare (Audio Available) .....	412
32. Neo-Latin (Audio Available) .....	412
33. Public Views (Audio Available) .....	413
34. (Incomplete) .....	413
35. CEO's Duty (Audio Available) .....	413
36. Dropping Out (Audio Available) .....	413
37. Neutron Stars (Audio Available) .....	413
38. Online Dating (Audio Available) .....	414
39. Integrated Ticketing (Audio Available) .....	414
40. Japanese Researchers (Audio Available) .....	414
Highlight Correct Summary .....	415
1. Population Aging (Incomplete) .....	415
2. Goals (Incomplete) .....	415
3. Ambassador (Incomplete) .....	415
4. Ugly Building (Audio Available) .....	415
5. Pancake Ice (Audio Available) .....	416
6. Green Light (Audio Available) .....	416
Multiple Choice (Single) .....	418
1. Facebook (Incomplete) .....	418
2. Lost Dog (Incomplete) .....	418
3. Children Genders (Incomplete) .....	418
4. Timetable (Incomplete) .....	418
5. Wright Brothers (Incomplete) .....	418
6. Bibliography and Reference (Incomplete) .....	418
7. Gornicka (Audio Available) .....	418
Select Missing Word .....	420
1. ageing population (Incomplete) .....	420
2. Eclipse (Incomplete) .....	420
Highlight Incorrect Words .....	421
1. Poverty Ending (Audio Available) .....	421
2. Loan Guarantee (Audio Available) .....	421
3. Probability (Audio Available) .....	421
4. Diabetes (Audio Available) .....	422
5. Article (Audio Available) .....	422
6. Classified Advertisements (Audio Available) .....	422



7. Sargasso Sea (Audio Available) ..... 423

Write From Dictation ..... 424

# A. Speaking

## Read Aloud

### 1. 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)

### 2. 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)

### 3. 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)

### 4. 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)

### 5. 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)

### 6. 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)

### 7. 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)

## 8. 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)

## 9. 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)

## 10. 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)

## 11. 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)

## 12. 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)

## 13. 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)

## 14. 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)

## 15. 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)

## 16. Lecture Beginning

Don't miss the beginning of the lecture since it is very often most valuable part, for instance, because it reviews previous lectures or outlines objects and lecture structure. If you easily get distracted by other students, sit near the front. (APEUni Website / App RA #711)

## 17. 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)

## 18. 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)

## 19. Agricultural Science (Shadowing)

While advances in agricultural science have always been critical to ensuring we help feed the world, its impact and importance is even greater now, as population grows at a rapid rate and the availability of arable land steadily declines. Science and technology solutions are essential to meeting growing demand for food, maintaining market competitiveness and adapting to land mitigating risks. (APEUni Website / App RA #668)

## 20. Summerhill School (Shadowing)

Summerhill School was regarded with considerable suspicion by the educational establishment. Lessons were optional for pupils at the school, and the government of the school was carried out by a School Council, of which all the pupils and staff were members, with everyone having equal voting rights. (APEUni Website / App RA #608)

## 21. 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)

## 22. 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)

## 23. Language Diversity (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #605)

## 24. 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)

## 25. 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)

## 26. 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)

## 27. 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)

## 28. 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)

### 29. 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)

### 30. 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)

### 31. 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)

### 32. 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)

### 33. 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)

### 34. 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)

### 35. Blue Whale

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #579)

### 36. 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)

### 37. Delta

As the Delta variant of coronavirus sweeps the U.S. businesses, universities and cities such as New York and San Francisco have introduced vaccine mandates to boost uptake of jabs, but vaccine hesitancy remains high and a cottage industry for bogus inoculation cards has emerged to help people get around the rules.

(APEUni Website / App RA #568)

### 38. Soil

Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface, mostly created from weathered rock. It is made up of varying amounts of minerals, humus, or decayed organic matter, and useful living creatures like worms. The finest rock particles within soil – forms sticky clay, the medium particles become silt, and the coarsest constitute sand. While there is sufficient moisture, soil supports vegetation, providing a habitat for a variety of animals.

(APEUni Website / App RA #558)

### 39. Ancient Athens

In ancient Athens, a boy was socially located by his family identity, and Plato often refers to his characters in terms of their paternal and fraternal relationships. Socrates was not a family man and saw himself as the son of his mother, who was apparently a midwife.

(APEUni Website / App RA #537)

### 40. Social Media

Our widespread participation in social media in recent years has led to the emergence of what is termed social media influencers'. These online entrepreneurs are people who have created a positive reputation amongst their followers for providing knowledge or expertise on a particular subject. The brands have seen them as a means of promoting their product or service to thousands and sometimes millions of people.

(APEUni Website / App RA #523)

### 41. 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)

### 42. 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)

### 43. Seismology

Seismology is the scientific study of earthquakes and the propagation of elastic waves through the Earth or through other planet-like bodies. The field also includes studies of earthquake environmental effects such as tsunamis as well as diverse seismic sources such as volcanic, tectonic, glacial, fluvial, oceanic, atmospheric, and artificial processes such as explosions. A related field that uses geology to infer information regarding past earthquakes is paleoseismology.

(APEUni Website / App RA #477)

### 44. English Revolution (B) (Shadowing)

The speaker reminisces about his views of the English Revolution when he was a student and how it seemed quite clear which side he was on – 'the aristocrats, not the puritans'. Later he realized there was more to it than that and there were several ways of interpreting the Revolution: as a struggle between the king and parliament, as a class war or as an unpredictable situation without clear sides.

(APEUni Website / App RA #474)

### 45. Economic Depression (Shadowing)

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #473)

### 46. 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)

### 47. Wordsworth

Early in the 19th century, Wordsworth opposed the coming of the steam train to the Lake District, saying it would destroy its natural character. Meanwhile, Blake denounced the "dark satanic mills" of the Industrial Revolution. The conservation of the natural environment, however, did not become a major theme in politics until quite recently.

(APEUni Website / App RA #453)

### 48. 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)

### 49. 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)

## 50. 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)

## 51. Dynamics

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #434)

## 52. Protein Tau

Researchers have found a novel form of the Alzheimer's protein tau in the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord. This form of tau -- known as MTBR tau -- indicates what stage of Alzheimer's a person is in and tracks with tangles of tau protein in the brain.

(APEUni Website / App RA #421)

## 53. Natural Networks (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #418)

## 54. Planet Nine (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #414)

## 55. Chasing the Flame

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #397)

## 56. 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)

## 57. 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)

## 58. 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)

## 59. Scientists

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #352)

## 60. Case Approach

It was found that while many companies express interest in Jacobson's use case approach, actual scenario usage often falls outside what is described in textbooks and standard methodologies. Users therefore face significant scenario management problems not yet addressed adequately in theory or practice, and are demanding solutions to these problems.

(APEUni Website / App RA #347)

## 61. 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)

## 62. Financial Crisis

New research shows that during the global financial crisis, workers who stayed in jobs did not reduce their working hours, despite the claims that cuts in hours have led to job losses. A study found that the life of people who stayed with the same employer remained relatively unchanged.

(APEUni Website / App RA #330)

## 63. 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)

#### 64. 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)

#### 65. Linguistic Morality (Shadowing)

In multi-lingual countries, code-mixing, the use of more than one variety in the same utterance or sentence and code-switching, the use of different languages or varieties between sentences is common and natural. Despite its frequency, or perhaps because of it, some scholars and self-appointed guardians of linguistic morality, view both code-mixing and code-switching as a sign of linguistic deficiency.

(APEUni Website / App RA #94)

#### 66. Colloquialism (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #317)

#### 67. Girls v.s. Boys (Shadowing)

Teenage girls are continuing to outperform boys in English while the gender gap in achievements in math and science has almost disappeared. The figures show that last year 80% of 14-year-old girls reached at least the expected level 5 in English, compared with 65% of boys. But in math, the girls are just 1% ahead of boys, while in science the difference is 2%.

(APEUni Website / App RA #250)

#### 68. 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)

#### 69. Online Shopping (Shadowing)

A unique characteristic of online shopping environments is that they allow vendors to create retail interfaces with highly interactive features. One desirable form of interactivity from a consumer perspective is the implementation of sophisticated tools to assist shoppers in their purchase decisions by customizing the electronic shopping environment to their individual preferences.

(APEUni Website / App RA #105)

#### 70. 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)

### 71. Educational Demand (Shadowing)

Public demand for education has remained strong, reflecting the importance of education as a means of social progress. Aware of the social value of education to the world of the work, the government continues to innovate and update the education system in order to produce a qualified and competent work force.

(APEUni Website / App RA #279)

### 72. Abstract Preparation (Shadowing)

The preparation of abstracts is an intellectual effort, requiring general familiarity with the subject. To bring out the salient points of an author's argument calls for skills and experience. Consequently, a considerable amount of qualified manpower that could be used to advantage in other ways must be diverted to the task of facilitating access to information.

(APEUni Website / App RA #98)

### 73. 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)

### 74. Recycling (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #313)

### 75. 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)

### 76. 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)

### 77. Hazard Assessment (Shadowing)

A Hazard Assessment should be performed for work involving distillations of organic liquids and should thoroughly address issues relating to residual water and possible decomposition of the solvent in question, as well as the physical placement of the distillation apparatus and heating equipment to be

employed.

(APEUni Website / App RA #304)

### 78. 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)

### 79. 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)

### 80. Slang (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #79)

### 81. Brain

The brain is divided into its 'hemispheres' by a prominent groove. At the base of this lies nerve fibers which enable these two halves of the brain to communicate with each other. But the left hemisphere usually controls movement and sensation in the right side of the body, while the right hemisphere similarly controls the left side of the body.

(APEUni Website / App RA #77)

### 82. 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)

### 83. 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)

### 84. 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)

### 85. December Sales (Shadowing)

Weakness in electronics, auto and gas station sales dragged down overall retail sales last month, but excluding those three categories, retailers enjoyed healthy increases across the board, according to government figures released Wednesday. Moreover, December sales numbers were also revised higher.

(APEUni Website / App RA #255)

### 86. Difficult Conversations

Surprisingly, despite what appear to be infinite variations, all difficult conversations share a common structure. When you're caught up in the details and anxiety of a particular difficult conversation, this structure is hard to see. But understanding that structure is essential to improve how you handle your most challenging conversations.

(APEUni Website / App RA #252)

### 87. 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)

### 88. Tree Frog

A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find.

(APEUni Website / App RA #236)

### 89. Carbon Dioxide Emission (Shadowing)

When countries assess their annual carbon dioxide emissions, they count up their cars and power stations, but bush fires are not included presumably because they are deemed to be events beyond human control. In Australia, Victoria alone sees several hundred thousand hectares burn each year; in both 2004 and the present summer, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.

(APEUni Website / App RA #231)

### 90. Consumer Confidence

The Conference Board's consumer-confidence index, which measures both American consumers' assessment of current conditions and their expectations, rose to its highest level since 2001. Updated figures from the Commerce Department confirmed earlier estimates that the economy grew by 1.6% year-on-year in 2016, the slowest rate for five years—though growth picked up to 1.9% in the final quarter.

(APEUni Website / App RA #225)

### 91. Unwritten Rules (Incomplete)

**Points:** Every culture is riddled with unwritten rules, such as ones on punctuality. They are the invisible scaffold that frames the behaviour of individuals so that the collective can function in a frictionless and productive way. But the rigour of these rules and the exactitude with which they are enforced varies dramatically. Some nations tolerate singing in an elevator, swearing during an interview or entering a

bank barefoot, for example, while others frown upon such behaviours.

(APEUni Website / App RA #217)

## 92. Tulip (Shadowing)

How do we imagine the unimaginable if we're asked to think of an object – say, a yellow tulip – a picture immediately forms in our mind's eye. But what if we try to imagine a concept such as the square root of a negative number?

(APEUni Website / App RA #204)

## 93. Survivors

Our survivors have told me many times that hate starts small and it grows when your neighbours, workmates and friends ignore it and do nothing. Hate triumphs when intolerance and prejudice become ingrained across an entire society, from the pages of newspapers to the halls of government, from schoolrooms to boardrooms.

(APEUni Website / App RA #193)

## 94. Growing Star

A super-computer simulation by an international team of researchers has shown the formation of a rapidly growing star from supersonic gas streams in the early universe left over from the Big Bang. The star ends its life with catastrophic collapse to leave a black hole with a mass of 34,000 times that of the Sun.

(APEUni Website / App RA #173)

## 95. Shuttle

The shuttle was designed to be a space truck; it's a multi-purpose vehicle. We've done a tremendous number of different things with it. It's the most versatile space vehicle that has ever been built. We've used it to launch satellites. We've used it to repair satellites in orbit and put them back into orbit. We've used it to capture satellites and bring them back to Earth for repair.

(APEUni Website / App RA #153)

## 96. 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)

## 97. 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)

## 98. 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)

### 99. 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)

### 100. 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)

### 101. 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)

### 102. 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)

### 103. 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)

### 104. Foreign Plant (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #114)



### 105. 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)

### 106. 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)

### 107. 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)

### 108. 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)

### 109. 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)

### 110. Will of the Government

In a genuine republic the will of the government is dependent on the will of the society, and the will of the society is dependent on the reason of the society. In Federalist 51, for example, James Madison claimed that the extent and structure of the government of the United States make it dependent on the will of the society.

(APEUni Website / App RA #43)

### 111. Galaxy

One of the unidentifiable objects in this study lies just outside Centaurus A (NGC 5128), an elliptical galaxy located about 12 million light-years from Earth. The other is in a globular cluster of stars found just outside NGC 4636, another elliptical galaxy located 47 million light-years from Earth in the constellation Virgo.

(APEUni Website / App RA #40)

### 112. Hemisphere (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #28)

### 113. Methodology

Certain types of methodology are more suitable for some research projects than others. For example, the use of questionnaires and surveys is more suitable for quantitative research whereas interviews and focus groups are more often used for qualitative research purposes.

(APEUni Website / App RA #18)

### 114. 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)

### 115. 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)

### 116. 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)

### 117. 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)

### 118. Chronic Disease

If you have a chronic disease such as heart disease, diabetes, asthma, or back or joint pain, exercise can have important health benefits. However, it is important to talk to your doctor before starting an exercise

routine. He or she might have advice on what exercises are safe and any precautions you might need to take while exercising.

(APEUni Website / App RA #132)



## Repeat Sentence

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

1. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1655  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. Computer failure is not an excuse for not submitting assignments on time. #1654 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
3. **Points:** Chocolate ... machine ... #1653 **(Incomplete)**
4. You have to submit projects by the end of this week. #1652 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. **Points:** ... review chapter five discussed on Monday. #58 **(Incomplete)**
6. Most universities have libraries with digital and physical copies of journals. #1651 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. You may use your student identification card to borrow books at the library. #1650 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
8. Companies should do more to limit the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere.  
#1649 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
9. We heard the argument against it from several perspectives. #1648 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. Making a profit and protecting the environment needn't be separate aims. #1647 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
11. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient. #1646 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #1645 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
13. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand. #1644 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
14. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team. #1643  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. Students may not use calculators in the final exams. #1642 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready. #1641 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. It is of the utmost importance that you follow the ethical guidelines carefully. #1640  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. When I study, I will underline all the main points in my notes. #1639 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. It seems that science can satisfactorily explain why the universe still exists. #1638 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies. #1607 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. The bird was fluttering its wings during the rain. #1606 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1585 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences. #1584  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
24. Universities play major roles in students' lives. #1583 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
25. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #1582 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
26. **Points:** The active volcano is the most ... in the world. #1581 **(Incomplete)**
27. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge. #1570 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. Telecommunication is based on the array of networks. #1548 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball. #1508 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web. #1517 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. **Points:** ... Tuesday on the third of February. #1515 **(Incomplete)**
32. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. #1513 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
33. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation.  
#1488 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #1487 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term. #1451  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. Note that the deadline of the submission of proposals has been extended for a week. #1450

**(Audio Available)**

37. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study. #1449 **(Audio Available)**
38. Foods containing overabundant calories supply little or no nutritional value. #1432 **(Audio Available)**
39. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president. #1431 **(Audio Available)**
40. The department determines whether or not the candidates pass. #1429 **(Audio Available)**
41. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1428 **(Audio Available)**
42. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. #1316 **(Audio Available)**
43. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company. #1315 **(Audio Available)**
44. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital. #1227 **(Audio Available)**
45. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #1230 **(Audio Available)**
46. The teacher asked the group to commence the task. #1229 **(Audio Available)**
47. There is not enough space for me in the car. #1217 **(Audio Available)**
48. We can discuss education in the tutorial next week. #1216 **(Audio Available)**
49. One study asks people to keep daily journals recording their appreciation for their partners. #1211 **(Audio Available)**
50. Several students raised different examples. #1209 **(Audio Available)**
51. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #1208 **(Audio Available)**
52. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #1207 **(Audio Available)**
53. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 **(Audio Available)**
54. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 **(Audio Available)**
55. **Points:** One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #1200 **(Incomplete)**
56. **Points:** ... plan your studies before exams. #1196 **(Incomplete)**
57. The Economics Faculty building is located on the City Road. #1192 **(Audio Available)**
58. Soil erosion can be caused by increasing rainfall and changes in plant growth. #1187 **(Audio Available)**
59. This paper is the best one to look at first. #1185 **(Audio Available)**
60. The main issue is to decide how we want to launch the new product. #1184 **(Audio Available)**
61. There will be no classes scheduled during the exam week. #1174 **(Audio Available)**
62. Please submit your term papers to the general office. #1170 **(Audio Available)**
63. Students should submit two copies of their dissertation to the department office by Friday. #1155 **(Audio Available)**
64. There is no point in designing efficient cars if we use them more and more. #1132 **(Audio Available)**
65. The rising inflation rate indicates a decrease in demand for consumer product. #357 **(Audio Available)**
66. The field training will start soon, so pack everything before the deadline. #1130 **(Audio Available)**
67. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. #1121 **(Audio Available)**
68. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the footnotes. #461 **(Audio Available)**
69. By using the student identification card you can borrow books from the library. #1115 **(Audio Available)**
70. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 **(Audio Available)**
71. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #1108 **(Audio Available)**
72. I was young and inexperienced and going too fast in wet weather. #1106 **(Audio Available)**

73. The gap between the rich and the poor does not decrease. #1093 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
74. We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed. #1091 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
75. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours. #1088 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
76. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
77. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend. #1084 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
78. There is too much information on this topic. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
79. Presentation skills are important to both universities and workplaces. #1082 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
80. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
81. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #1080 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
82. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically. #1079 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
83. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #1077 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
84. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
85. Today, I'd like to talk a little bit about the other theories that can explain the variations in climate. #1074 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
86. We can meet in my office after the lecture. #827 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
87. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #867 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
88. I have a sandwich and milk for my breakfast. #1070 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
89. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
90. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1067 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
91. If you forget your passport, you need to contact the student center. #1065 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
92. Please be careful when using online translation programs. #1024 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
93. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
94. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #1020 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
95. Professor Gordon just called me a few minutes ago. #1014 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
96. There won't be any space for me in the car. #1007 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
97. The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #1004 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
98. Our tutorial will take place on the second floor in room one. #1000 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
99. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts. #980 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
100. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday. #445 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
101. Please read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #978 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
102. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
103. The university supplies a number of scholarships for those who have specific goals. #919 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
104. Students should take advantages of the internet before attending the lecture. #710 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
105. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #516 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
106. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography. #351 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
107. The health center is situated at the corner of the university behind the library. #569 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
108. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

109. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #969 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
110. Ideally, free trade is beneficial to both trading partners. #968 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
111. All applications of internship are available in the office. #967 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
112. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #961 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
113. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #960 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
114. Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #955 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #951 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years. #945 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. Is the hypothesis on black hole rendered moot as the explanation of astrophysics? #939 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
118. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. The number of company bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #934 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. The books reserved in the library can be borrowed for up to 3 hours. #920 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. The number of bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #918 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events. #911 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #905 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #903 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture. #896 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society. #895 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill. #893 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university. #892 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better. #891 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #888 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions. #883 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. It is within the framework that we're making our survey. #870 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. The timetable will be posted on the website before the class starts. #868 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. It is interesting to observe the development of language skills of toddlers. #866 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. In 1880, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe. #134 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building. #853 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. The genetic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #850 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview. #842 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

147. Students are competing for every place in the computer courses. #824 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. Our school of arts and technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #811 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. There are a range of housing options near the university. #810 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography. #807 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. 39.5% of Californian residents do not speak English at home. #784 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational programs. #782 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. The minimum mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%. #780 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow. #775 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives. #768 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. You can only choose one subject from biology and media. #760 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight. #721 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #713 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. Today, we will be discussing the role of government in preventing injustice. #362 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight. #878 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
162. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer. #877 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. We are constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #875 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
164. Fishing is a sport and a means for survival. #869 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature. #862 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. Students' identification cards will be issued today and tomorrow. #851 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. Student loans are now available for international students. #839 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
169. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website. #838 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
170. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. Would you pass the material text book on the table? #835 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
172. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
173. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture together. #817 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses. #804 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. There are lots of people competing for places in computer courses. #794 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. #793 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology. #792 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. #786 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
182. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman seminar. #785 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #776 [\(Audio Available\)](#)



184. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. #773 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. The course registration is open in early March for new students. #772 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
186. The contest includes both the land history and the human history. #770 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. Sport is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. The Resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester. #756 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day. #746 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. Journalism is the collection and publication or transmission of news. #741 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. It's time to finalize the work before the Wednesday seminar. #740 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
194. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it. #738 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. #736 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #730 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. The context includes both the land history and the human history. #727 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month. #725 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
200. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor. #723 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer. #722  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners. #718 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #702 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. Your watch is fast, you need to reset it. #700 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
205. You can pay using cash or a credit card. #353 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
206. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
207. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. The application form must be submitted before the end of term. #689 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. All of our accommodations are within a walking distance to the academic buildings. #688  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
211. The politics combine both the legislative and the political authorities. #687 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
212. Vessels carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #686 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
213. A science-based approach is vital for effective advancements. #674 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
214. The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected. #669  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
215. Number the beakers and put them away. #665 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies. #664 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. What distinguishes him from others is the dramatic use of black and white photography. #663  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
218. A lot of people who have up until now been spending money having a good time now need to be more careful with their money. #662 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
219. Organic food is grown without being applied chemicals or artificial additives to. #660  
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
220. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647

**(Audio Available)**

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

**(Audio Available)**

223. That country's economy is primarily based on tourism. #636 **(Audio Available)**

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

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

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

**(Audio Available)**

227. The investigation aims to establish stains of the problem. #624 **(Audio Available)**

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

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

**(Audio Available)**

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

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

**(Audio Available)**

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

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

**(Audio Available)**

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

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

236. Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow. #580 **(Audio Available)**

237. This lecture was meant to start at 10. #574 **(Audio Available)**

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

**(Audio Available)**

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

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

**(Audio Available)**

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

242. The fertile plains in the east of the region provide excellent land for farming. #543

**(Audio Available)**

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

**(Audio Available)**

244. Note-taking methods work greatly both on paper and digitally. #533 **(Audio Available)**

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

**(Audio Available)**

246. Parental expectations are a major cause of stress among students. #526 **(Audio Available)**

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

**(Audio Available)**

248. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere. #509 **(Audio Available)**

249. It is important to validate all assumptions before arriving at a conclusion. #503 **(Audio Available)**

250. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. #502 **(Audio Available)**

251. Despite the cold temperature, the sky is clear and blue. #500 **(Audio Available)**

252. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice. #496 **(Audio Available)**

253. I would like to drastically decrease the amount of time it takes me to clean the house. #490

**(Audio Available)**

254. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. #478 **(Audio Available)**

255. Humans need to use energy in order to exist. #477 **(Audio Available)**

256. Answering such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #466

**(Audio Available)**

257. Do analysts really think the producing energy is largely responsible for current environmental problems? #464 **(Audio Available)**

258. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #449 **(Audio Available)**

259. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center. #447

**(Audio Available)**

260. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester. #446

**(Audio Available)**

261. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. #444

**(Audio Available)**

262. Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand. #441 **(Audio Available)**

263. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee. #440

**(Audio Available)**

264. The program depends entirely on private funding. #434 **(Audio Available)**

265. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician in physical structure. #432 **(Audio Available)**

266. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union. #426 **(Audio Available)**

267. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness. #424

**(Audio Available)**

268. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed. #421 **(Audio Available)**

269. To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin. #416 **(Audio Available)**

270. The tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #413 **(Audio Available)**

271. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #411 **(Audio Available)**

272. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury. #410 **(Audio Available)**

273. The interaction of climate change and soil degradation will probably aggravate conditions. #405

**(Audio Available)**

274. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic electives clash on my timetable. #401

**(Audio Available)**

275. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. #398 **(Audio Available)**

276. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 **(Audio Available)**

277. Please register your student email account at your earliest convenience. #394 **(Audio Available)**

278. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #391 **(Audio Available)**

279. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty. #390 **(Audio Available)**

280. A study skill seminar is on for the students who require assistance. #387 **(Audio Available)**

281. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home. #381 **(Audio Available)**

282. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 **(Audio Available)**

283. The minimal mark for distinction is 75%. #377 **(Audio Available)**

284. I'm glad that you've got it. #375 **(Audio Available)**

285. The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure. #372 **(Audio Available)**

286. Students are afraid of writing an essay, because they have learned nothing about it. #371

**(Audio Available)**

287. All filed assignments should have a full list of bibliography. #369 **(Audio Available)**

288. The original Olympic game is one kind of original festival. #347 **(Audio Available)**

289. Rules about breaks and lunch time vary from one company to another. #346 **(Audio Available)**

290. Company exists for money, not for society. #344 **(Audio Available)**

291. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine. #342 **(Audio Available)**

292. Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #338

**(Audio Available)**

293. Many of the urban poor lived in extremely cramped conditions. #327 **(Audio Available)**

294. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. #324 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
295. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #323 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
296. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear. #322 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
297. The medical centre is located near the supermarket on North Street. #321 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
298. Fees are heavily discounted and bursaries are available for delegates. #317 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
299. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
300. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. #299 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
301. I'll start with a brief history of the district, and then focus on life in the first half of the 20th century. #285 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
302. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in Europe. #284 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
303. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #283 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
304. Students need to finish their assignments during next four weeks. #278 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
305. This part of the story is the story of my father. #276 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
306. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #264 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
307. When we look at the effects of corporate crime we may find it's very difficult to assess the costs. #254 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
308. There's been far more research on conventional crime and far more data is available. #252 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
309. The wheelchair grade walk to Russell Falls is the most popular track in the park. #228 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
310. The plan is to phase out all cars with internal combustion engines by 2050. #218 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
311. Well, words come out of the culture that they represent and they describe. #216 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
312. But we have confirmed the dates and planned the optional extra visits. #49 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
313. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture. #521 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
314. She had a great exhibition last year. #177 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
315. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. #170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
316. He would yearn for the chance to learn from the well-known artist. #159 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
317. Economy of scale is the increase in efficiency that occurs when more goods are produced. #136 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
318. Email's quick and convenient. #130 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
319. Some teenagers in my school are not very well-behaved but fortunately all my friends are. #124 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
320. Next year I'm planning to take a sabbatical so that I can travel to South America. #123 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
321. I hope I can take early retirement before I'm sixty. #121 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
322. Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors. #68 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
323. A new report outlines ways in which cities should address transport issues. #53 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
324. It's difficult for us to control our feelings of disgust. #15 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
325. The research looked at the neighborhood cooperative schemes such as community gardens. #6 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
326. Please come to the next seminar properly prepared. #3 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

327. Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #1 [\(Audio Available\)](#)



## Describe Image

### 1. Points of View (Incomplete)

**Points:** A blue bar chart about to what extent two groups of people degree with something, including 'strongly disagree', and so on.

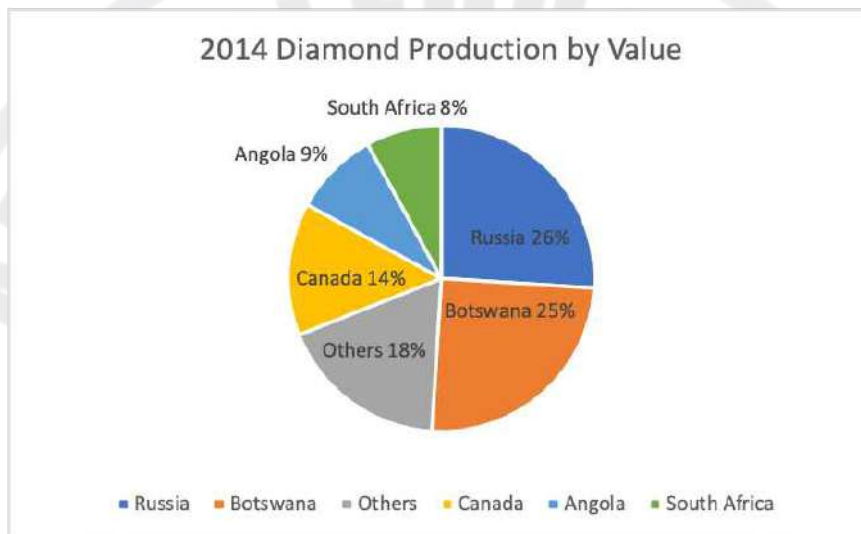
(APEUni Website / App DI #715)

### 2. 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 ...

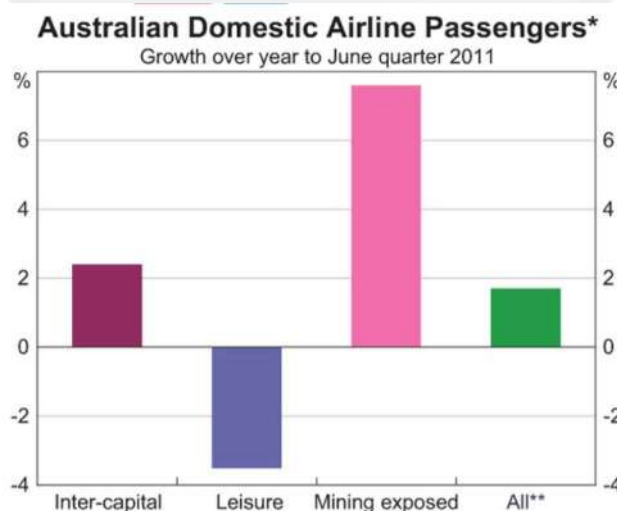
(APEUni Website / App DI #714)

### 3. Diamond Production



(APEUni Website / App DI #713)

### 4. Airline Passengers

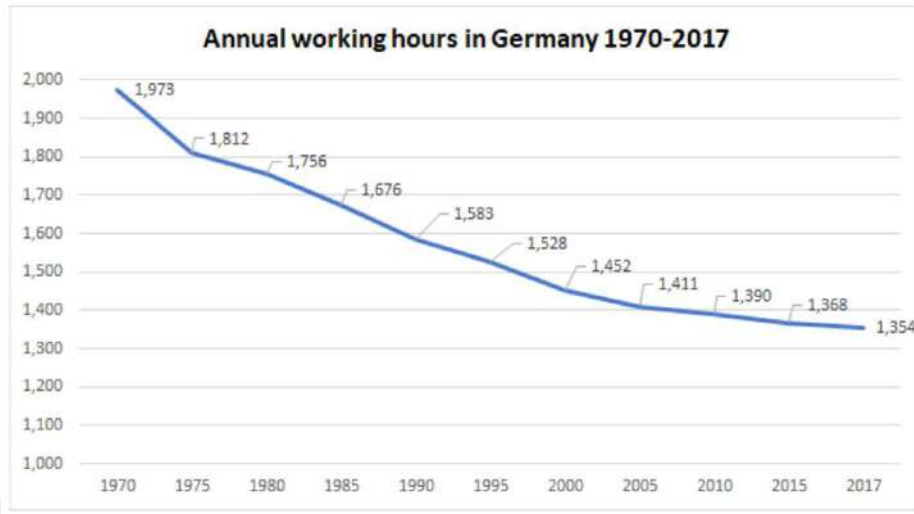


**Answer:**

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)

### 5. Working Hours

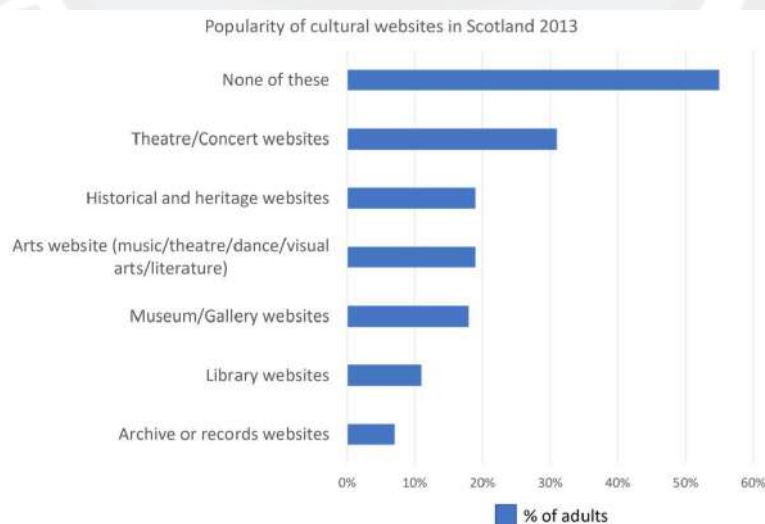


**Answer:**

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)

### 6. Cultural Websites

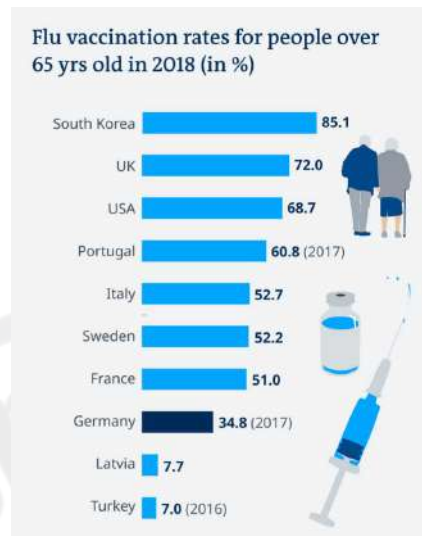


**Answer:**

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)

### 7. 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)

### 8. Fog



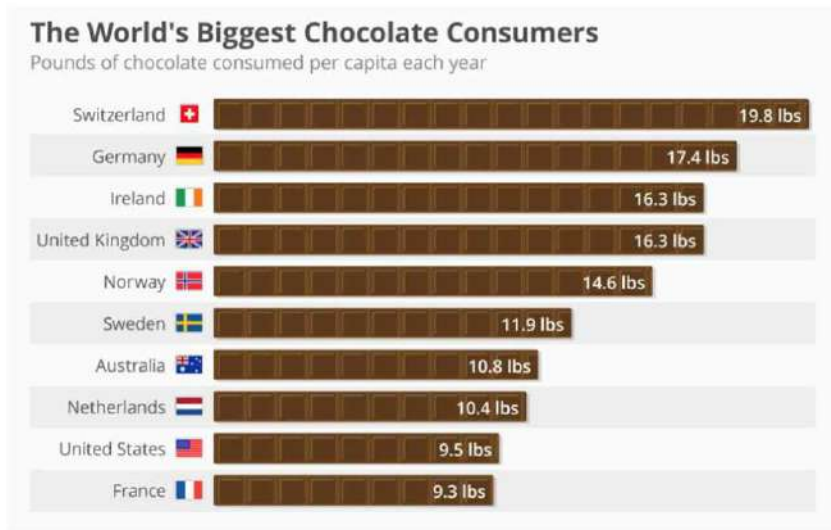
**Answer:**

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)

### 9. 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)

### 10. Satisfaction of Students (Incomplete)

**Points:** About students' satisfaction on school education.

(APEUni Website / App DI #669)

### 11. NZ House Price



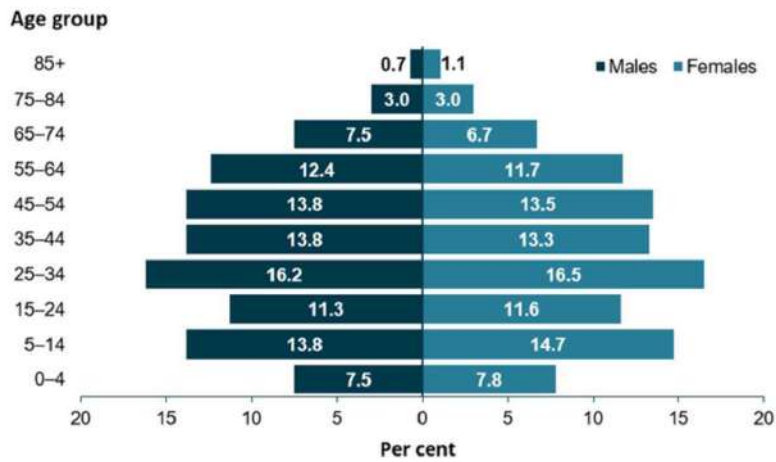
**Answer:**

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)

### 12. 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)

### 13. 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)

### 14. Household Budget

Weekly Household Spending, Ireland, 2015-16

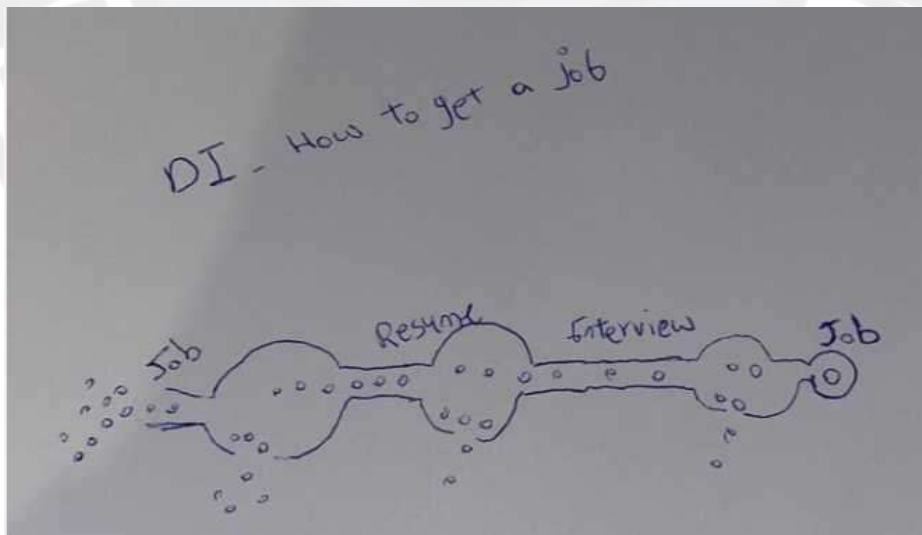


**Answer:**

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)

### 15. Interview

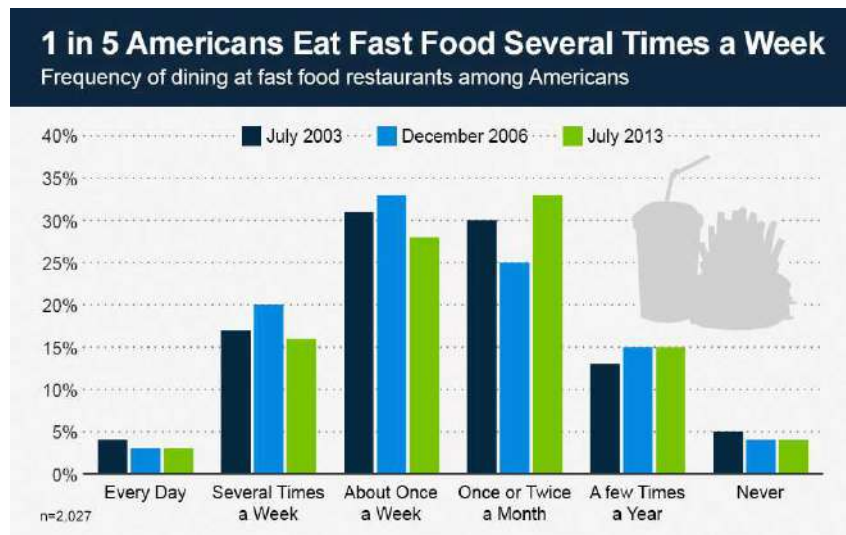


**Answer:**

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)

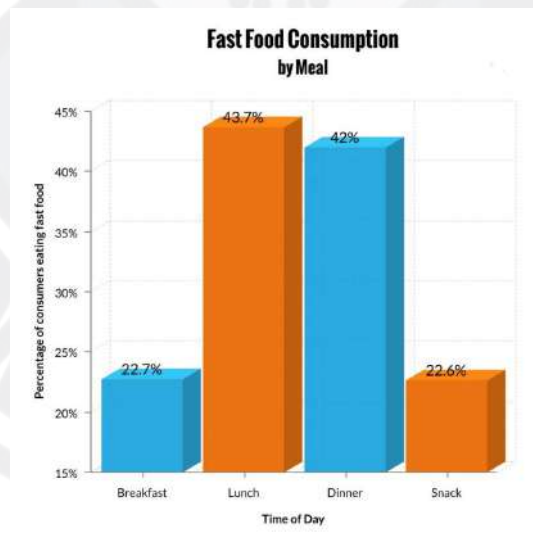
### 16. Fast Food Times



**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)

### 17. 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)

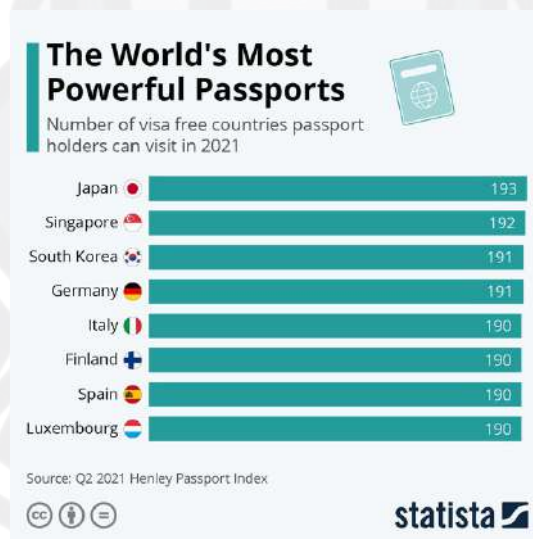
### 18. Richest Countries or Regions



**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)

**19. 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)

**20. 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)

**21. 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)

**22. 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)

**23. Tomato Processing Cycle**

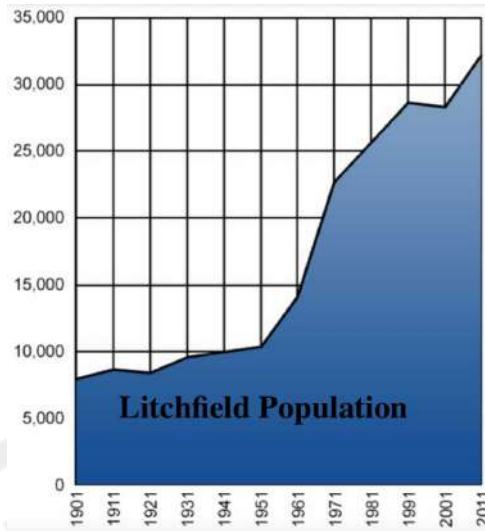


**Answer:**

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)

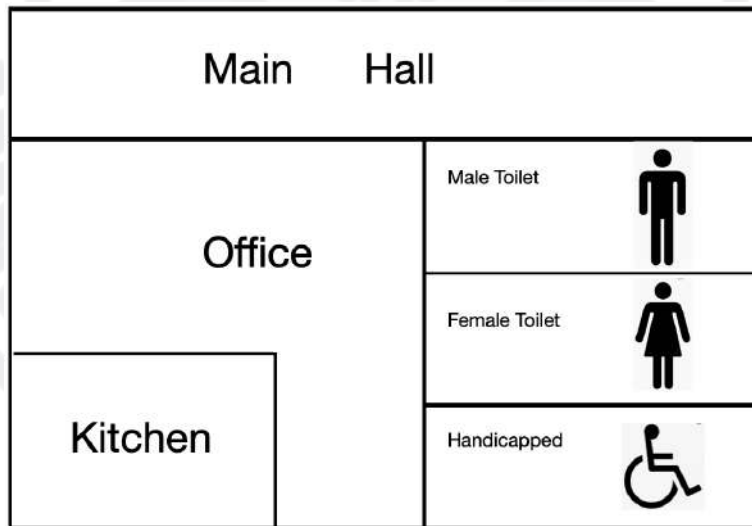
### 24. Litchfield Population



**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)

### 25. 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)

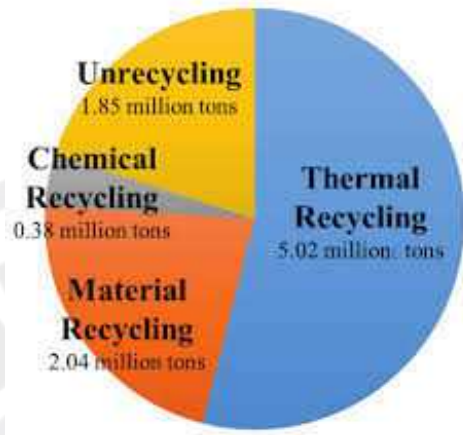


### 26. Stationery Shopping (Incomplete)

**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)

### 27. Recycling

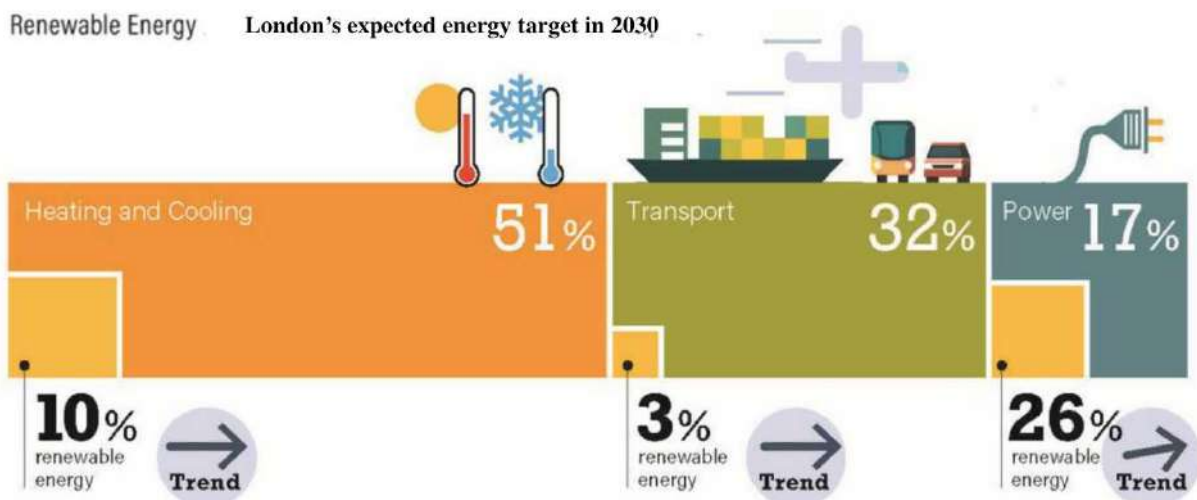


**Answer:**

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)

### 28. Renewable Energy



**Answer:**

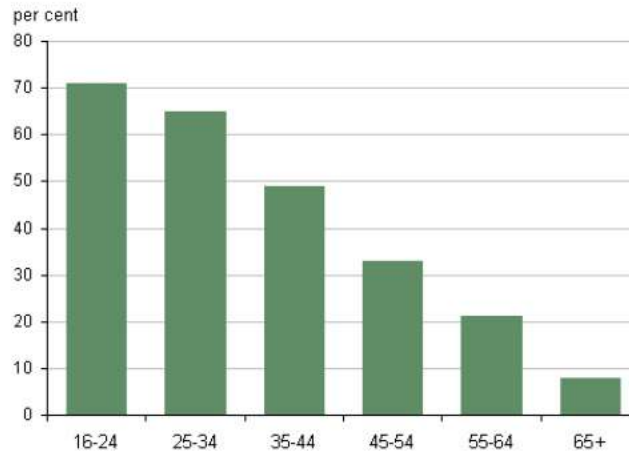
The following graph gives information about renewable energy. The items include heating and cooling, transport and power. You can see from this graph that there are two thermometers in heating and

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)

### 29. Internet Users

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

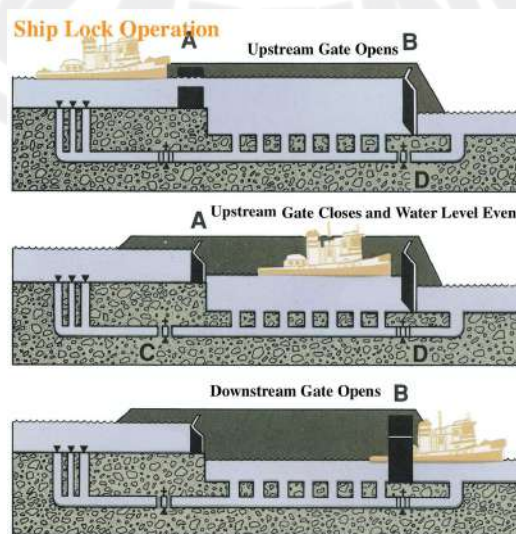


**Answer:**

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)

### 30. Ship Lock

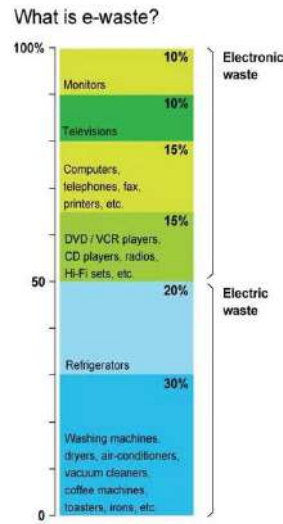


**Answer:**

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)

### 31. 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)

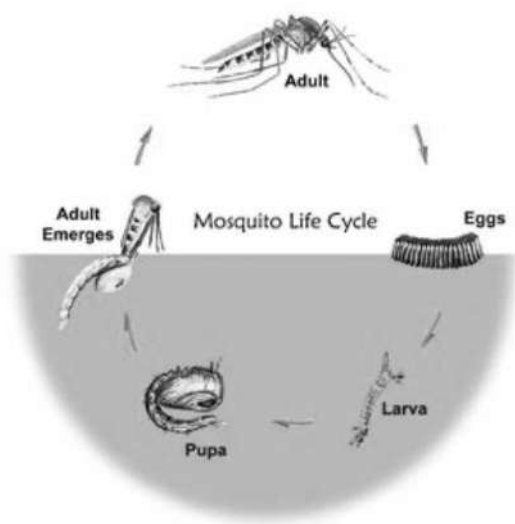
### 32. Historic Gardens



**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)

### 33. 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)

### 34. Ice Thickness

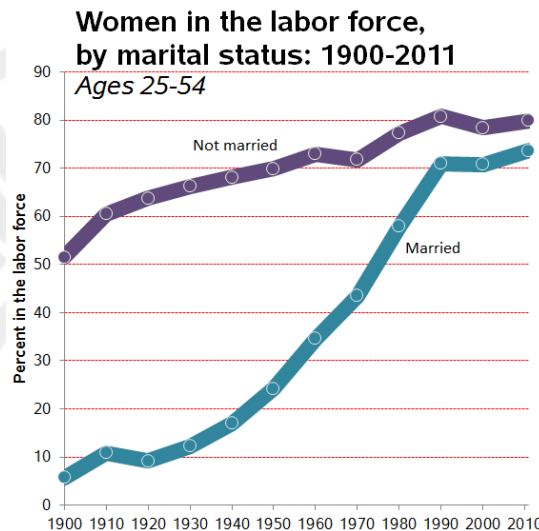


**Answer:**

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)

**35. Women in Labor Force**

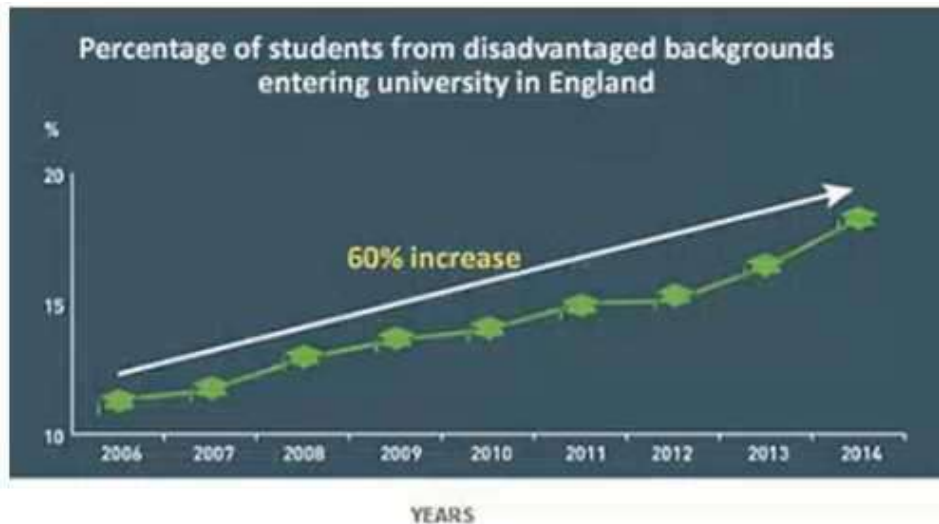


**Answer:**

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)

**36. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students**

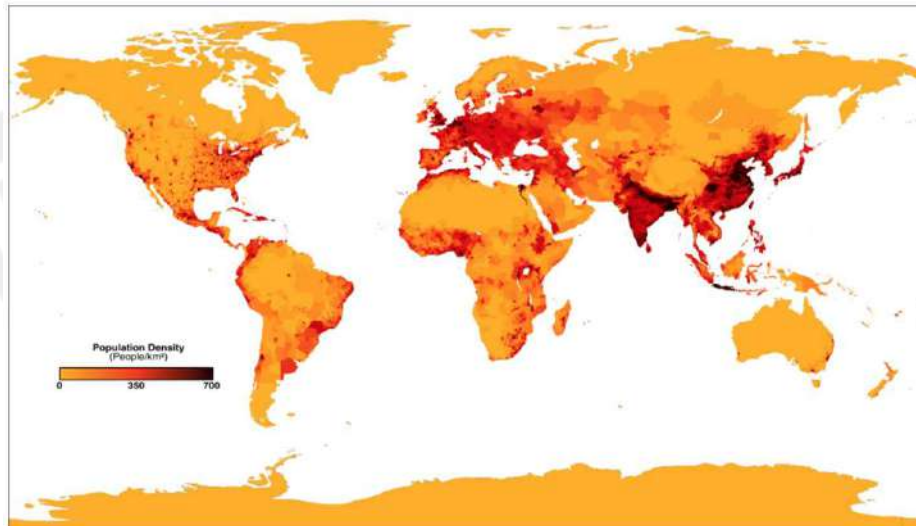


**Answer:**

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)

**37. 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)

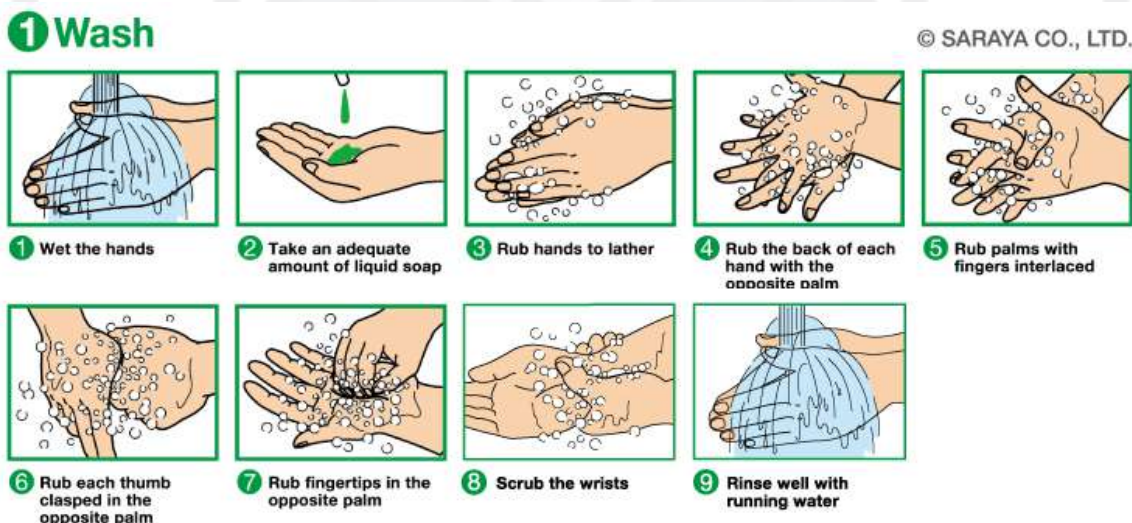
### 38. Dining Table



**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)

### 39. 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)

#### 40. 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)

#### 41. 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)

### 42. Coffee House

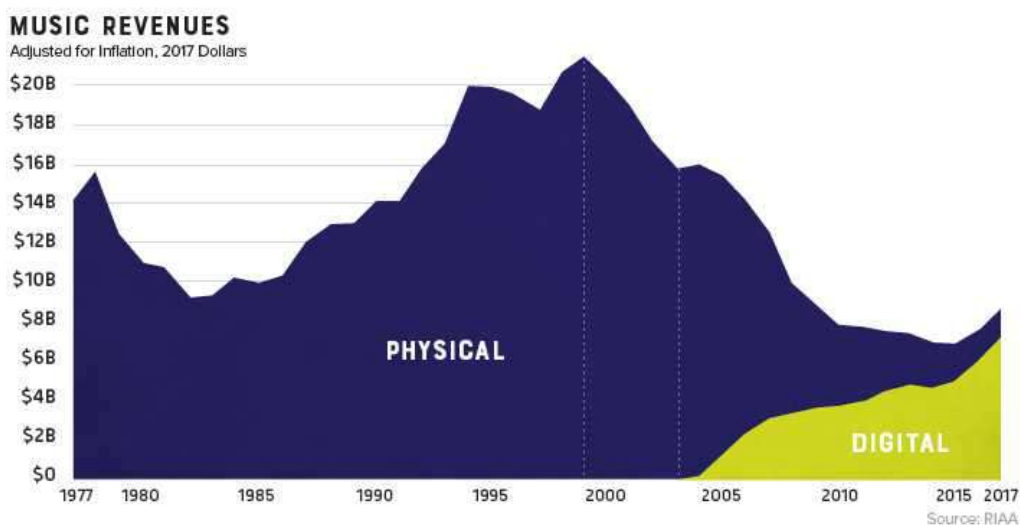


**Answer:**

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)

### 43. Music Revenues



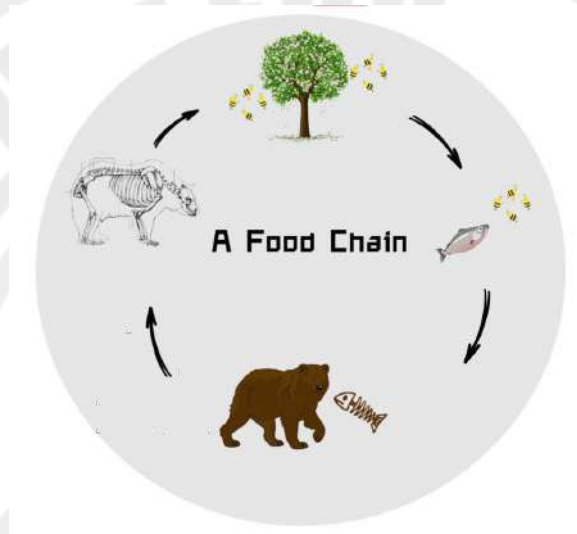
**Answer:**

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)

#### 44. A Food Chain

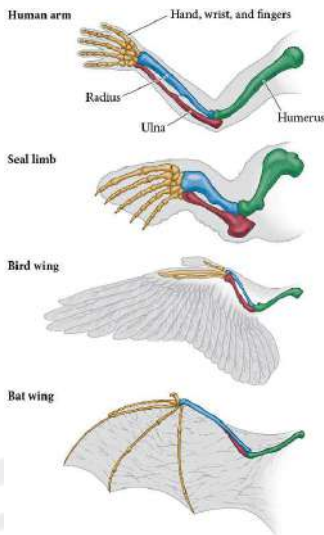


**Answer:**

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)

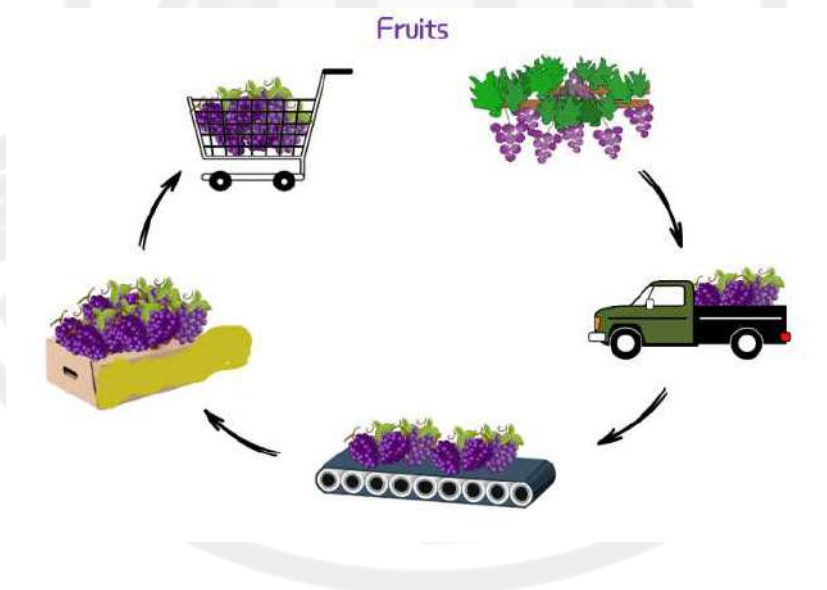
#### 45. Upper Arms (B)



**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)

**46. 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)

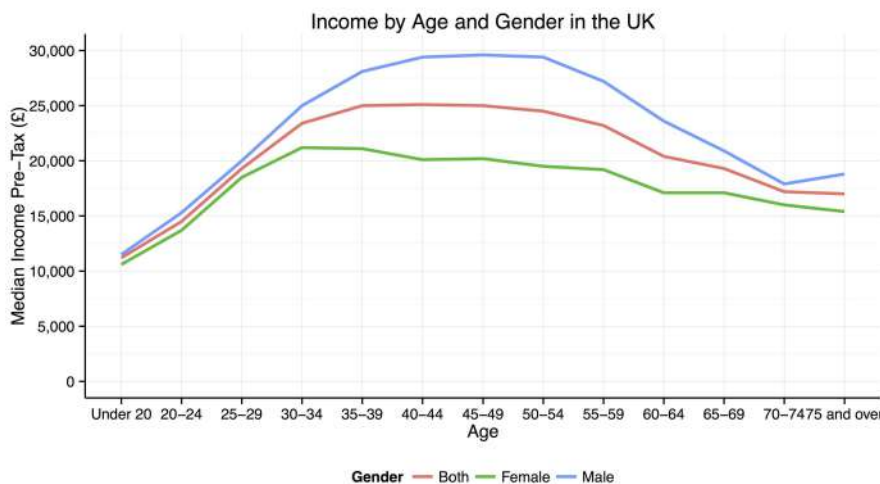
**47. South American Rainforest**



**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)

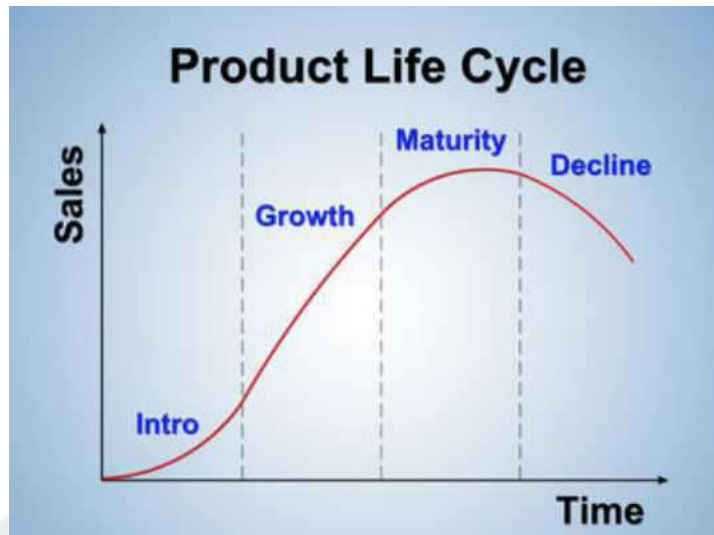
**48. UK Income by Age&Gender**



**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)

## 49. 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)

## 50. Computer Then and Now



Computers then and now

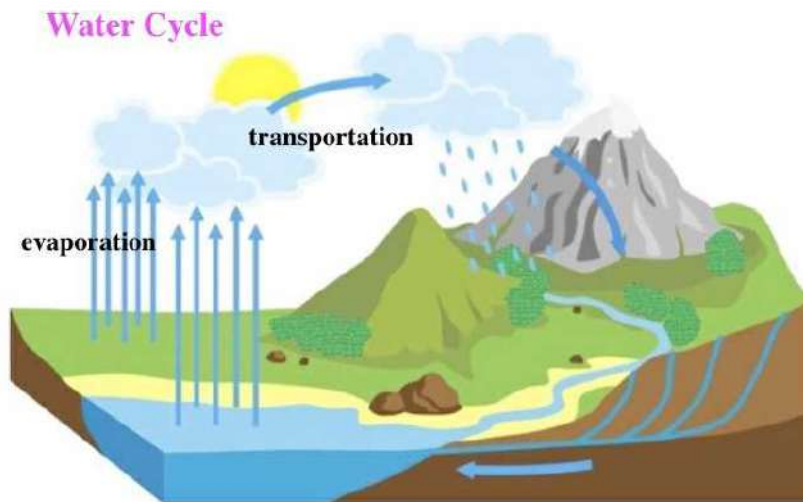


### Answer:

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)

## 51. Water Cycle

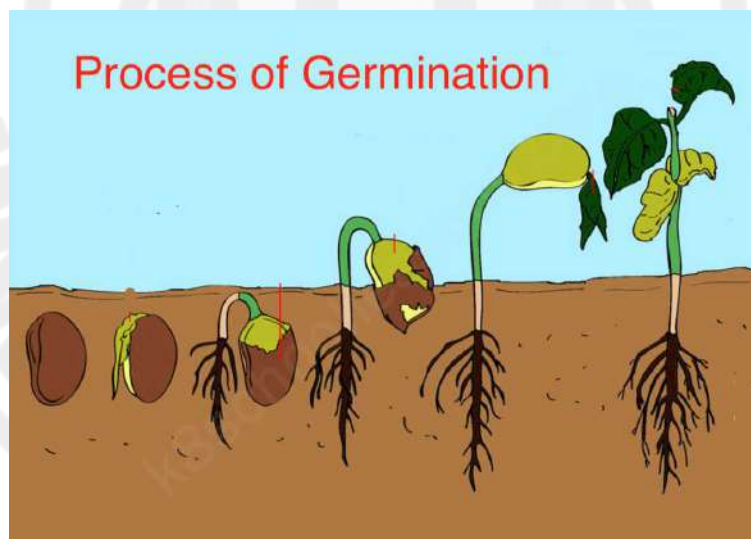


**Answer:**

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)

**52. Germination**

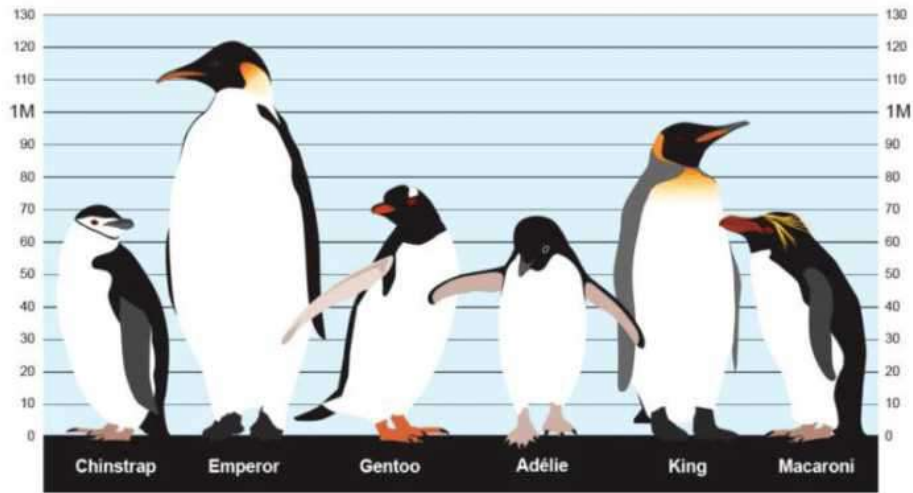


**Answer:**

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)

**53. Penguin**

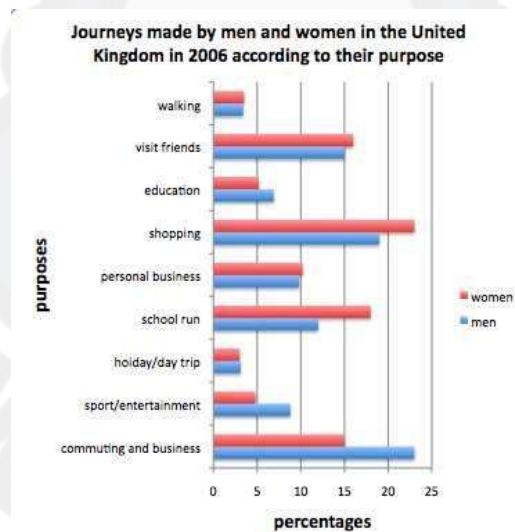


**Answer:**

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)

**54. Journeys in the UK**



**Answer:**

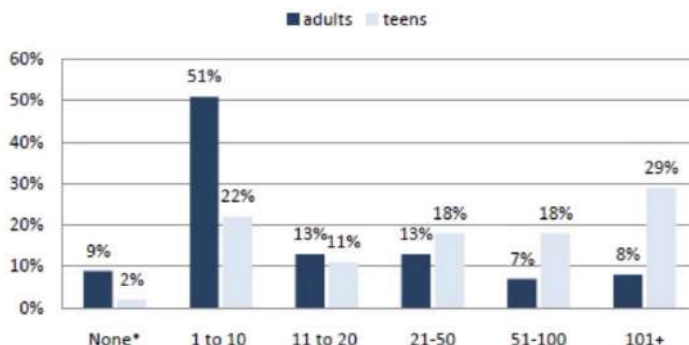
The following graph gives information about journeys made in the UK in 2006 according to their purpose. The items include walking, education, shopping, personal business, school run, day trip, sport, entertainment, and commuting. According to this graph, in walking, the value of men and women are around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

**55. 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)

### 56. Auditorium



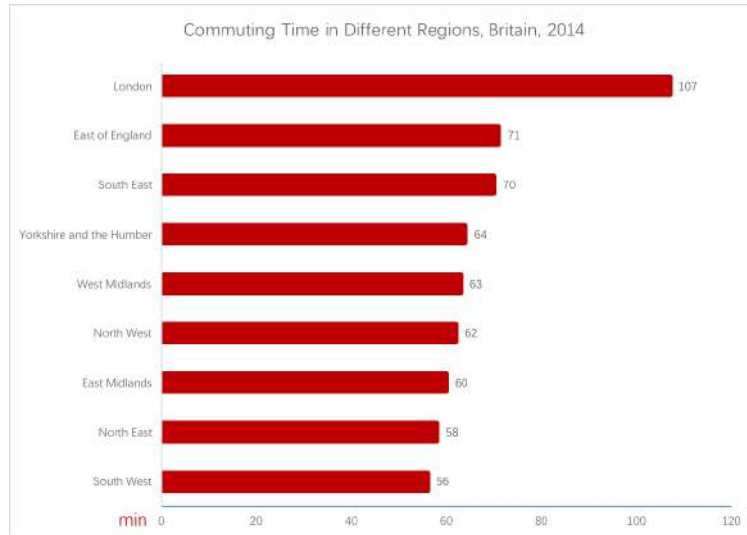
**Answer:**

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)

### 57. Commuting Time



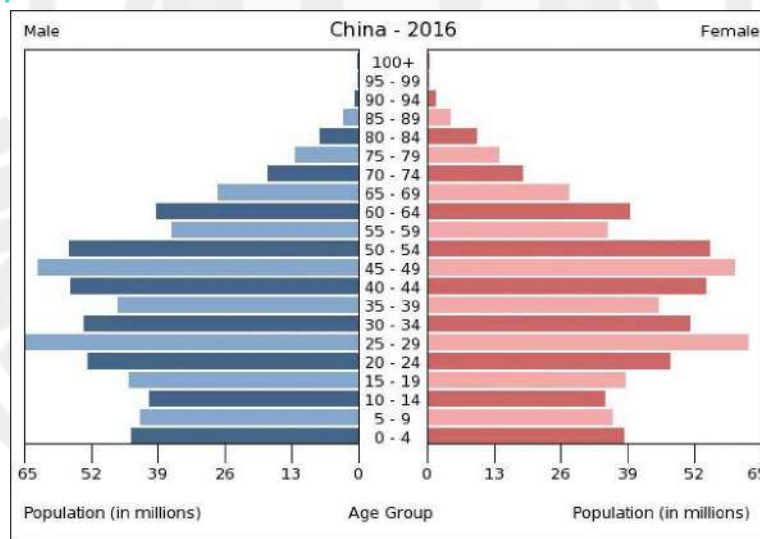


**Answer:**

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)

**58. China Age Group**

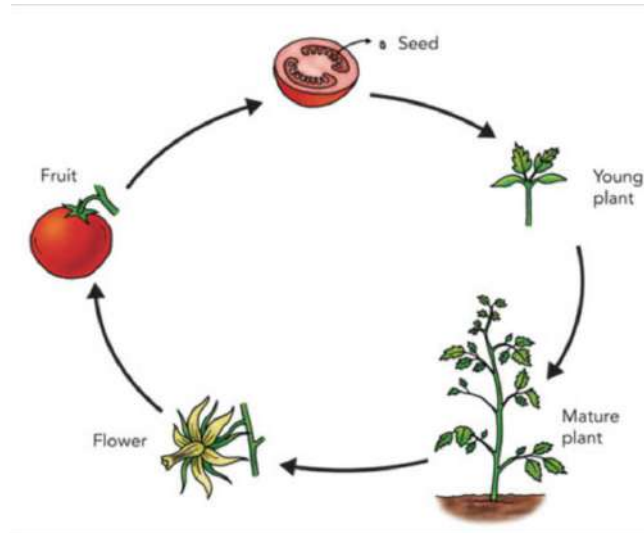


**Answer:**

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 25 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)

**59. 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)

**60. 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)

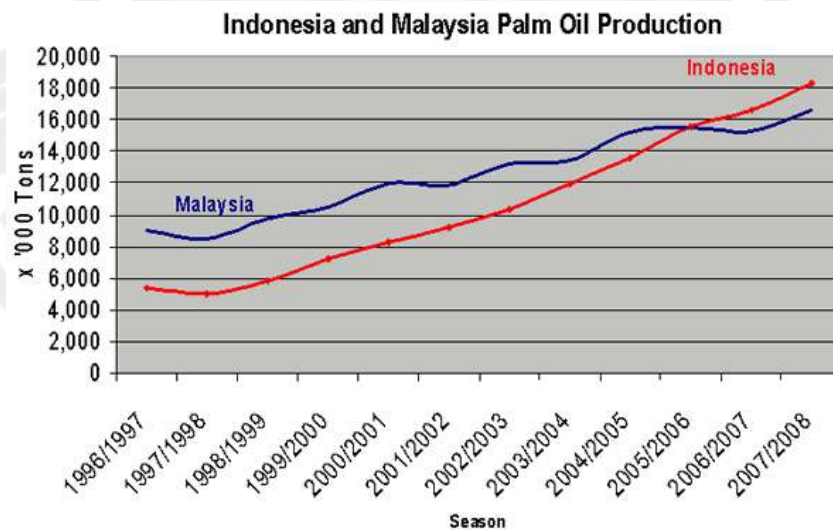
**61. Green Bin Program**



**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)

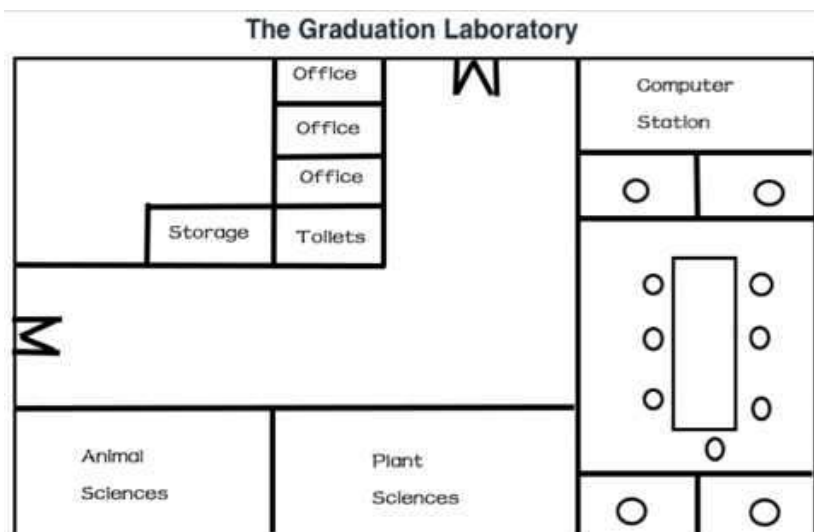
**62. Palm Oil Production**



**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)

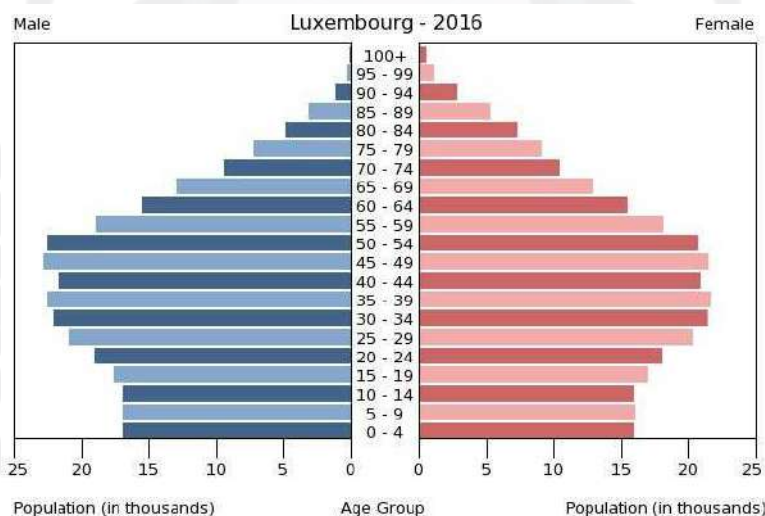
### 63. Laboratory Plan



**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)

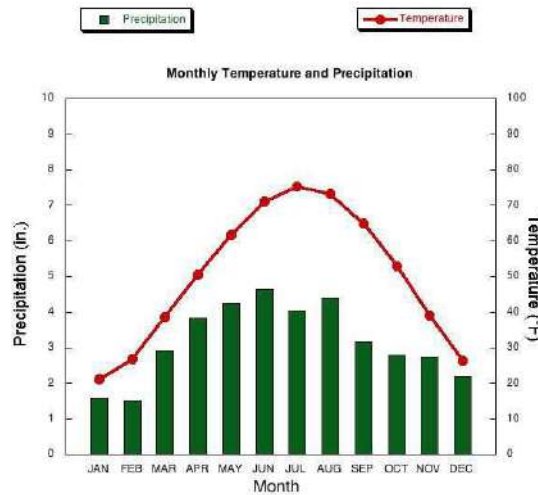
### 64. Luxembourg Age Group



**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)

### 65. 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)

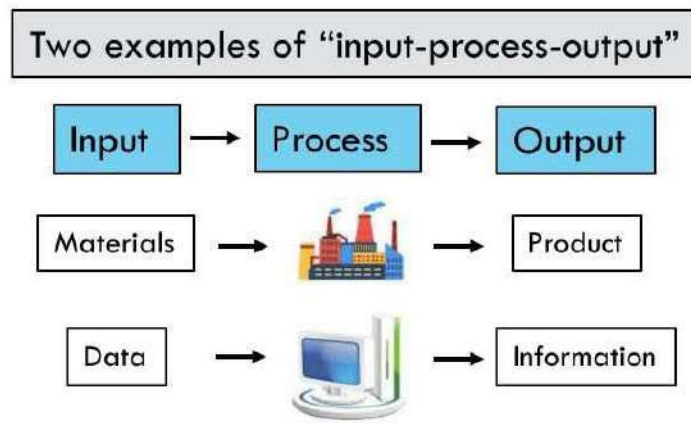
**66. Teaching Career**

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)

**67. Input and Output**

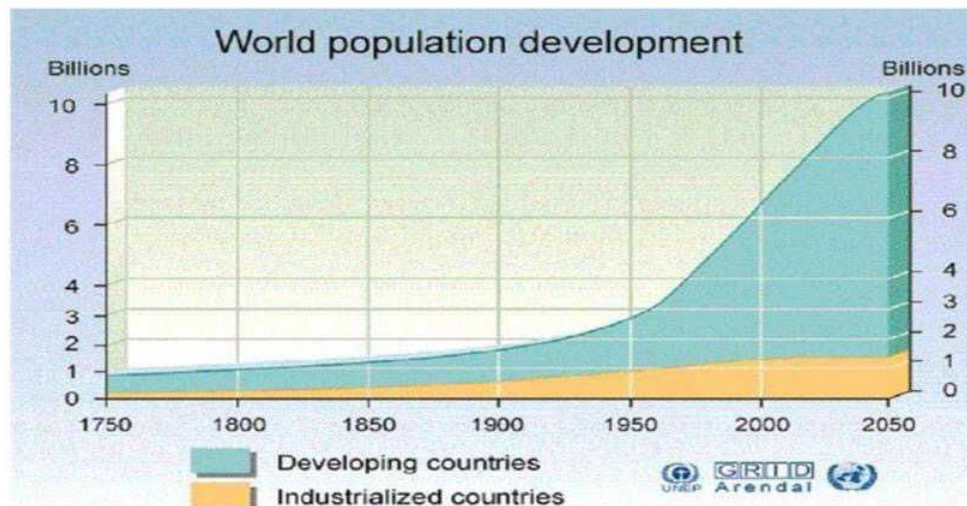


**Answer:**

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)

**68. World Population Development**

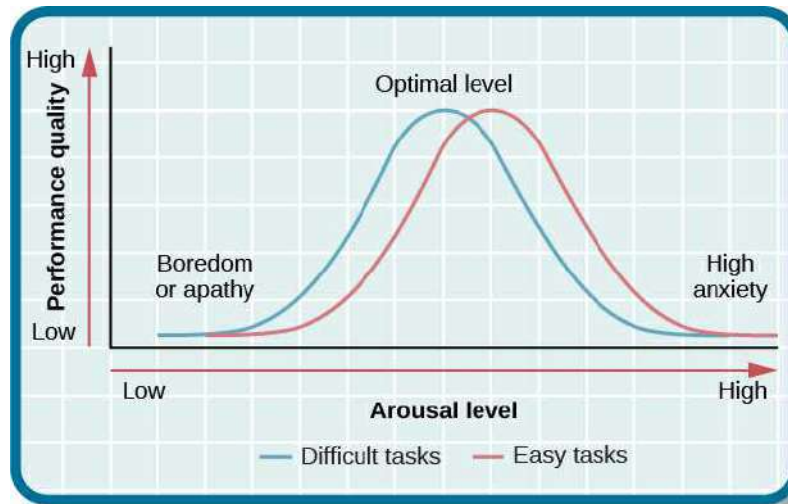


**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #79)

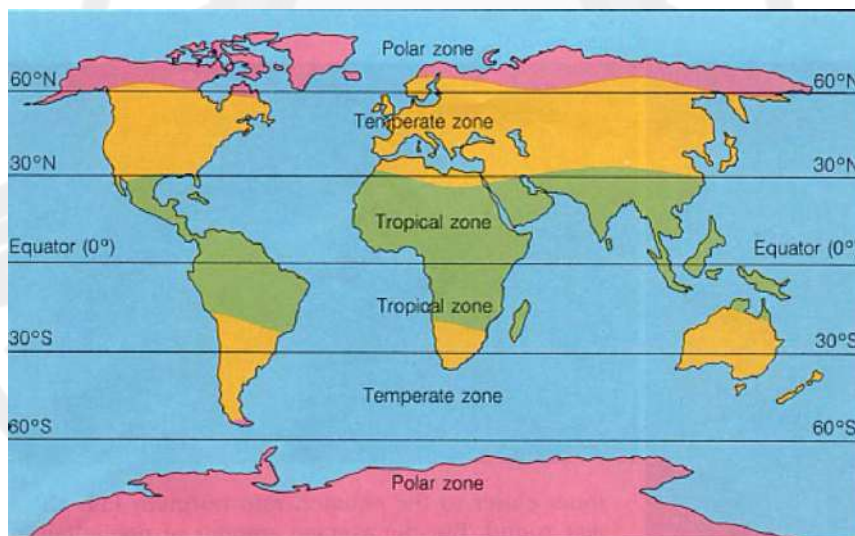
**69. Arousal Level**



**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)

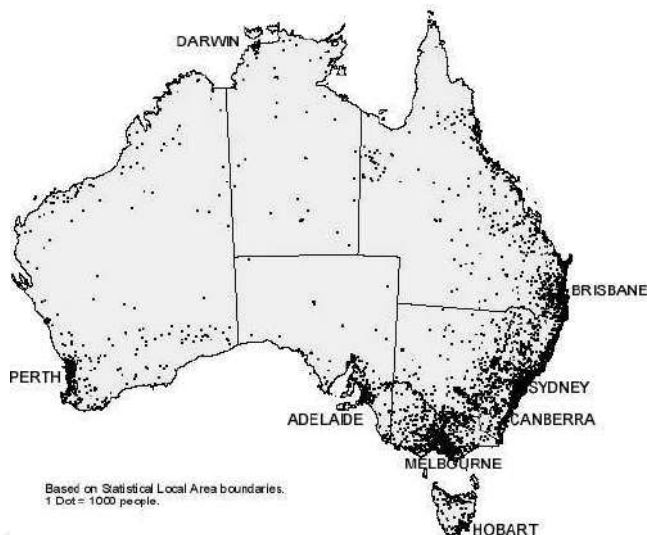
**70. Climate Zones**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about different zone globally. When we look at the pink representing polar zone that can be found over 60 degrees north and south. When we look at yellow standing for the temperate zone which can be found between 30 to 60 degree north and south. When we look at the area lower than 30 degrees north and south including equator, we can see the green zone representing the tropical zone. In conclusion, there are different zones in a different latitude. (APEUni Website / App DI #13)

**71. Australian Population Density 1**

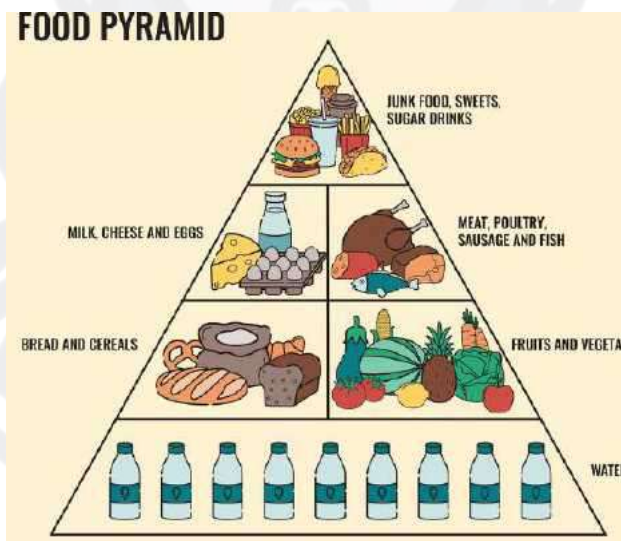


**Answer:**

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)

**72. Food Pyramid**



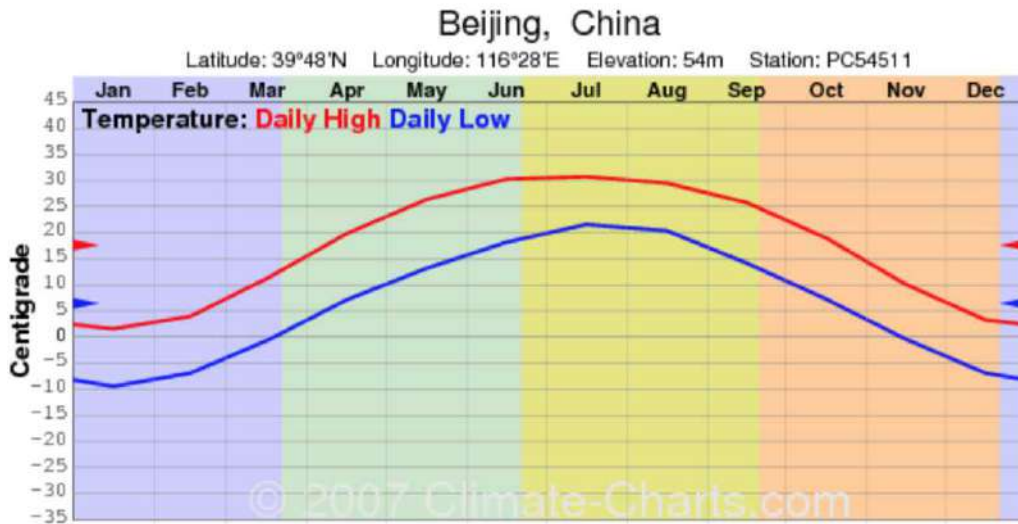
**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #538)

**73. Beijing Weather**



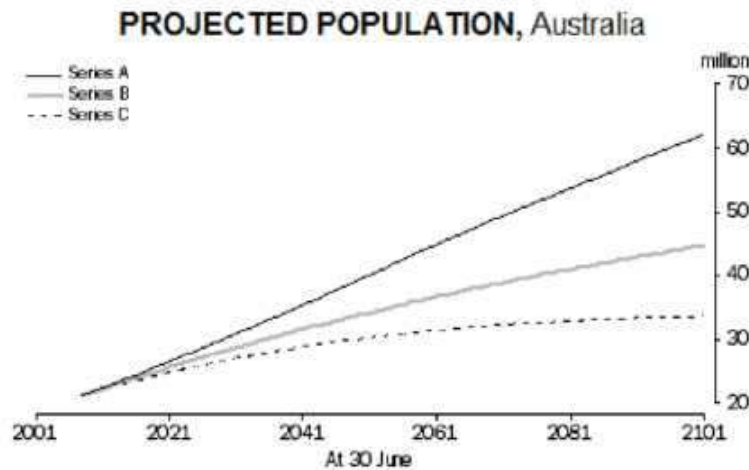


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about temperate 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)

**74. Projected Population**

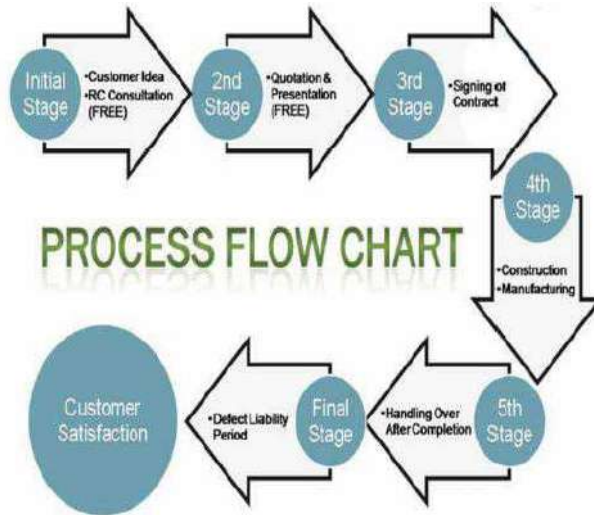


**Answer:**

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)

**75. Customer Satisfaction**

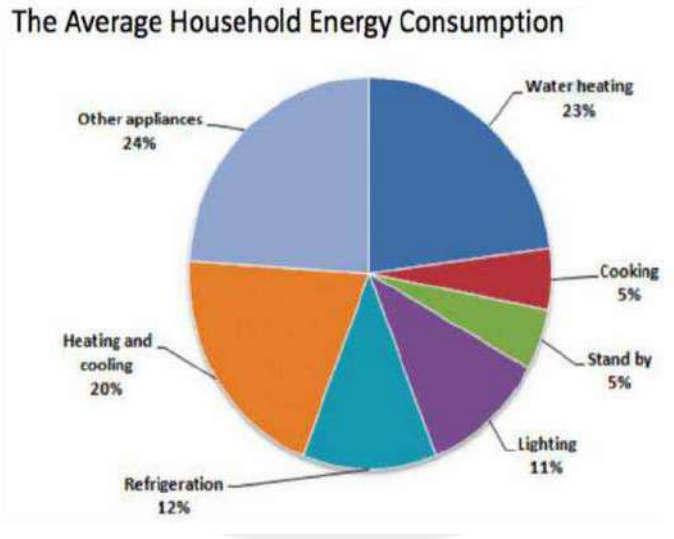


**Answer:**

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)

**76. Household Energy**

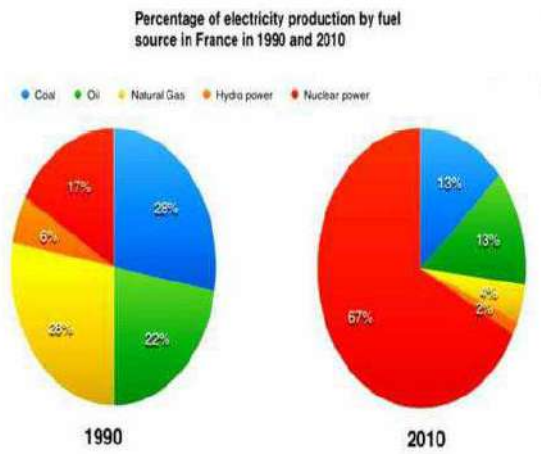


**Answer:**

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)

**77. Electricity Production**

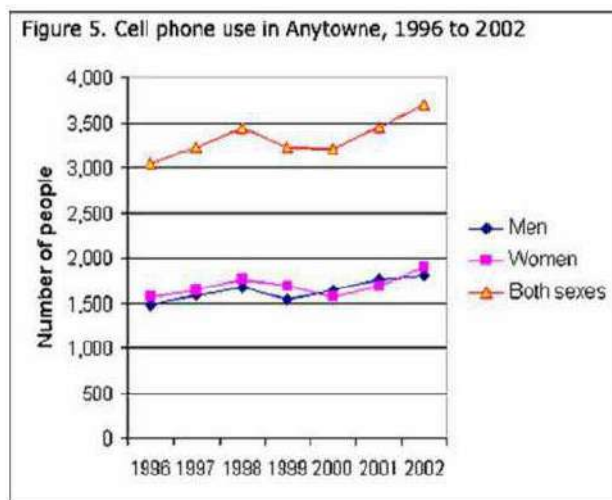


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the percentage of electricity production by fuel source in France in 1990 and 2010. The items include fuel source in 1990 and 2010. The data of coal, nuclear power, oil and so on. According to this graph, the highest value of 1990 is 28%, which is natural gas. On the contrary, the lowest value is 6%, which is hydro power. You can see from this graph that the largest proportion of 2010 is nuclear power, which is red. You can also see from this graph that the smallest proportion is hydro power, which is orange. In conclusion, oil is the most popular choice during the period.

(APEUni Website / App DI #471)

**78. 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)

**79. Maslow's Hierarchy**

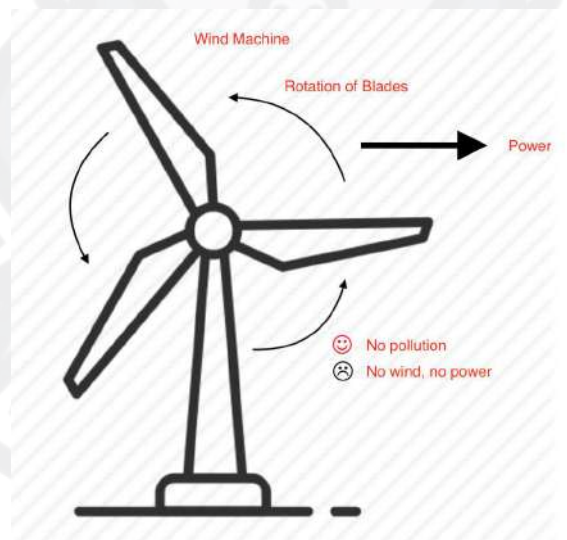


**Answer:**

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)

**80. Wind Machine**

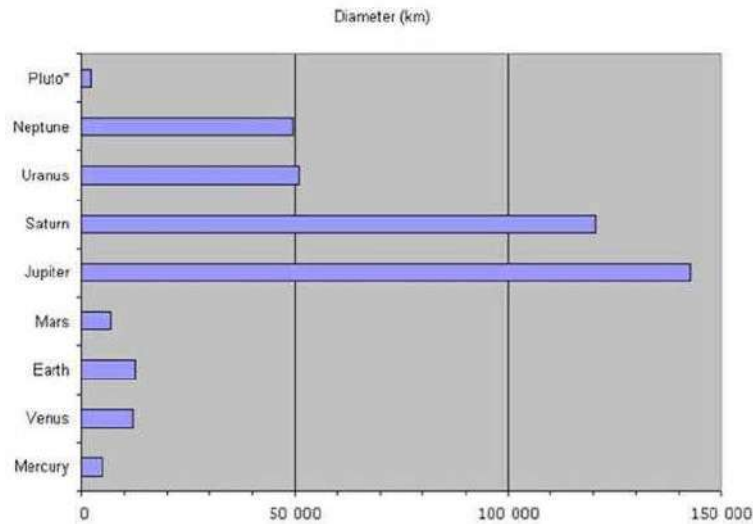


**Answer:**

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)

**81. Diameter of Planets**

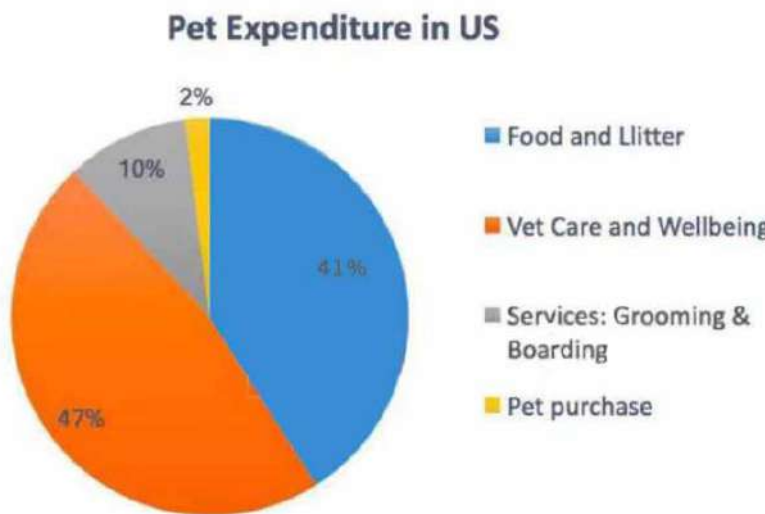


**Answer:**

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)

**82. 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)

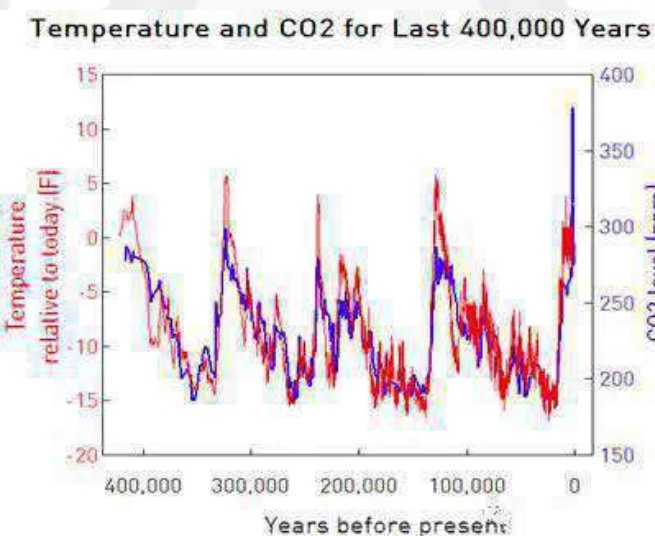
**83. 100% Health**



**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)

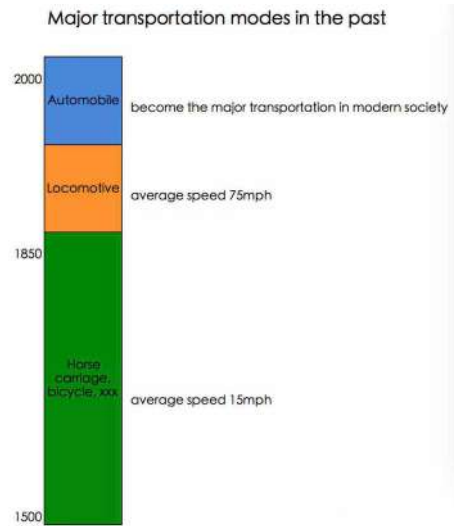
**84. Temperature&CO2**



**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)

**85. Past Transport**

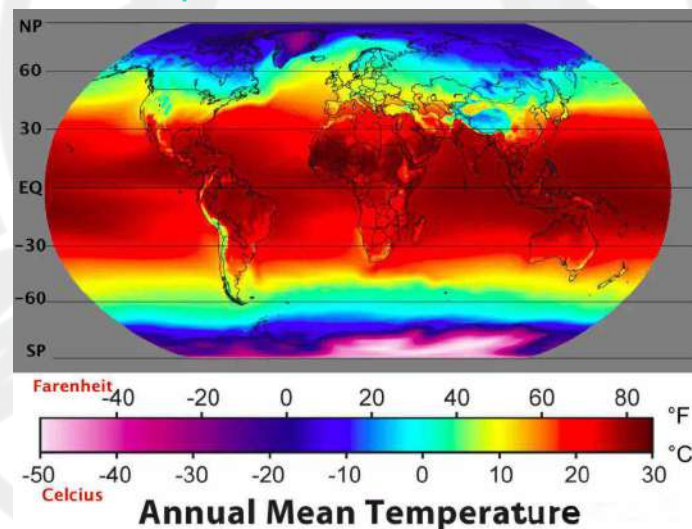


**Answer:**

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)

**86. Mean Temperature World Map**



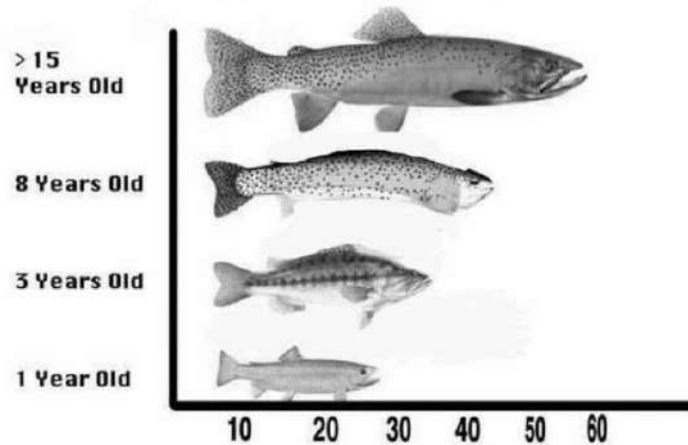
**Answer:**

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)

**87. 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)

### 88. 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)

### 89. Rainforest Distribution



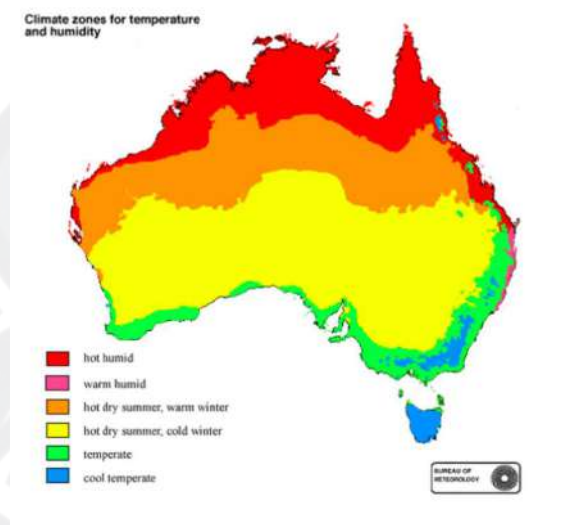


**Answer:**

The map gives us information about the tropical rainforests of the world. As we can see from the map, all the continents include North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Australia. However, when it comes to the tropical rainforests, we can only find them in the northern part of South America, the middle part of Africa and the Philippines, Borneo and New Guinea. In conclusion, we can see that the tropical rainforests are largely distributed near the equator.

(APEUni Website / App DI #341)

**90. Australian Climate Zones**



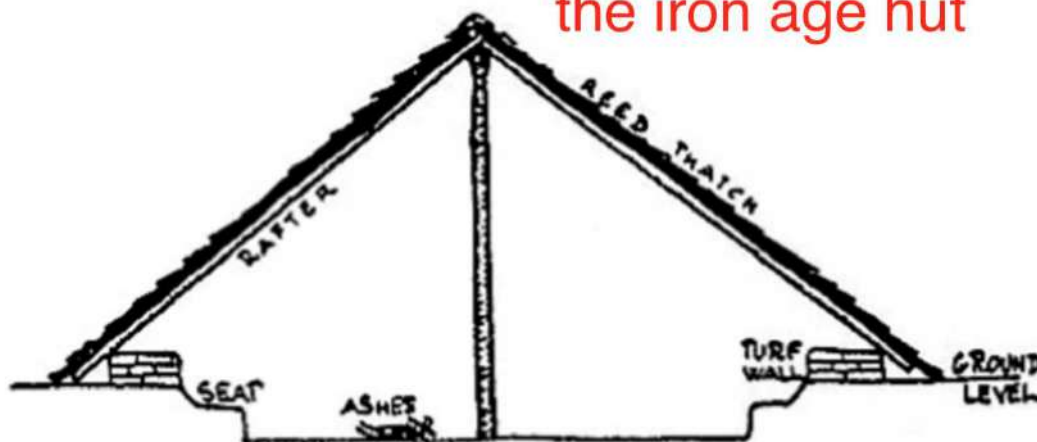
**Answer:**

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 temperature in blue. It is in the southeast of Australia. It also mentions information about other areas, including hot humid, warm humid, temperature and so on. In conclusion, different areas in Australia have different climates.

(APEUni Website / App DI #340)

**91. 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)

### 92. 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)

### 93. Music Download

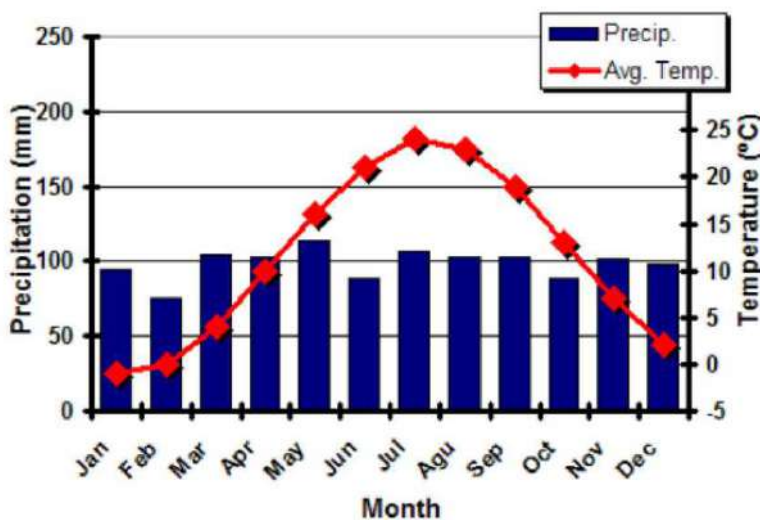


**Answer:**

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)

**94. Temperature&Precipitation**

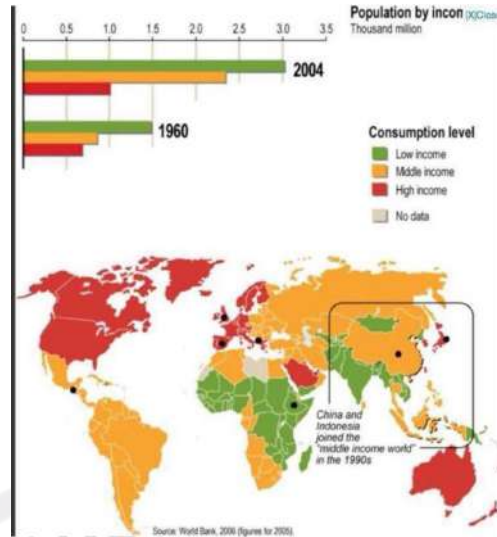


**Answer:**

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 26°C in January and gradually increases. A maximum is reached in October at about 20°C. It concludes at about 4°C 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)

**95. Population&Consumption**

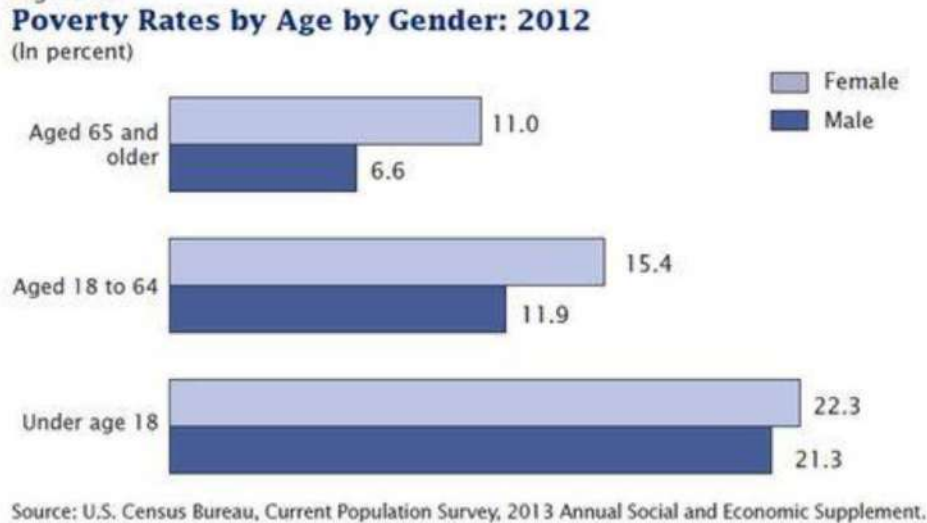


**Answer:**

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)

**96. Poverty Rate**



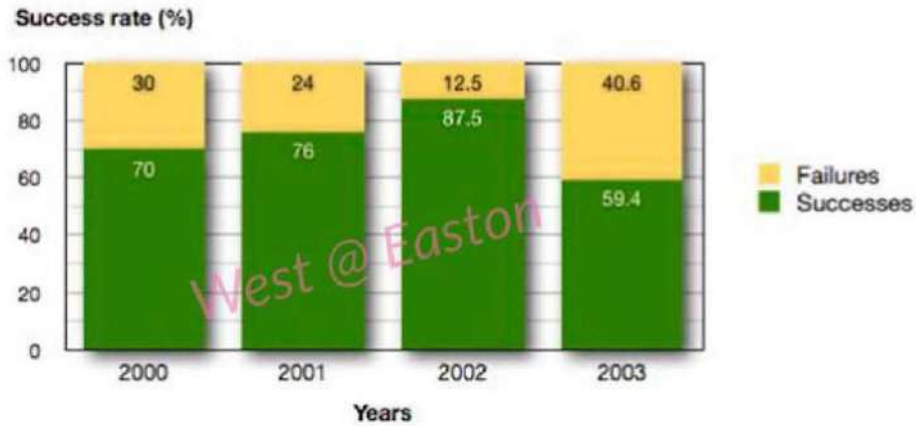
**Answer:**

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)

**97. Evolution Success**

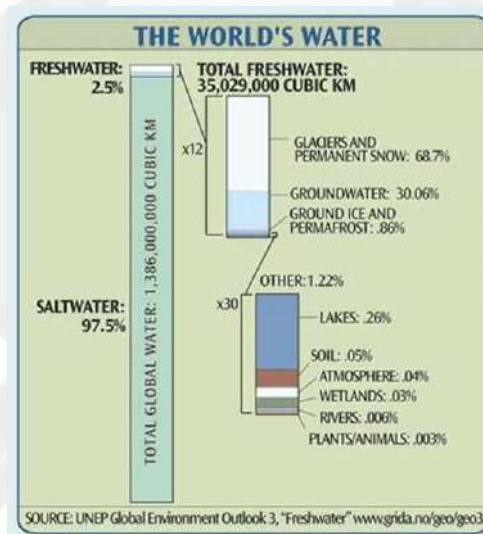
**Evolution of success rate in Canada - 2000 to 2003**



**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)

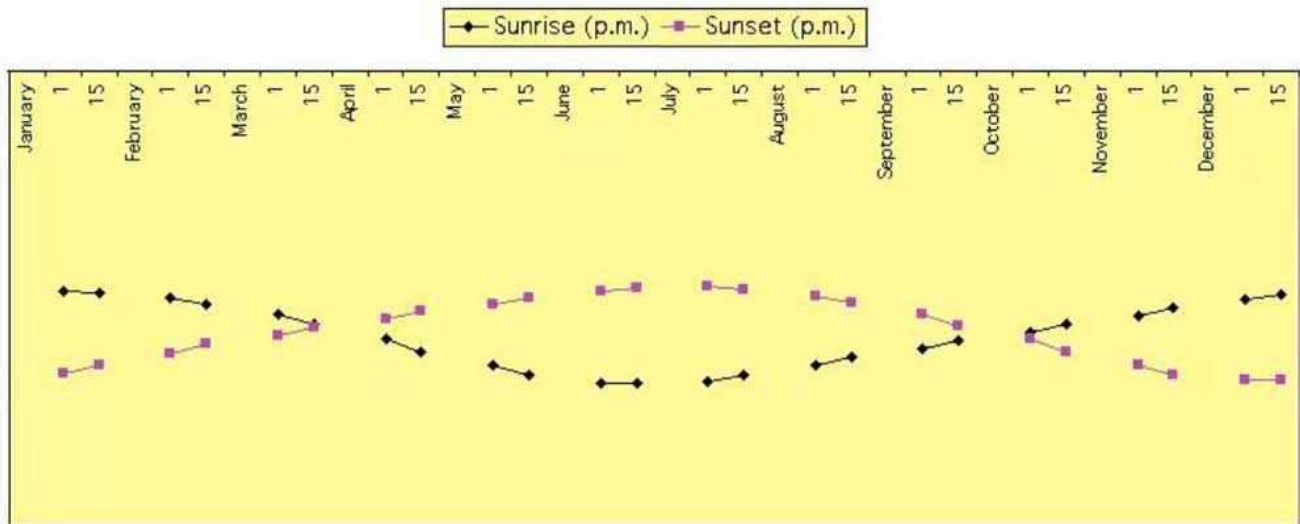
**98. World Water**



**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)

**99. Sunrise & Sunset**

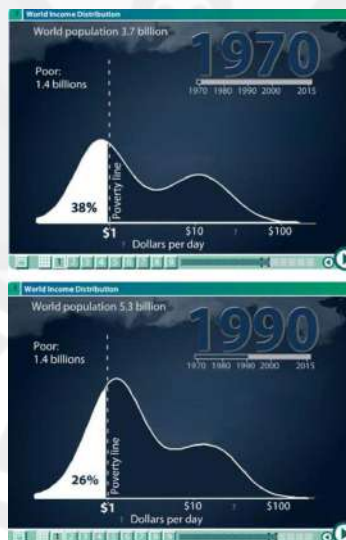


**Answer:**

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)

**100. World Income Distribution**

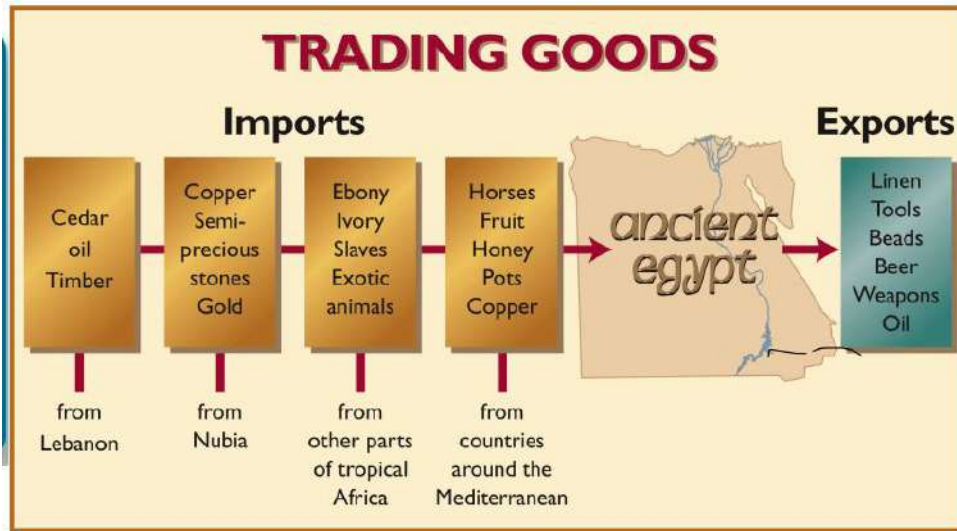


**Answer:**

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)

**101. Egypt Trading**

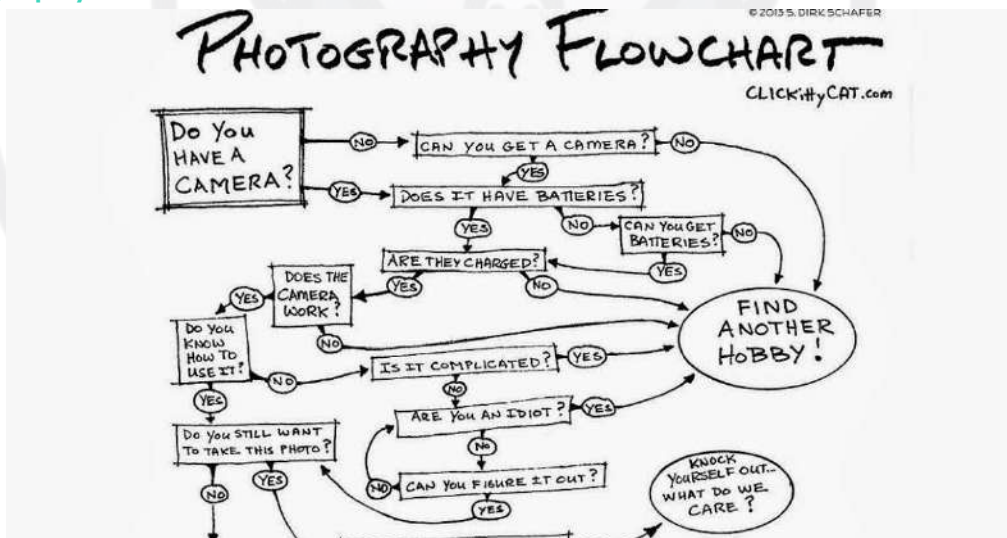


**Answer:**

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)

**102. Photography Flowchart**

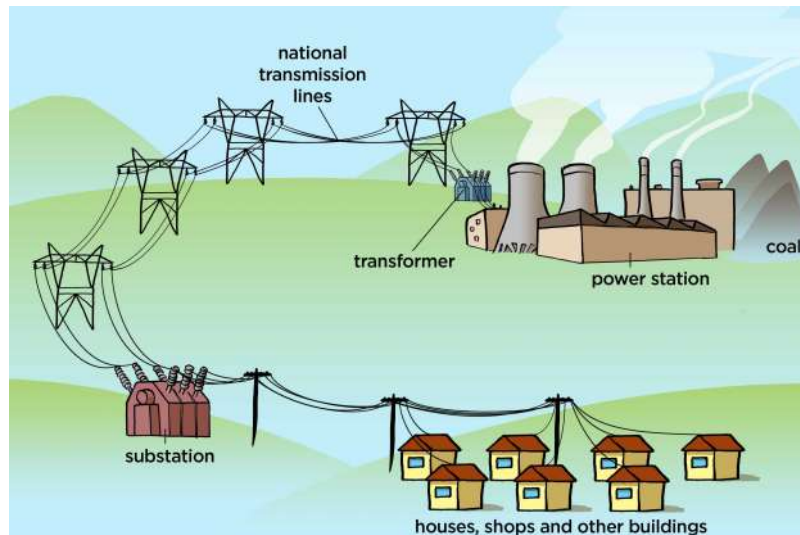


**Answer:**

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)

### 103. 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)

### 104. Government Expenditure

Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



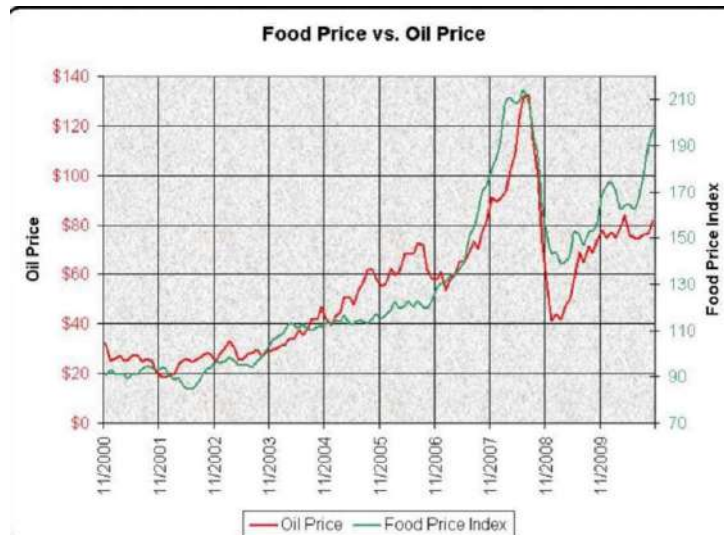
**Answer:**

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)

### 105. 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)

**106. 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)

**107. 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)

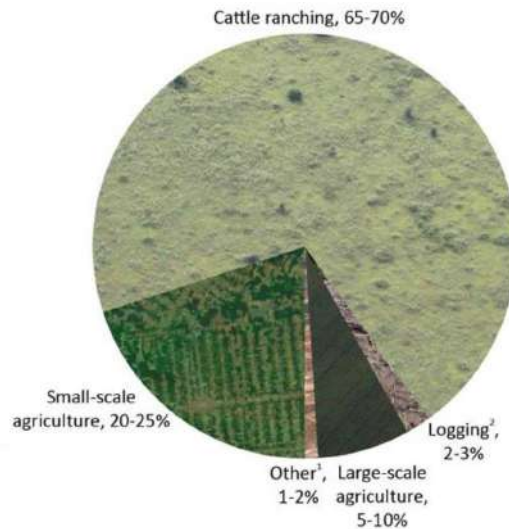
**108. S&P**



**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)

**109. 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)

**110. Switzerland Language**



**Answer:**

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

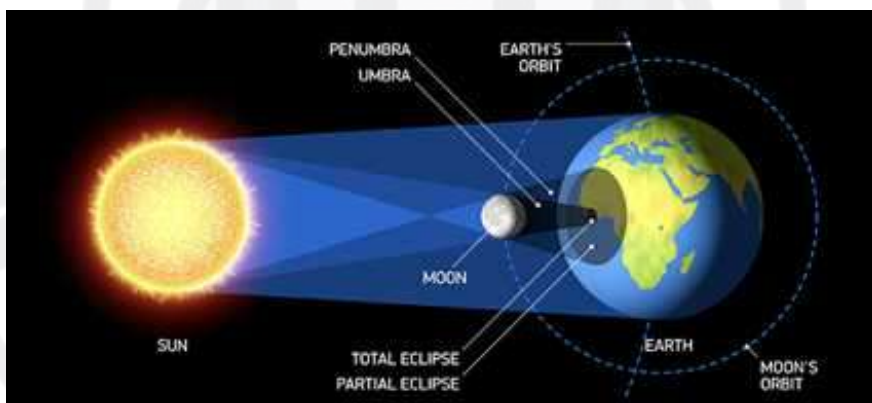
(APEUni Website / App DI #225)

**111. 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.

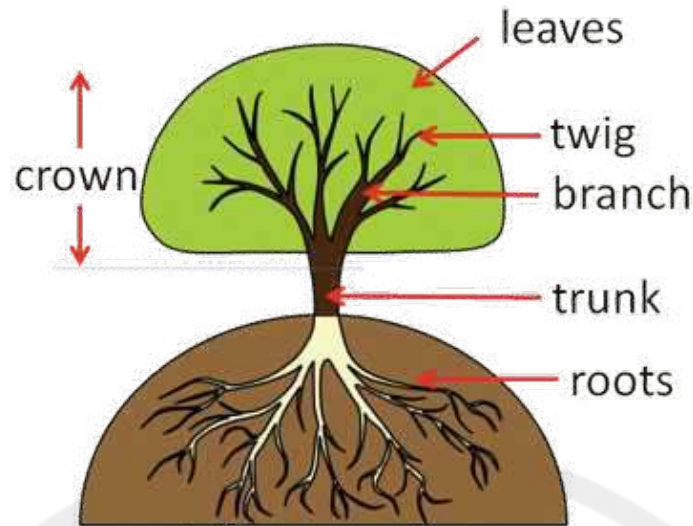
(APEUni Website / App DI #224)

**112. 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)

**113. Parts of Tree**

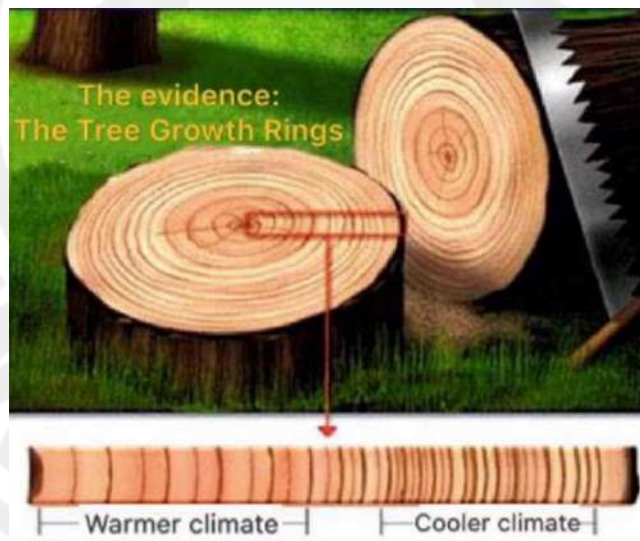


**Answer:**

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)

**114. Tree Ring and Saw**

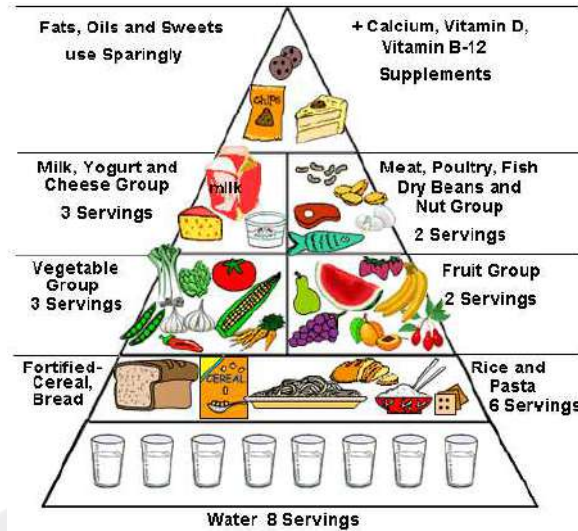


**Answer:**

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)

**115. Food Pyramid 1**

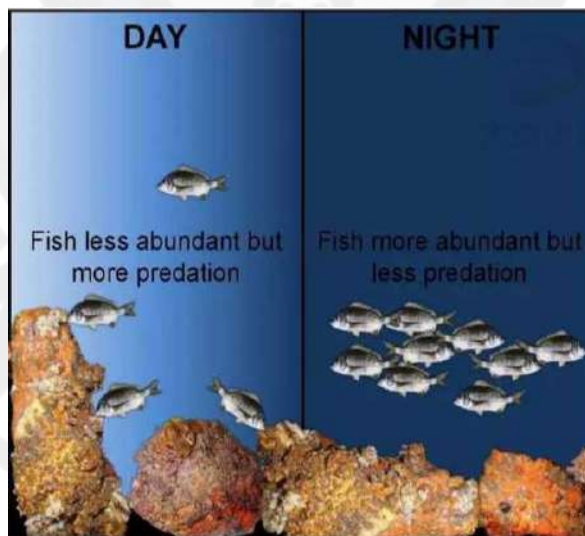


**Answer:**

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)

**116. Fish Shoal**



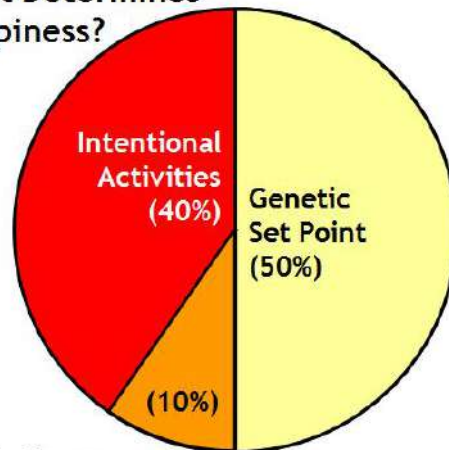
**Answer:**

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)

**117. Happiness**

**What Determines Happiness?**



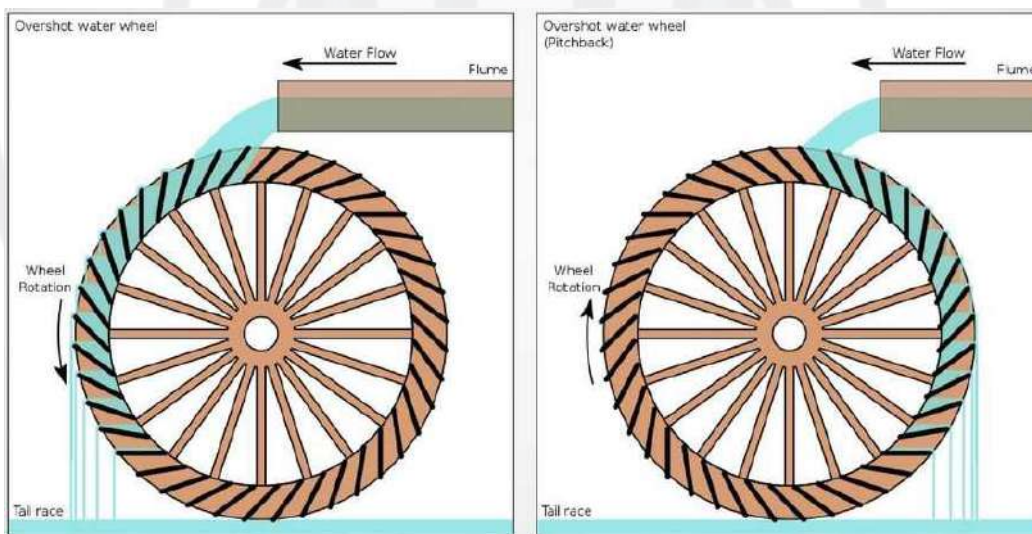
**Life Circumstances**

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #203)

**118. Water Wheel**

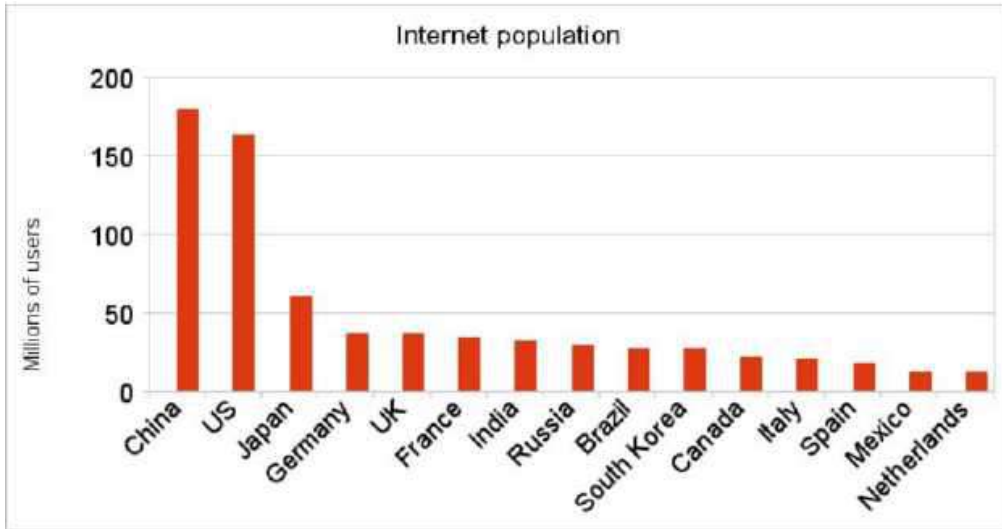


**Answer:**

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)

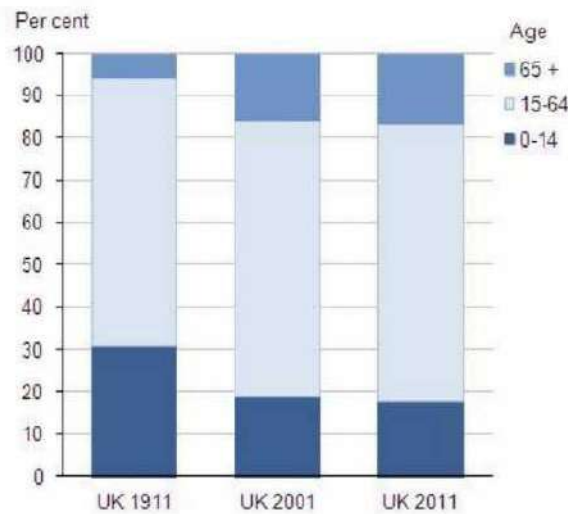
**119. Internet Population**



**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)

**120. Age Percentage**

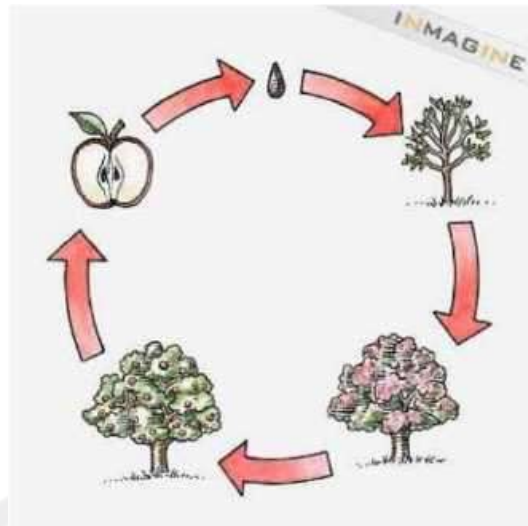


**Answer:**

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)

**121. Apple Life Cycle**

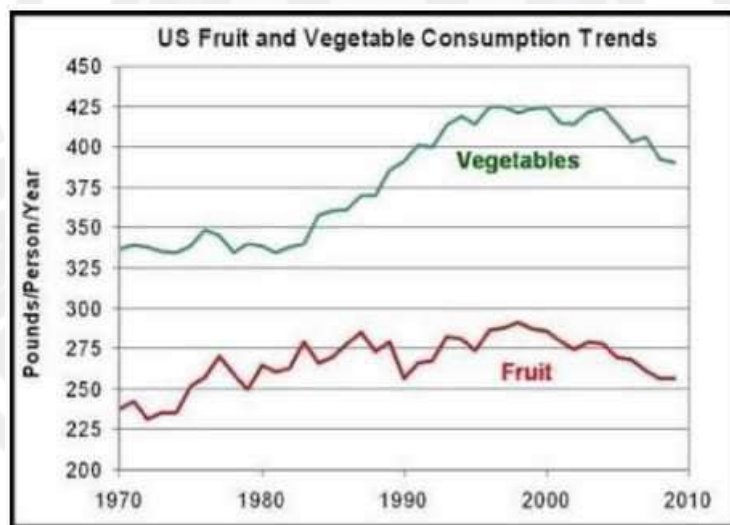




**Answer:**

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 seed, a small apple tree, the blossom of the tree. According to this graph, the first step is the apple seed. According to this graph, the second step is to become a small apple tree. You can see from this graph that the third step is the blossom of the tree. The final step is small apples will come out of the blossoms. Finally, we can get red and big apples from the apple tree. In conclusion, the process will repeat.  
 (APEUni Website / App DI #178)

**122. 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)

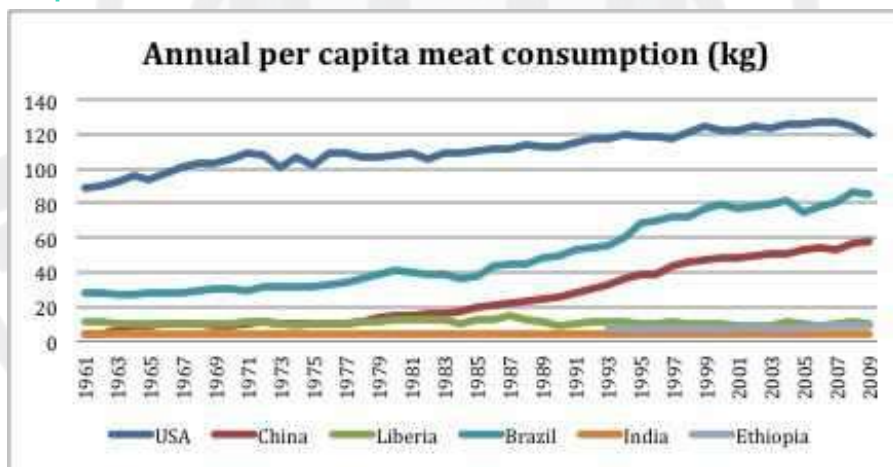
**123. Solar Yard Light**



**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)

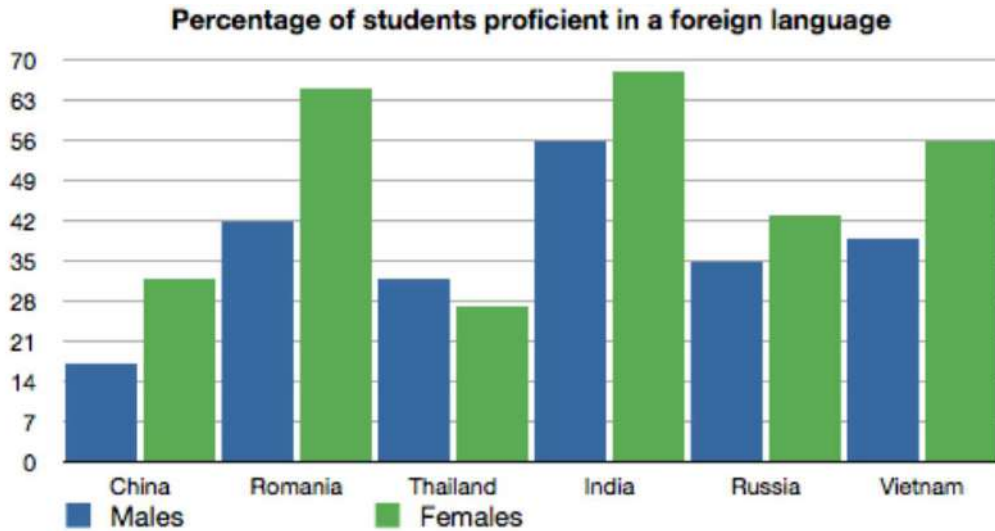
**124. Meat Consumption**



**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)

**125. Foreign Language Proficiency**

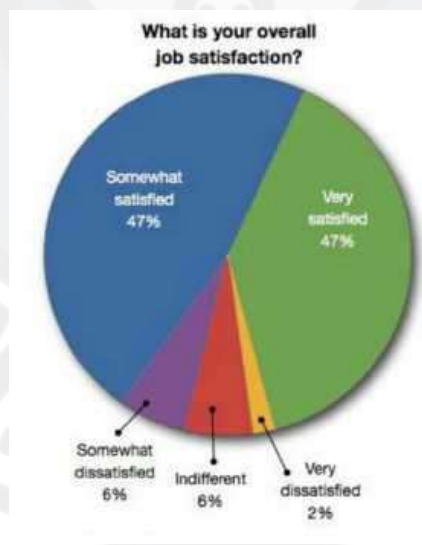


**Answer:**

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)

**126. Job Satisfaction**

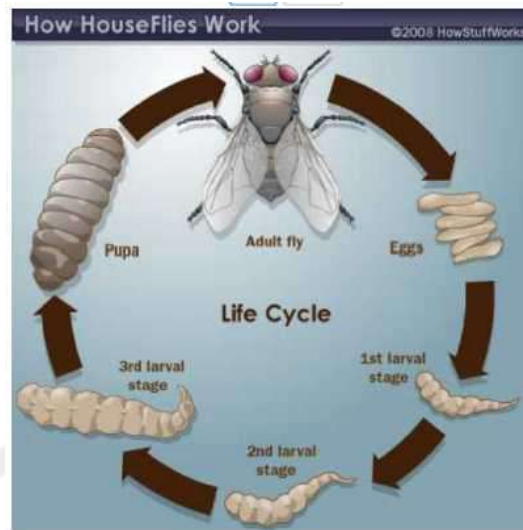


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the proportion of overall job satisfaction. The items include very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, very dissatisfied. According to this graph, the proportion of very satisfied is around 47%, and that of somewhat satisfied is equal, which is also around 47%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion are very satisfied and somewhat satisfied, which are around 47%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is very dissatisfied, which is around 2%. In conclusion, very satisfied and somewhat satisfied have the highest proportion of overall job satisfaction

(APEUni Website / App DI #144)

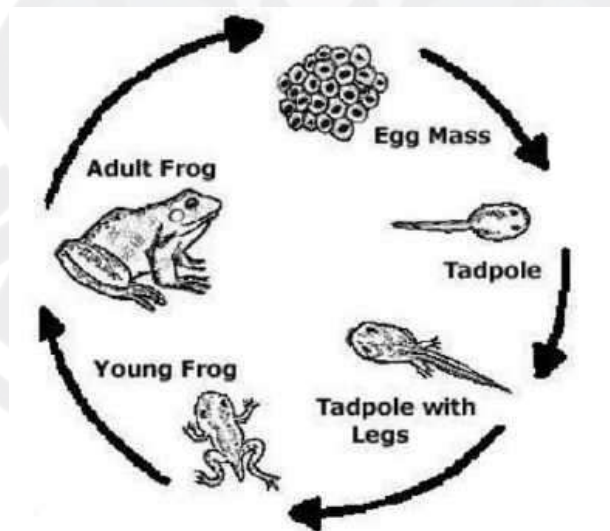
### 127. Fly Life Cycle



**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)

### 128. Frog Life Cycle 1

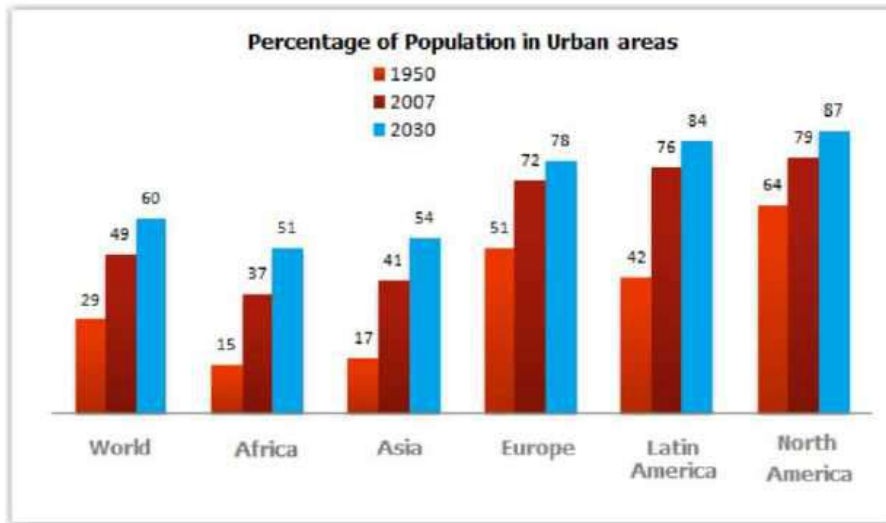


**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #131)

### 129. Urban Percentage 1

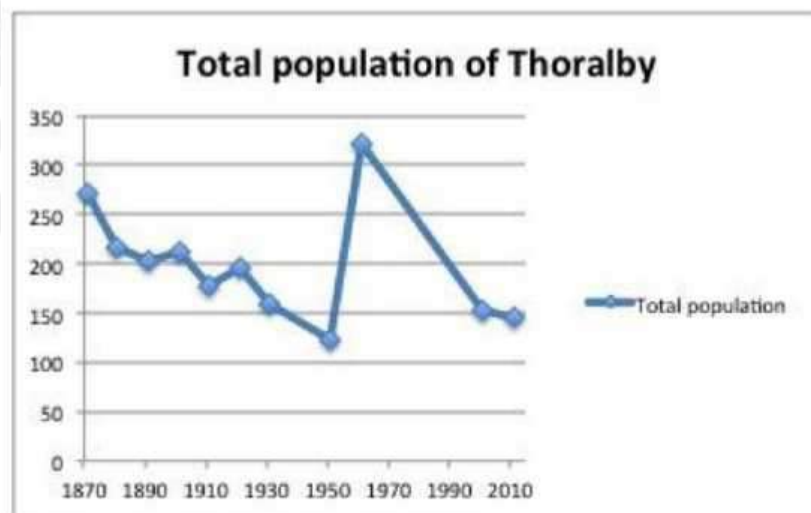


**Answer:**

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)

### 130. Thorlby Population

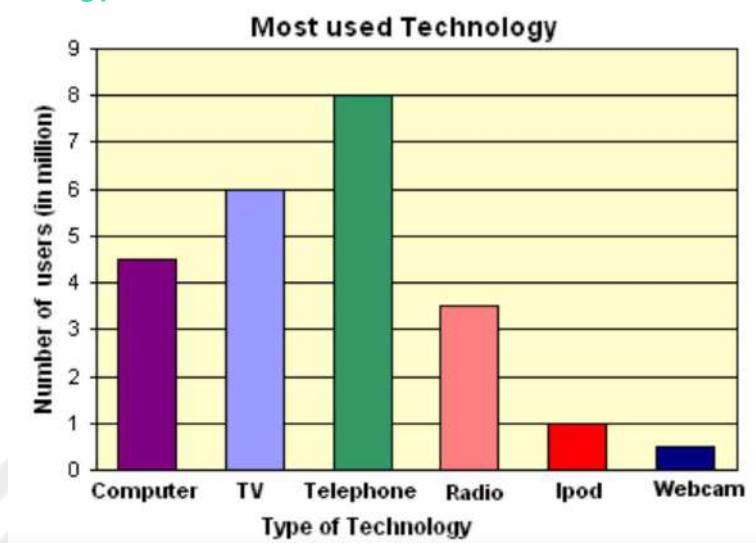


**Answer:**

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)

### 131. Most Used Technology

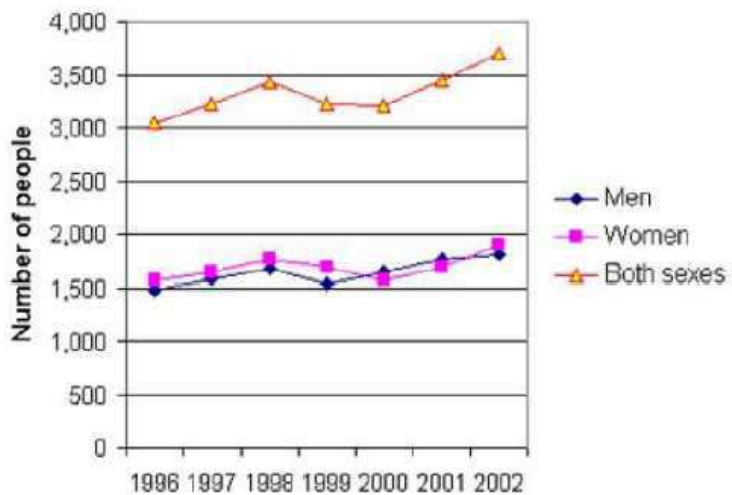


**Answer:**

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 4.5 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 0.5. In conclusion, the telephone has the highest number of users.

(APEUni Website / App DI #107)

### 132. Number of People

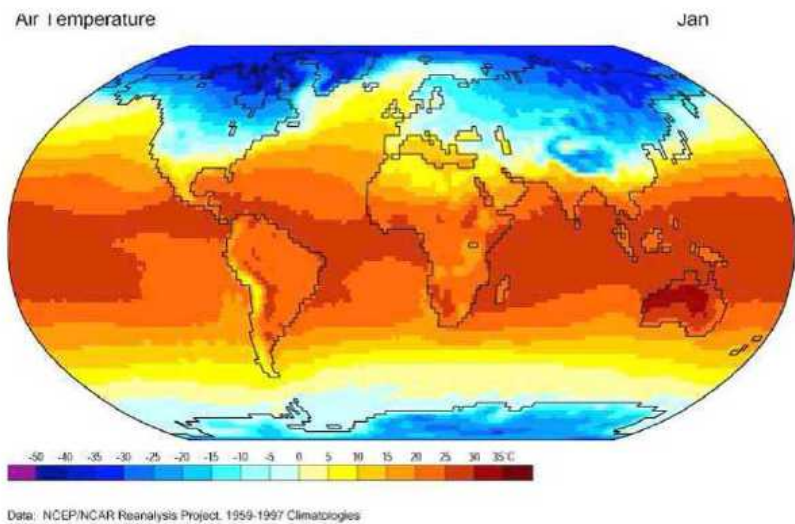


**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the number of people. The items include men, women, and both sexes. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1996 to 2002. According to this graph, in 1996, the value of men is around 1500, and that of women is higher, which is around 1600. According to this graph, the highest value of men is around 2000, which is in 1998. According to this graph, the lowest value of both sexes is 3000, which is in 1996. . In conclusion, the value of both sexes is higher than men, from 1996 to 2002.

(APEUni Website / App DI #100)

### 133. Air Temperature



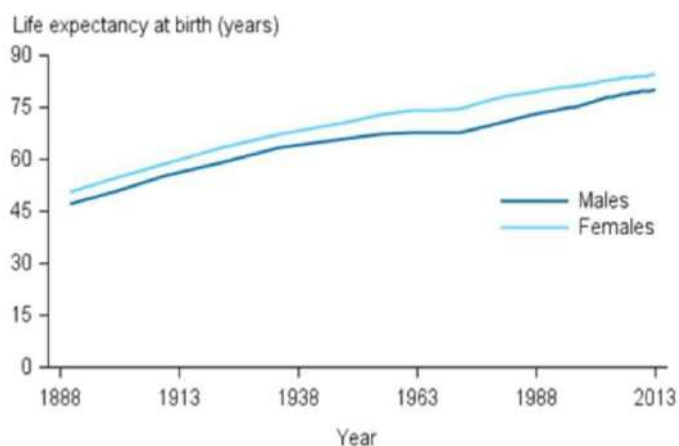
**Answer:**

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)

### 134. Life Expectancy

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



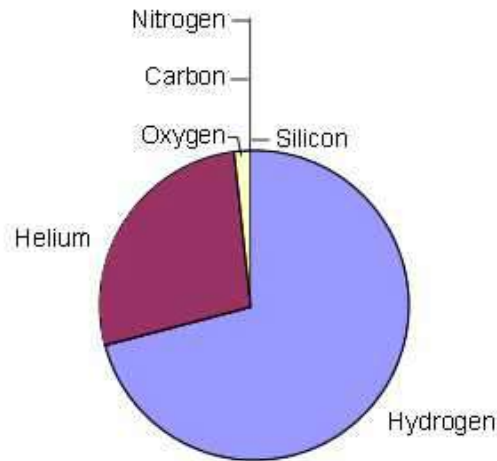
**Answer:**

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)

### 135. Solar Composition

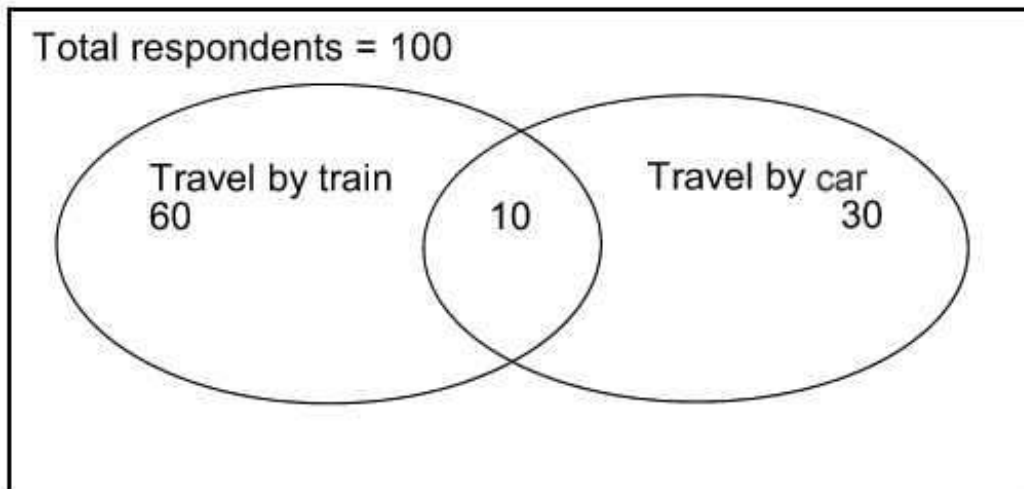
**Composition of the Sun (% components)**



**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)

**136. Train v.s. Car**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the proportion of respondents travel by different vehicles. The items include travel by train, travel by car and travel by both vehicles. According to this graph, the proportion of travel by train is around 60%, and that of travel by car is lower, which is around 30%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is travel by train, which is around 60%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is travel by both vehicles, which is around 10%. In conclusion, travel by train has the highest proportion of respondents. (APEUni Website / App DI #54)

**137. Skyscraper&Temple**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the building. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a building; the colour of it is white. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a small temple; the colour of it is black. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there is the sky, the colour of it is blue. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

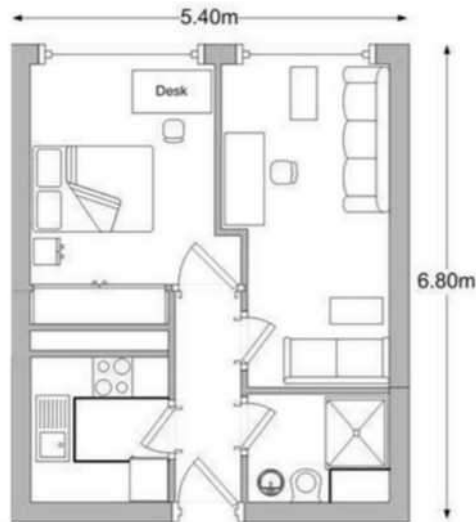
(APEUni Website / App DI #51)

**138. Sprouting****Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #48)

**139. 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)

**140. National Flags**

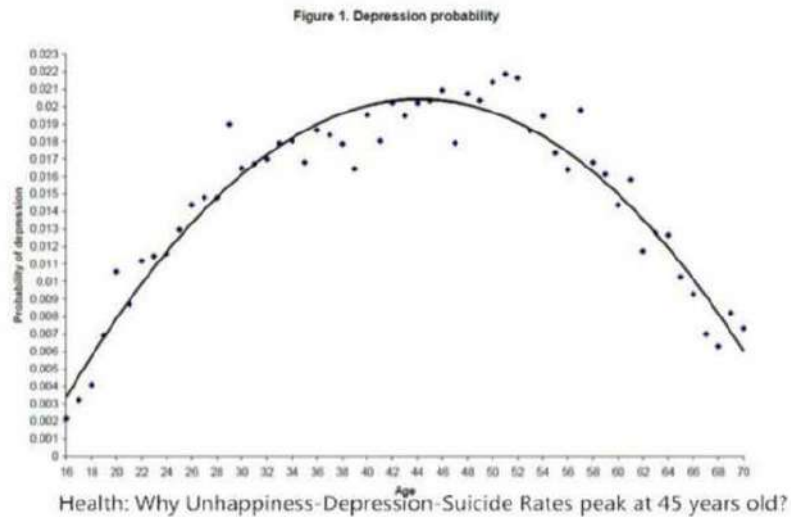


**Answer:**

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)

**141. Depression Probability**

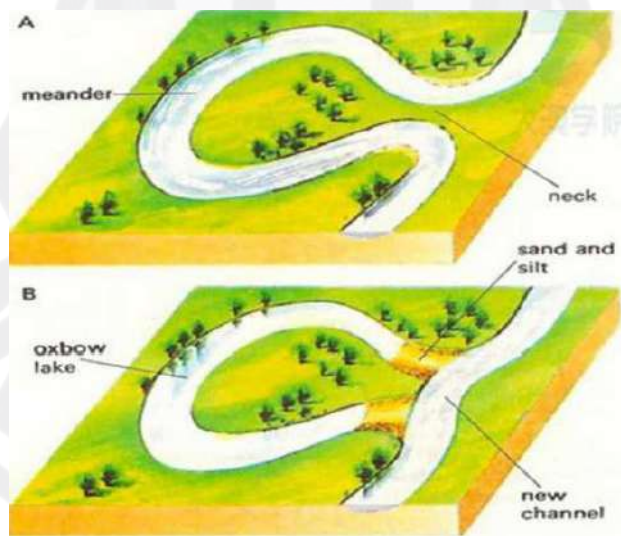


**Answer:**

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)

**142. Oxbow Lake**

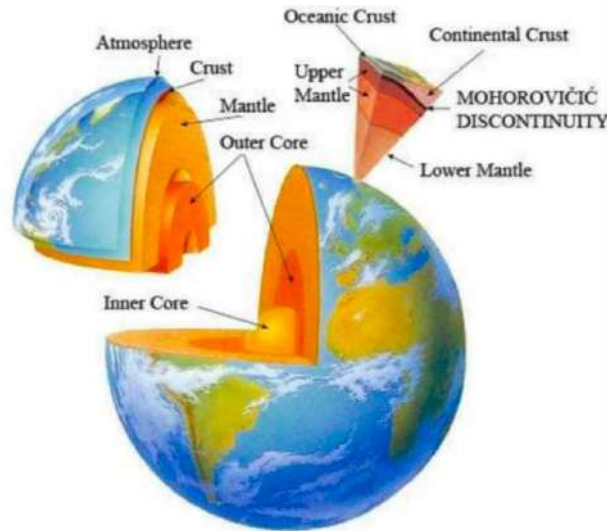


**Answer:**

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)

**143. Earth Crust (2)**

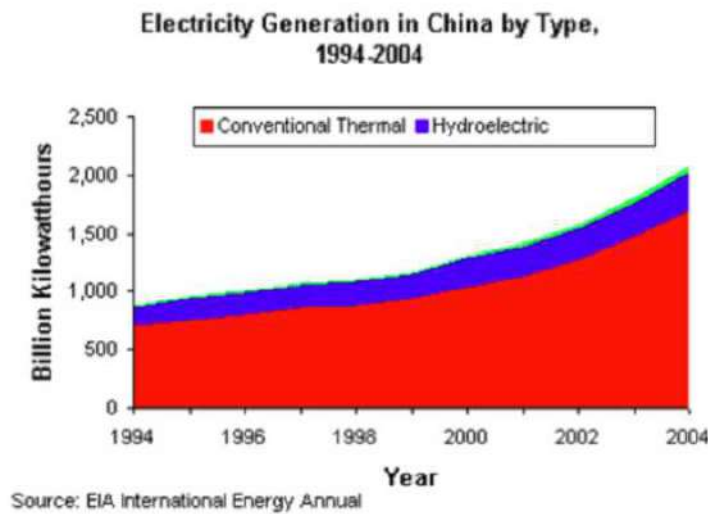


**Answer:**

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)

**144. Electricity Generation**

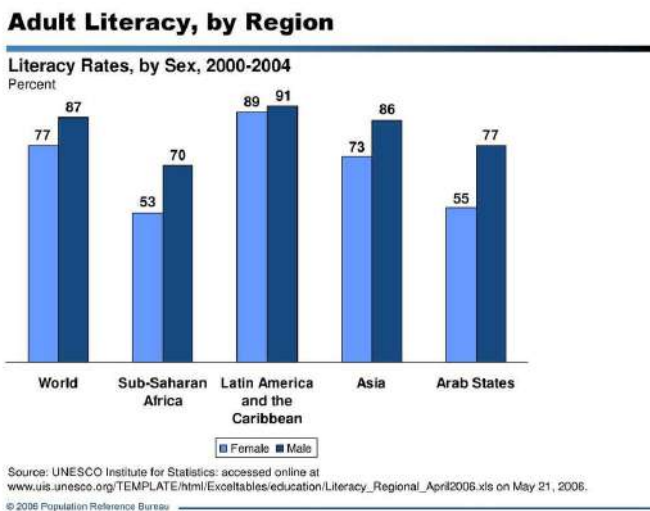


**Answer:**

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)

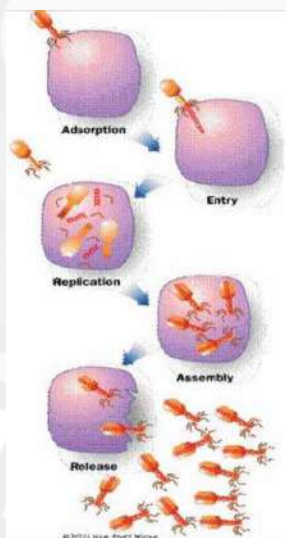
**145. Adult Literacy**



**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)

**146. Virus Replication**

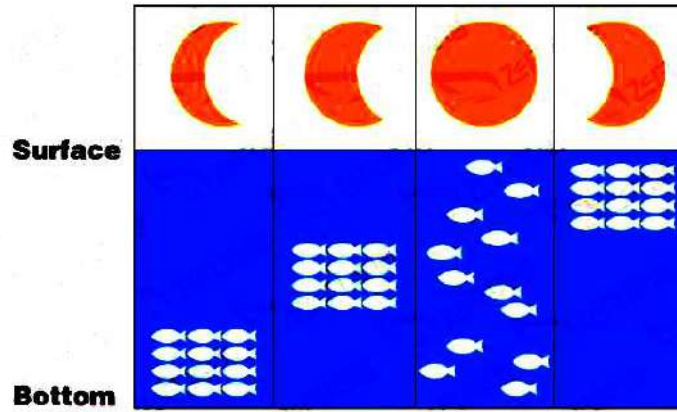


**Answer:**

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)

**147. Moon&Fish**

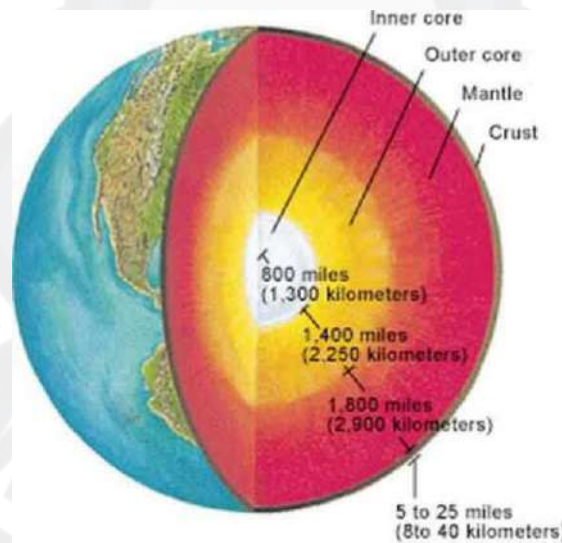
**Lunar And Fish**



**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)

**148. 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)

**149. Height of Tree**

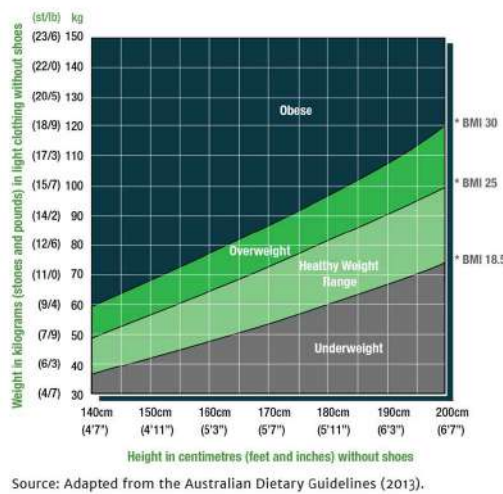


**Answer:**

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)

**150. BMI**

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



**Answer:**

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

**151. Typing Hands**

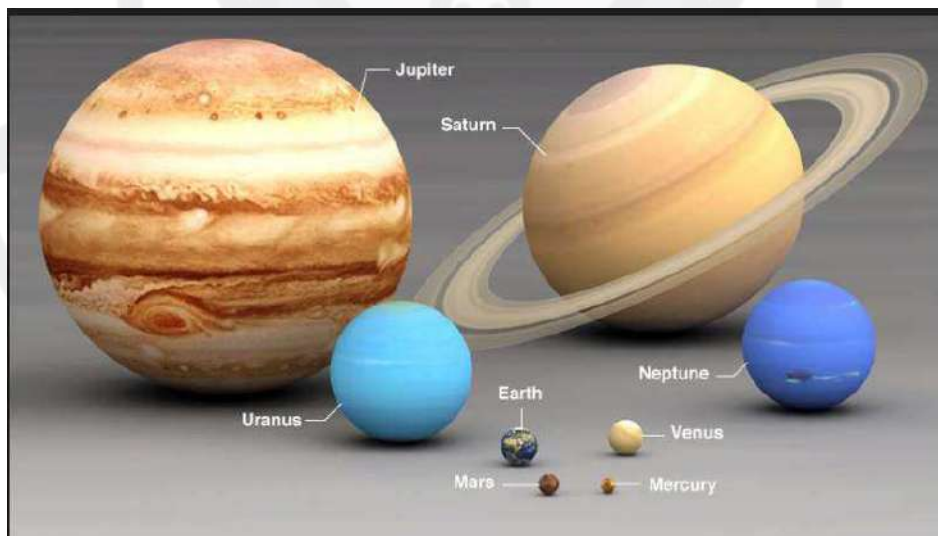


**Answer:**

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)

**152. Solar System**



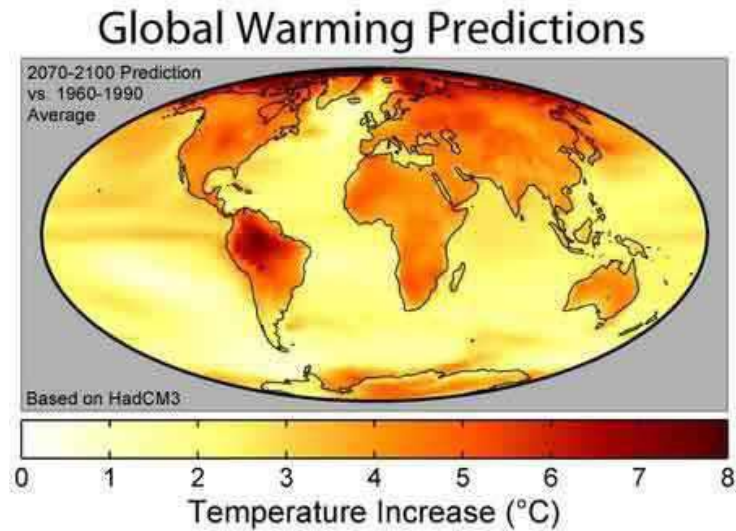
**Answer:**

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)

**153. 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. Leader and Manager (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #455)

### 2. Prescriptive and Descriptive (Incomplete)

**Points:** Most of us learn to speak at such an early age that we don't even remember it. We form our spoken repertoire through unconscious habits, not memorized rules. And because speech also uses mood and intonation for meaning, its structure is often more flexible, adapting to the needs of speakers and listeners. This could mean avoiding complex clauses that are hard to parse in real time, making changes to avoid awkward pronunciation, or removing sounds to make speech faster. The linguistic approach that tries to understand and map such differences without dictating correct ones is known as descriptivism. Rather than deciding how language should be used, it describes how people actually use it, and tracks the innovations they come up with in the process. But while the debate between prescriptivism and descriptivism continues, the two are not mutually exclusive. At its best, prescriptivism is useful for informing people about the most common established patterns at a given point in time. This is important, not only for formal contexts, but it also makes communication easier between non-native speakers from different backgrounds. Descriptivism, on the other hand, gives us insight into how our minds work and the instinctive ways in which we structure our view of the world. Ultimately, grammar is best thought of as a set of linguistic habits that are constantly being negotiated and reinvented by the entire group of language users.

(APEUni Website / App RL #450)

### 3. Practice for Students (Incomplete)

**Points:** Students have a lot of practice opportunities, even offered by the country or organizations from different continents, funded with private sources. And students are faced with intense social competition.

(APEUni Website / App RL #448)

### 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. 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.](#)

## 6. 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.](#)

## 7. Boys' and Girls' Performance (Audio Available)

### Original:

For centuries, boys were top of the class. But these days, that's no longer the case. A new study by the OECD, a club of mostly rich countries, examined how 15-year-old boys and girls performed at reading, mathematics, and science. Boys still score somewhat better at maths, and in science the genders are roughly equal. But when it comes to the students who really struggle, the difference is stark: boys are 50% more likely than girls to fall short of basic standards in all three areas. Researchers suggest that doing homework set by teachers is linked to better performance in maths, reading, and science. Boys, it appears, spend more of their free time in the virtual world; they are 17% more likely than girls to play collaborative online games than girls every day. They also use the internet more. Third, peer pressure plays a role. A lot of boys decide early on that they are just too cool for school which means they're more likely to be rowdy in class. Teachers mark them down for this. In anonymous tests, boys perform better. In fact, the gender gap in reading drops by a third when teachers don't know the gender of the pupil they are marking. So what can be done to close this gap? Getting boys to do more homework and cut down on screen-time would help.. But most of all, abandoning gender stereotypes would benefit all students. Boys in countries with the best schools read much better than girls. And girls in Shanghai excel in mathematics. They outperform boys from anywhere else in the world.

(APEUni Website / App RL #346)

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

## 8. 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.](#)

## 9. Parenting (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture in which a smiling girl holds a pen and adults are behind her. Adults should not offer too much help to children. They should only pay attention to children's safety and the safety is very important. They can teach children some basic skills and children have to learn by themselves and should self-responsibility. Many parents want to give their children the best education.

(APEUni Website / App RL #316)

## 10. 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)

## 11. 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.](#)

## 12. 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.](#)

## 13. 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)

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

### Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #307)

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

## 15. Leadership (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

A leader can define or clarify goals by issuing a memo or an executive order, an edict or a fatwa or a tweet, by passing a law, barking a command, or presenting an interesting idea in a meeting of colleagues. Leaders can mobilize people's energies in ways that range from subtle, quiet persuasion to the coercive threat or the use of deadly force. Sometimes a charismatic leader such as Martin Luther King Jr. can define goals and mobilize energies through rhetoric and the power of example. We can think of leadership as a spectrum, in terms of both visibility and the power the leader wields. On one end of the spectrum, we have the most visible: authoritative leaders like the president of the United States or the prime minister of the United Kingdom, or a dictator such as Hitler or Qaddafi. At the opposite end of the spectrum is casual, low-key leadership found in countless situations every day around the world, leadership that can make a significant difference to the individuals whose lives are touched by it. Over the centuries, the first kind—the out-in-front, authoritative leadership—has generally been exhibited by men. Some men in positions of great authority, including Nelson Mandela, have chosen a strategy of “leading from behind”; more often, however, top leaders have been quite visible in their exercise of power. Women (as well as some men) have provided casual, low-key leadership behind the scenes. But this pattern has been changing, as more women have taken up opportunities for visible, authoritative leadership.

(APEUni Website / App RL #305)

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

### 16. Windmill (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture with 'windmill' and 'watermill' written on it. The speaker tells for how many people the electricity can be generated by windmills.

(APEUni Website / App RL #298)

### 17. IT Department (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

And our survey, over 100 CEOs who had recently been through an acquisition or merger were asked which areas of their activities needed the most effort. As you can see, the most frequent response to this question was that information technology requires the most integration effort. According to 58 percent of those we surveyed, IT was the most time consuming and needed the most work. This is understandable as many of the IT issues are extremely complex and the consequences of any change in IT can have a significant impact. The key is how quickly and effectively IT integration can be achieved and there has to be a clear understanding of the consequences there maybe of not getting it right. The two other areas requiring significant attention, sales, marketing and business development on the one hand and financial management on the other, both were selected by forty nine percent of the respondents.

(APEUni Website / App RL #295)

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

### 18. 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)

### 19. 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)

### 20. 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)

### 21. 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)

## 22. 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.](#)

## 23. Fatherhood (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #282)

## 24. 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)

## 25. 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.](#)

## 26. 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.](#)

## 27. 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.](#)

## 28. 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.](#)

## 29. Housing Affordability (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

The impact on young Australians who are interested in buying a home of their own has been very significant. Australia's housing affordability now shapes the typical housing cycle or housing career as some people call it. Most Australians in the normal course of events are people who move through the housing cycle in a way that matches the stages of life that they're at. So, they move out of the family home in their late teens or early 20s as they gain their independence from their families, then they rent save for a home they can afford as either a group, or maybe a couple. And maybe they can upgrade it when they have a family in their middle age, they are more than likely to have paid off their mortgage. And that means they have housing security in their old age. That's no longer the typical housing cycle for Australians, young people generally live at home for much longer than they once did. They generally rent for longer and they're more likely to be saddled with a mortgage not just into their middle age but more often than not into their retirement as well. In fact, in 2006, 65,000 retiree households were still paying off the mortgage. Affordable rent is also an elusive right around Australia. We have very low rental vacancies, we see high turnover as landlords want to maximize their profits in tight market, and we see less long-term or lifelong rental, as we see in other countries and other economies.

(APEUni Website / App RL #270)

[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. Happiness and Social Relations (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Happiness comes from frequency and quality of social relation. The higher the frequency is, the more happiness relations with friends and family and others produce. It is not sure why social relation is correlated with happiness. But there's evidence that when people feel more satisfied with their social relations, they will feel happier, in turn, when people feel happier, they will get more satisfied with social relations. Happy people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family. Some people wonder if their social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more with their friends and families.

(APEUni Website / App RL #259)

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

### 32. 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.](#)

### 33. Ageing Population (Incomplete)

**Points:** As the world population grow, the ageing population has become more serious. Ageing percentage in the US is now 13% and is expected to be 23% in 2030. The situation is the same in Japan and Germany. There will be more than 20% of the German population aged over 65 years old in 2030. Ageing problem is related to industrialization.

(APEUni Website / App RL #257)

### 34. Social Identity (Incomplete)

**Points:** The lecture talks about the information of the concept of social identity. He has studied several aspects of social identity including social identity threats. As for the social identity, it is part of the personal identity, including age, sex, region, religion, etc. He raised two questions about why social identity is important and what influence it will have on us. The answer of the both questions is: it depends.

(APEUni Website / App RL #255)

### 35. 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)

### 36. Survey (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Let's say if I'm asking which source do you often use to get information. Newspaper? Radio? And the survey shows 62% of the people chose internet. You might be thinking I am going to say, how important the internet is, or how quickly it has changed the world for a few years. But what if I tell you this survey is conducted on the website global and mail.com? Our answer will be different. Because the people who did this survey on a website must be frequent users of internet. This sample is a biased sample. So we have to pay attention to how a survey is conducted.

(APEUni Website / App RL #248)

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

### 37. 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)

### 38. 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)

### 39. 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.](#)

### 40. 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)

#### 41. Wage, Consumption and Debt (Incomplete)

**Points:** According to the speaker, the wage increase is 5%, which is very weak. The consumption is about 15%, which seems decent. The housing debt is about 40%, which is unusual. But can be understandable after the wage and consumption increase.

(APEUni Website / App RL #238)

#### 42. 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)

#### 43. 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.](#)

#### 44. 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)

#### 45. 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)

#### 46. Melatonin (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #188)

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

#### 47. Vitamin D (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Vitamin D refers to a group of fat--soluble secosteroids responsible for enhancing intestinal absorption of calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphate and zinc. In humans, the most important compounds in this group are vitamin D3 and vitamin D2 Cholecalciferol and ergocalciferol can be ingested from the diet and from supplements. Very few foods contain vitamin D; synthesis of vitamin D (specifically cholecalciferol) in the skin is the major natural source of the vitamin. Dermal synthesis of vitamin D from cholesterol is dependent on sun exposure Vitamin D from the diet or dermal synthesis from sunlight is biologically inactive; activation requires enzymatic conversion (hydroxylation) in the liver and kidney. Evidence indicates the synthesis of vitamin D from sun exposure is regulated by a negative feedback loop that prevents toxicity, but because of uncertainty about the cancer risk from sunlight, no recommendations are issued by the Institute of Medicine (US), for the amount of sun exposure required to meet vitamin D requirements. Accordingly, the Dietary Reference Intake for vitamin D assumes no synthesis occurs and all of a person's vitamin D is from food intake, although that will rarely occur in practice. As vitamin D is synthesized in adequate amounts by most mammals exposed to sunlight[citation needed], it is not strictly a vitamin, and may be considered a hormone as its synthesis and activity occur in different locations. Vitamin D has a significant role in calcium homeostasis and metabolism. Its discovery was due to effort to find the dietary substance lacking in rickets.

(APEUni Website / App RL #183)

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

#### 48. 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.](#)

#### 49. Human Behavior (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #173)

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

#### 50. 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.](#)

### 51. 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)

### 52. 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)

### 53. Pavlov Experiment (Audio Available)

**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #165)

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

### 54. Superman (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Today we're going to recount heroic tales of superhuman feats of strength, when in the face of disaster, some people are said to have summoned up incredible physical power to lift a car off of an accident victim, move giant rocks, or like Big John of song, single-handedly hold up a collapsing beam to let the other miners escape. Are such stories true? There are many anecdotes supporting the idea, but we're going to take a fact-based look at whether or not it truly is possible for an adrenalin-charged person to temporarily gain massive strength. In proper terminology, such a temporary boost of physical power would be called hysterical strength. The stories are almost always in the form of one person lifting a car

off of another. In each of these cases, some aspect of leverage or buoyancy probably played some role in reducing the magnitude of the feat to something more believable. And even lifting many cars by several inches still leaves most of its weight supported by the suspension springs. But our purpose today is not to "debunk" any of the specific stories. The majority of them are anecdotal, and interestingly not repeatable; in many cases, the person who summoned the superstrength later tried it again only to find that they couldn't do it. Basically, what we have is a respectably large body of anecdotal evidence that suggests that in times of crisis, danger, or fear, some people have the ability to temporarily exercise superhuman strength.

(APEUni Website / App RL #164)

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

### 55. 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.](#)

### 56. Rice (Audio Available)

**Original:**

In 1943, what became known as the Green Revolution began when Mexico, unable to feed its growing population, shouted for help. Within a few years, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations founded the International Rice Research Institute in Asia, and by 1962, a new strain of rice called IR8 was feeding people all over the world. IR8 was the first really big modified crop to make a real impact on world hunger. In 1962 the technology did not yet exist to directly manipulate the genes of plants, and so IR8 was created by carefully crossing existing varieties: selecting the best from each generation, further modifying them, and finally finding the best. Here is the power of modified crops: IR8, with no fertilizer, straight out of the box, produced five times the yield of traditional rice varieties. In optimal conditions with nitrogen, it produced ten times the yield of traditional varieties. By 1980, IR36 resisted pests and grew fast enough to allow two crops a year instead of just one, doubling the yield. And by 1990, using more advanced genetic manipulation techniques, IR72 was outperforming even IR36. The Green Revolution saw worldwide crop yields explode from 1960 through 2000.

(APEUni Website / App RL #159)

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

### 57. 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.](#)

### 58. 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.](#)

### 59. 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.

## 60. Happiness (Audio Available)

### Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #150)

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

## 61. Sugar (Audio Available)

### Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #148)

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

## 62. 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.

[App to listen.](#)

### 63. 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.](#)

### 64. Brain Development (Audio Available)

**Original:**

3 stages of Brain development— brain development during childhood, there are three stages, starting from the primitive brain (the action brain), limbic brain (feeling brain), and finally to the neocortex (thought brain). Although interrelated, the three had its own function. Primitive brain functions to manage the physical to survive, manage reflex, motor motion control, monitoring body functions, and process information coming from sensing. Limbic brain functioning as a liaison to process emotions and the brain thinks, and the primitive brain. While the thinking brain, which is the most objective part of the brain, receiving input from the primitive brain and the limbic brain. However, he needed more time to process information from the primitive brain and the limbic brain. The brain thinks the merger is also a place of experience, memory, feeling, and thinking ability to give birth to ideas and actions. Nerve myelination of the brain take place in sequence, starting from the primitive brain, the limbic brains, and brain thought. Neural pathways are more frequently used to make more myelin thicken. Increasingly thicker myelin, the faster the nerve impulses or signals travel along nerves. Therefore, a growing child is encouraged to receive input from the environment in accordance with its development.

(APEUni Website / App RL #137)

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

### 65. 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.](#)

**66. 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.](#)

**67. 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 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.](#)

## 68. 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.](#)

## 69. Cognitive Revolution (Audio Available)

### Original:

I’m Steve Pinker and I’m Harvard college professor and Johnstone family professor, Harvard department of Psychology. The Cognitive Revolution which took place at Harvard was the start after modern scientific study of the mind. Who study something like the mind you like to think that you’re a scientist, you face the immediate problem of what we do with these things called mental contents, thoughts, emotions, images, plans, rules, you can’t see them, you can’t taste them, then you can’t feel them. If you’re a scientist you are supposed to be studying things that you can see measure and manipulate, how do you even begin with a science of mind. Well, the answer is the dominated psychology in the middle part of the 20th century where it just to give up all talks of mental contents. This is the school of behaviorism and came to take over American psychology until the early 1950s when a number of scholars with ties to Harvard started to rethink that whole idea when we talk about how computers work you can’t get around computing internal states to them. Computers have memories, they have goal states, they execute plans and if you could do that, about a hunk of metal and you are not being unscientific why should be on the scientific to say those things about a human being. The result was called Cognitive Science included both experimental psychology, people who study other humans in the lab with linguistics, including the famous theories of linguist Noam Chomsky who was here at Harvard as a society fellow, a computer science and artificial intelligence and later neuroscience.

(APEUni Website / App RL #38)

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

## 70. 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.](#)

## 71. Gas Giants (Audio Available)

### Original:

So there are two theories for how the gas giants formed. One is the same theory I showed you just now core accretion, right. And the other is called disk instability and one of our colleagues at DTM has done a lot of work on that and so it's unclear exactly how they formed but you're right what we're trying to do the reason we're trying to get the higher and higher pressure in the lab is because we are trying to understand more about the pressure inside the gas giants. It's thought that the gas giants also have a metallic core, but maybe the metallic core not made of iron. Hydrogen, for example becomes metallic at a certain pressure. So it's very possible that the insides of these planets could have metallic cores, could have hydrogen cores, could have rocky portions we're not sure. But the higher pressure we can get in the lab, the closer we can get understanding the interiors of the gas giants and the exoplanet that are so big.

(APEUni Website / App RL #1)

[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 kind of food do almonds, pistachios and walnuts fall into?

Answer: Nut (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1416) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: Octopus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1415) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: Attachment (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1414) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. What do we call a person who is waiting for doing something?

Answer: Standby (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1386) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

11. What do we call a person who studies mystery?

Answer: Mystic / occult (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1376) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

12. What do we call the event in which people move through a public place to celebrate an important day or event?

Answer: Parade (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1375) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

13. What is the top surface inside the room?

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

14. Which is the biggest one, the elephant, the tiger, or the cheetah?

Answer: Elephant (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1358) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

15. How do we call a person who is about the same age?

Answer: Contemporary / peer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1335) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

16. Where do marine animals live?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. What is the opposite of 'damp'?

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

24. What is the connecting part between two bones?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



33. What is the opposite of 'guilty'?

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

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

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

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

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

36. What is the antonym of 'entrance'?

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

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

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

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

39. Who flies an airplane?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

51. What is the opposite of horizontal?

Answer: vertical (APEUni Website / App ASQ #890) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. What is the opposite of maximum?

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

57. What do we call the joint that joins the leg to the rest of the body?

Answer: hip joint (APEUni Website / App ASQ #834) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

58. What do we call someone who studies languages?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

62. What is the second month of the year?

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

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

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

64. Where are goods stored before sale?

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

65. In sport, what do we call the cloths that end above the knee?

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

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

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

67. What do we call people who engrave or polish on stones and gems?

Answer: stonemason / stonemasons / lapidarist / lapidary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #774)

**(Audio Available)**

68. What is the opposite of 'wet'?

Answer: dry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #769) **(Audio Available)**

69. If Monday is the first day, what day is the fourth day?

Answer: Thursday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #139) **(Audio Available)**

70. What is the study of religion called?

Answer: theology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #760) **(Audio Available)**

71. What do people usually use to cut food?

Answer: knife (APEUni Website / App ASQ #755) **(Audio Available)**

72. How many sides does a hexagon have?

Answer: six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #743) **(Audio Available)**

73. 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)**

74. What kind of food do vegetarians do not eat?

Answer: meat (APEUni Website / App ASQ #370) **(Audio Available)**

75. **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)**

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

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

77. What do pedestrians move by?

Answer: foot / feet (APEUni Website / App ASQ #626) **(Audio Available)**

78. What do you call a list in a book which outlines the structure of the book?

Answer: table of contents (APEUni Website / App ASQ #733) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: week (APEUni Website / App ASQ #730) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: nose (APEUni Website / App ASQ #723) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: chord (APEUni Website / App ASQ #722) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: air / oxygen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #721) **(Audio Available)**

83. What can bring astronauts to space?

Answer: spacecraft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #720) **(Audio Available)**

84. What is the opposite direction of sunrise?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

89. What is the act of reusing waste materials?

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

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

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

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

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

92. How many days are there in a fortnight?

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

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

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

94. How often is a centennial celebrated?

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

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

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

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

97. What does 'subterranean' mean?

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

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

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

99. How many sides does an octagon have?

Answer: eight (APEUni Website / App ASQ #687) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

104. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

108. What is the nominal form of the wide?

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

109. What do you call an animal that hunts for food or preys on other animals?

Answer: predator (APEUni Website / App ASQ #640) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

114. Where is a criminal kept as punishment?

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

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

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

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

117. What does sub-Mediterranean refer to?

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

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

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

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

120. What is the frozen type of water called?

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

121. Who is the Swiss greatest scientist in physics?

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

122. What do we call famous people?

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

123. What is the highest position in the embassy?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

141. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?

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

142. What force makes humans stay on the earth?

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

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

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

144. What is the habitat of camels?

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

145. How many sides are there in a pentagon?

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

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

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

147. Where do people go to watch plays?

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

148. What is the thing which we use to turn the light off?

Answer: switch (APEUni Website / App ASQ #522) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

151. What rises from the east in the morning and sets to the west in the evening everyday?

Answer: sun (APEUni Website / App ASQ #518) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

152. How many years are there in a bicentennial?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

158. What do we call people who write songs?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

166. What material are windows made of?

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

170. How many wheels does a bicycle have?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

177. How would you describe an animal that no longer exist on the earth?

Answer: extinct (APEUni Website / App ASQ #454) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

178. Where can you find index in the book?

Answer: at the end of the book (APEUni Website / App ASQ #653) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

181. How many wheels does the tricycle have?

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

182. What kind of thing can play the role of protection that oranges and bananas all have?

Answer: peel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #466) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

183. What is the opposite of artificial?

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

184. What is the hardest part of your hand?

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

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

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

186. What kind of shoes do you wear to keep it comfortable when hiking?

Answer: hiking boots / hiking shoes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #460) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

188. What material is the tire made of?

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

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

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

190. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

196. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?

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

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

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

198. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?

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

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

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

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

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

201. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?

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

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

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

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

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

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

205. What is the opposite of convex?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

209. What is a thermometer used to measure?

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

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

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

211. What is the collection of pictures called?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

216. What does the sun do during dawn?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

222. Why plants need bees?

Answer: pollination / pollinating (APEUni Website / App ASQ #380) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

227. Which kind of mountain can erupt?

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

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

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

229. What is one half of 100% ?

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

230. What is the opposite of positive?

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

231. What are the strings on shoes?

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

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

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

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

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

234. A dozen is a grouping of which number?

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

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

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

236. 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)**

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

Answer: thesaurus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #344) **(Audio Available)**

238. In addition to the A, E, I, O, what is the other vowel?

Answer: u (APEUni Website / App ASQ #338) **(Audio Available)**

239. What does a sundial measure?

Answer: time (APEUni Website / App ASQ #336) **(Audio Available)**

240. What is the opposite to “predecessor”?

Answer: successor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #335) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: migration (APEUni Website / App ASQ #331) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: strings / string (APEUni Website / App ASQ #329) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: went (APEUni Website / App ASQ #327) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: elephant / elephants (APEUni Website / App ASQ #325) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: atlas (APEUni Website / App ASQ #324) **(Audio Available)**

246. What is the ceremony called for marriage?

Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #318) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: four (APEUni Website / App ASQ #306) **(Audio Available)**

248. 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)**

249. 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)**

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

Answer: the horizon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #286) **(Audio Available)**

251. How many years are there in a decade?

Answer: ten years (APEUni Website / App ASQ #283) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: milk (APEUni Website / App ASQ #279) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: agriculture (APEUni Website / App ASQ #273) **(Audio Available)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

258. A manufacturing process releases poisonous gases. What is the most important safety measure for workers at this plant—ensuring good ventilation, or appropriate footwear?

Answer: Ensuring good ventilation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #233) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

259. How do butterflies fly?

Answer: flutter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #231) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

265. What are the people that plant food, raise crop commonly known as?

Answer: farmers (APEUni Website / App ASQ #193) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

266. What general part of the day is known as dawn?

Answer: Sunrise / sunrises / daybreak (APEUni Website / App ASQ #192) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

267. What emergency service is called at sea?

Answer: coastguard (APEUni Website / App ASQ #181) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

268. How would you describe an economy that is largely based on farming?

Answer: agricultural / rural (APEUni Website / App ASQ #178) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

270. What is a violent conflict between two or more countries?

Answer: war / warfare / battle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #164) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

272. What is the name of a building where you can borrow books?

Answer: library (APEUni Website / App ASQ #156) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

275. Which part at the end of book can be used for further reading?

Answer: Bibliography / index / reference (APEUni Website / App ASQ #354) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

279. How many days are in a leap year?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

286. If a figure is hexagonal, how many sides does it have?

Answer: six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #75) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

287. What do people cast in an election?

Answer: vote / ballot / suffrage / poll (APEUni Website / App ASQ #71) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

289. What is the name of ceremony in which two people get married?

Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #61) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

291. What is the word in geometry for a shape that has three sides?

Answer: triangle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #53) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

292. Where can people go to borrow books?

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

293. Which sweet food is produced by bees?

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

294. What type of food is an apple?

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

295. What do we call a book that contains lists of words with their meanings?

Answer: dictionary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #42) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

296. If someone lives in an urban area, where do they live?

Answer: city / town (APEUni Website / App ASQ #35) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

299. What do we call the meeting where an employer asks a potential employee questions about their work experience?

Answer: Interview (APEUni Website / App ASQ #22) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

300. What object would you use to climb up to the roof of a house?

Answer: ladder / ladders / stairs / stair (APEUni Website / App ASQ #17) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

301. 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. Spider Web (Incomplete)

**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #319)

#### 2. 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)

#### 3. 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)

#### 4. Changing Accountant (Incomplete)

**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #316)

## 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. Psychology (Incomplete)

### Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #277)

## 10. 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)

## 11. Business Goals (Incomplete)

### Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #231)

## 12. 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)

**13. Lack of Sleep (Incomplete)****Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #226)

**14. 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 CO<sup>2</sup> performance of any system of construction currently available. In fact, as an agricultural co–product, straw buildings can be carbon negative as straw absorbs CO<sup>2</sup> 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 CO<sup>2</sup> performance, which enables the innovative straw walls to provide insulation and reduce fuel bills.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #225)

**15. South Africa (Explanation)****Original:**

The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia. The San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people who lived in small groups of about 15 to 20 people. They survived by fishing and hunting and by gathering roots and other wild foods. They did not build permanent dwellings but used rock shelters as temporary dwellings. Around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast. In the eastern part of present–day South Africa, iron–working societies date from about 300 AD. The Sotho–Tswana and Nguni peoples arrived in this region around 1,200 AD. They lived by agriculture and stock farming, mined gold, copper and tin and hunted for ivory and built stone–walled towns. Over the centuries, these societies had diverse contacts with the Khoisan. Strife between the San and the Khoikhoi developed over competition for game; eventually the Khoikhoi

became dominant. These peoples lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known collectively as the Khoisan.

**Answer:**

The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia, as the San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people and around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast; the Sotho-Tswana and Nguni people arrived in this region around 1,200 AD, but eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant, and these people lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known as the Khoisan.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #215)

**16. Urbanization (Incomplete)****Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #211)

**17. Bertrand Russell (Incomplete)****Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #197)

**18. Dogs****Original:**

By living in close contact with humans, dogs have developed specific skills that enable them to interact and communicate effectively with people. Recent studies have shown that the canine brain can pick up on emotional cues contained in a person's voice, body odor and posture, and read their faces. In this study, the authors observed what happened when they presented photographs of the same two adults' faces (a man and a woman) to 26 feeding dogs. The images were placed strategically to the sides of the animals' line of sight and the photos showed a human face expressing one of the six basic human emotions: anger, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise, disgust or being neutral. The dogs showed greater response and cardiac activity when shown photographs that expressed arousing emotional states such as anger, fear and happiness. They also took longer to resume feeding after seeing these images. The dogs' increased heart rate indicated that in these cases they experienced higher levels of stress. In addition, dogs turned their heads to the left when they saw human faces expressing anger, fear or happiness. The reverse happened when the faces looked surprised, possibly because dogs view it as a non-threatening, relaxed expression. These findings, therefore, support the existence of an asymmetrical emotional modulation of dogs' brains to process basic human emotions.

**Answer:**

Dogs have developed specific skills that enable them to interact and communicate effectively with people because recent studies have shown that the canine brain can pick up on emotional cues contained in a person's voice, body odor and faces by observing what happened when they presented photographs of the same two adults' faces to dogs and findings support the existence of an asymmetrical emotional modulation of dogs' brains to process basic human emotions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #187)

**19. 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)

## 20. UNV (Explanation)

### Original:

If you are inspired to take concrete action for global peace and development, take a look at the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program. Every year, up to 8,000 qualified and experienced women and men of some 160 different nationalities volunteer at least six months of their lives to help others. These UN Volunteers work in some 130 countries promoting peace, responding to disasters, empowering communities and helping to build sustainable livelihoods and lasting development. UN Volunteers come from dozens of professional backgrounds but all of them are catalysts of positive change. They are encouraged to be creative and entrepreneurial, and foster volunteerism for peace and development both within and beyond their assignments. They work at the heart of communities in partnership with governments, United Nations entities and civil society. Being a UN Volunteer is not a career (you are currently limited to four years of service), but it is rich with opportunities and experience and offers huge personal rewards. As a UN Volunteer you receive a Volunteer Living Allowance (VLA) which covers basic needs, housing and utilities. Additionally, UNV will provide a settling-in-grant, life, health, and permanent disability insurance, return airfares and a nominal resettlement allowance.

### Answer:

In the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program, rich with opportunities and experience and offering huge personal rewards, volunteers from dozens of professional backgrounds as catalysts of positive change, work in some 130 countries promoting peace, responding to disasters, empowering communities and helping to build sustainable livelihoods and lasting development, and work at the heart of communities in partnership with governments, United Nations entities and civil society.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #177)

## 21. Image of Africa (Incomplete)

### Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #174)

## 22. Sustainable Development (Explanation)

### Original:

The Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987), defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true? Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards. To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time. Only if we assume that society will remain static can we understand the needs of the future. The way we live today could not have been predicted twenty years ago. The sustainability paradigm fails to recognize this. It is a static view and thus places limits on human ingenuity. Similarly, a whole host of false assumptions dominate environmental thought; the scale of problems is exaggerated, the amount of resources is underestimated and spurious links are made between areas such as green policies and profit, poverty and environmental degradation. Those of us who want a better future need to question these assumptions.

### Answer:

Although the implicit of sustainable development is that the old pattern of development which was driven by innovation and led to huge improvements could not be sustained, we assume that society remains

static and we can understand the needs of the future, which means that sustainability paradigm fails to recognize that the way we live today couldn't be predicted and placed limits on human ingenuity, so we need to question these assumptions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #172)

### 23. 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)

### 24. 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)

## 25. 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)

## 26. 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)

## 27. 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)

## 28. 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)

## 29. Language Teaching Approaches (Explanation)

**Original:**

Over the years, language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis. The alternation has been due to a fundamental disagreement concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by communicating in that language (such as in an immersion experience) or whether one learns to communicate in a second language by learning the lexicogrammar — the words and grammatical structures — of the target language. In other words, the argument has been about two different means of achieving the same end. As with any enduring controversy, the matter is not easily resolved. For one thing, there is evidence to support both points of view. It is not uncommon to find learners who, for whatever reason, find themselves in a new country or a new region of their own country, who need to learn a new language, and who do so without the benefit of formal instruction. If they are postpubescent, they may well retain an accent of some kind, but they can pick up enough language to satisfy their communicative needs. In fact, some are natural acquirers who become highly proficient in this manner. In contrast, there are learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar. Yet they too achieve a measure of communicative proficiency, and certain of these learners become highly proficient as well. What we can infer from this is that humans are amazingly versatile learners and that some people have a natural aptitude for acquiring languages and will succeed no matter what the circumstances.

**Answer:**

A fundamental disagreement, concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by an immersion experience or learning the lexicogrammar, is not easily resolved, as it is common to find learners in a new country who learn a new language without the benefit of formal instruction, as well as learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar, which means that humans are versatile learners.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #63)

## 30. 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)

### 31. 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)

### 32. Negotiation (Explanation)

**Original:**

Negotiation is a common process in business to mainly solve business conflicts between both parties. Compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something that they want in order to get something else they want more. Compromise usually occur in unfair parties when there is a fixed pie to be divided up, and whatever on one side gets, the other side loses. In compromise situations, neither side gets all of what they really want, but they each make concessions in order to reach an agreement that is acceptable to both. Both parties usually can reach win-win concept through compromise. However, negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.

**Answer:**

In the process of negotiation, compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something and get something else in order to reach an agreement that is acceptable to both, but negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #162)

### 33. 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)

### 34. 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)

**35. Asda (Explanation)****Original:**

Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, thanks to a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) with the University of Leeds. The idea behind the KTP was for the University, using Asda's customer insight data, to apply its research to identify, investigate and implement ways of helping customers to reduce their food waste. This was one of the first times that a major retailer had tried to deliver large-scale sustainability changes, with the two year project seen as a way for Asda to position themselves as true innovators in this area. The campaign focused on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labelling, to creative recipes for leftovers. Meanwhile, in-store events encouraged customers to make changes in their own. They will make changes to how they deal with food waste in their own homes, leading to an average saving of 57 pounds per customer, as well as a reduction in waste. A key aspect of a KTP is that an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm and help deliver the desired outcomes of the KTP. As a part of the collaboration with Asda, Laura Babbs was given the task of driving forward the sustainability changes in the retailer. As a result of the success of her work, Laura eventually became a permanent member of the team at Asda.

**Answer:**

Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, with a campaign focusing on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labelling, to creative recipes for leftovers, and with in-store events encouraging customers to make changes in their own, and an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #101)

**36. Multilingualism (Explanation)****Original:**

English is the world's lingua franca, the language of science, technology, business, diplomacy and popular culture. That probably explains why it is the world's most widely spoken language. It probably also explains why native English speakers are so reluctant to learn a second language. It's not worth the effort. In 2008, the European Commission carried out a survey of the European Union's 25 member states. The two with the lowest rates of bilingualism — defined as being able to hold a conversation in more than one language — were the UK and Ireland. About two-thirds of people in these countries speak only English. If a similar story wherever English is spoken as the mother tongue. Only about 25 per cent of US citizens can converse in another language. In Australia, the rates are even lower. Compare that with continental Europe, where multilingualism is the rule rather than the exception. More than half of EU citizens are bilingual, and not just because they live in countries like Luxembourg with multiple official languages. Even in France, which has only one official language and is immensely proud of its linguistic heritage, most people speak a second language. Again, that is largely down to the dominance of English. Across Europe, English is by far the most commonly learned language. High levels of

bilingualism are not driven by a general desire to learn languages but a specific need to learn English.

**Answer:**

The two countries with the lowest rates of bilingualism are the UK and Ireland, with English being the world's lingua franca, the language of science, technology, business, diplomacy and popular culture, while more than half of EU citizens are bilingual, because across Europe, English is by far the most commonly learned language.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #100)

### 37. Fallow Period (Explanation)

**Original:**

With a good system of crop rotation, and especially with the addition of any sort of fertilizer you may be able to come up with, it's possible to grow crops on a plot of land for upwards of 2 – 3 years at a time with good results. Ultimately, though, you must let the land rest if you hope to continue farming there in the long-run. Allowing a plot of land to rest for a period of time is known as letting the field go fallow, and there are several reasons for this. Allowing a field or plot to lie fallow means that you don't grow anything new on it, don't harvest anything and don't graze any animals on the land for at least a year. Sometimes a field will lay fallow for two, three or even four years, but the traditional standard on many farms was to let a field lie fallow once every 2 – 3 years. This fallow period allows the land to replenish many of its nutrients. The root networks of various grasses or groundcovers (like clover) have a chance to expand and grow, which further strengthens the soil and protects it from erosion. During the fallow period, there are many beneficial flora and micro-fauna, including cyanobacteria, which live in the soil. These microorganisms continue to be active at the root level, steadily improving the quality of the soil so that when you come back in a year or two, you can begin planting food or cash crops anew.

**Answer:**

The reasons why you must let the land rest if you hope to continue farming there in the long-run, which is letting the field go fallow are that this allows the land to replenish many of its nutrients, the root networks of various grasses or ground covers have a chance to expand and grow, and there are many beneficial flora and micro-fauna.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #94)

### 38. 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)

**39. Raw Honey (Explanation)****Original:**

According to Dr. Ron Fessenden, M.D., M.P.H. the average American consumes more than 150 pounds of refined sugar, plus an additional 62 pounds of high fructose corn syrup every year. In comparison, we consume only around 1.3 pounds of honey per year on average in the U.S. According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of refined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous. What is raw honey? Its a pure, unfiltered and unpasteurized sweetener made by bees from the nectar of flowers. Most of the honey consumed today is processed honey that's been heated and filtered since it was gathered from the hive. Unlike processed honey, raw honey does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health powers. It can help with everything from low energy to sleep problems to seasonal allergies. Switching to raw honey may even help weight-loss efforts when compared to diets containing sugar or high fructose corn syrup. I'm excited to tell you more about one of my all-time favorite natural sweeteners today.

**Answer:**

According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of defined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous, and unlike processesd honey, raw honey is a pure, unfiltered, and unpasteurized sweetener made by bees and does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health power, which can help with low energy, sleep problems, seasonal allergies, and even weight-loss.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #85)

**40. Written Language (Explanation)****Original:**

The world engages in improving literacy of reading and writing, but it is not that important now. What are text/written language anyway? It's an ancient IT for storing and retrieving information. We store information by writing it, and we retrieve it by reading it. Six thousand to 10,000 years ago, many of our ancestors' hunter -- gatherer societies settled on the land and began what's known as the agricultural revolution. That new land settlement led to private property and increased production and trade of goods, generating a huge new influx of information. Unable to keep all this information in their memories, our ancestors created systems of written records that evolved over millennia into today's written language. But this ancient IT is already becoming obsolete. Text has run its historic course and is now rapidly getting replaced in every area of our lives by the ever -- increasing array of emerging ITs driven by voice, video, and body movement rather than the written word. In my view, this is a positive step forward in the evolution of human technology, and it carries great potential for a total positive redesign of education.

**Answer:**

Although written language, which is an ancient IT for storing and retrieving information has engaged in improving literacy of reading and writing, it is already becoming obsolete, which indicates a positive step in the evolution of human technology and it carries great potential for a total positive redesign of education.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #84)

**41. Wright Brothers (B) (Explanation)****Original:**

After the 1905 flying season, the Wrights contacted the United States War Department, as well as governments and individuals in England, France, Germany, and Russia, offering to sell a flying machine. They were turned down time and time again -- government bureaucrats thought they were crackpots; others thought that if two bicycle mechanics could build a successful airplane, they could do it themselves. But the Wright persisted, and in late 1907, the U.S. Army Signal Corps asked for an aircraft. Just a few months later, in early 1908, a French syndicate of businessmen agreed to purchase another. Both the U.S. Army and the French asked for an airplane capable of carrying a passenger. The Wright brothers hastily adapted their 1905 Flyer with two seats and a more powerful engine. They tested these modifications in secret, back at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina for the first time in several years. Then the brothers parted temporarily -- Wilbur to France and Orville to Virginia. In 1908 and 1909, Wilbur demonstrated Wright aircraft in Europe, and Orville flew in Fort Meyer, Virginia. The flights went well until Orville lost a propeller and crashed, breaking his leg and killing his passenger Lt. Thomas Selfridge. While Orville recuperated, Wilbur kept flying in France, breaking record after record. Orville and his sister Kate eventually joined Wilbur in France, and the three returned home to Dayton to an elaborate homecoming celebration. Together, Orville and Wilbur returned to Fort Meyer with a new Military Flyer and completed the U.S. Army trials. A few months later, Wilbur flew before over a million spectators in New York Harbor -- his first public flight in his native land. All of these flights stunned and captivated the world. The Wright Brothers became the first great celebrities of the twentieth century.

**Answer:**

Although the Wrights were turned down time and time again to sell a flying machine because government bureaucrats thought they were crackpots, they persisted before the U.S. Army Signal Corps asked for an aircraft, and they hastily adapted their 1905 Flyer with two seats and a more powerful engine, demonstrating Wright aircraft, which makes the Wright Brothers became the first great celebrities of the twentieth century.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #82)

**42. 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)

**43. Water Resource (Explanation)****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 behaviours easily upheld through reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services, in turn supported by equitably extended and efficiently managed infrastructure. Water resources management, infrastructure and service delivery are sustainably financed. Water is duly valued in all its forms, with wastewater treated as a resource that avails energy, nutrients and freshwater for reuse. Human settlements develop in harmony with the natural water cycle and the ecosystems that support it, with measures in place that reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to water-related disasters. Integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use — and to human rights — are the norm. Water is governed in a participatory way that draws on the full potential of women and men as professionals and citizens, guided by a number of able and knowledgeable organizations, within a just and transparent institutional framework.

**Answer:**

In a sustainable world that is achievable in the near future, water, which is at the core of sustainable development, and related resources are managed in support of human well-being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy with water resources management, infrastructure and service delivery sustainably financed, and with integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use being the norm.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #77)

**44. 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)

#### 45. 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)

#### 46. Technology Prediction (Explanation)

**Original:**

As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to

be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

**Answer:**

We all, seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, like the world needing a maximum of around half a dozen computers in the fifties, our inability to code in BASIC in the eighties, and Microsoft's failure to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet, by trying to extrapolate from the experience of previous technologies, with how justified we might be in doing so remaining an open question.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #65)

**47. Primary Carers (Explanation)****Original:**

Slightly less than one in five carers (19%) were primary carers (475,000 people). That is, they were the main carer of a person who was limited in carrying out the core everyday activities of mobility, communication or self-care. Both primary carers and the larger group of other carers (close to 2 million) contribute to the wellbeing of older people and people with disabilities. However, because they care for people who otherwise would have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, there is particular interest in primary carers: in the contribution they make, their wellbeing, labour force experiences, motivations and the support they receive in caring. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be assisting someone who lived in the same household (81% compared with 76%). As with caring as a whole, the likelihood of being a primary carer increased with age to peak at age 55–64 years, where one in twenty people were primary carers. However, rather than then declining, the likelihood of being a primary carer remained at around this level among the older age groups. Consequently, primary carers had a somewhat older age profile than other carers. The median age of primary carers was 52 years, compared with 47 years for other carers. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be female (71% compared with 50%) and less likely to be in the labour force (39% compared with 60%). Women not in the labour force were by far the largest single group among primary carers (44%). In contrast, men employed full-time were the largest single group among other carers (25%).

**Answer:**

While primary carers, the main carer of a person who would otherwise have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, have a somehow older age profile, they are more likely to be females who are less likely in the labor force, and men employed full-time were the largest single group among other carers.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #57)

**48. 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)

**49. 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)

**50. 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)

## 51. 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)

## 52. 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)

## 53. Greenhouse Gases (Explanation)

### Original:

When an individual drives a car, heats a house, or uses an aerosol hair spray, greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the cost (in this case, those arising from global warming) are borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hair spray to use. Because the driver (or sprayer) enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost, that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast-food wrappers. If we are to get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation, both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.

### Answer:

While an individual's behaviours produced greenhouse gases, he enjoys all the benefits but suffers only part of the costs, so we must induce individuals to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions if we want individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, and the two most widely accepted means to deal with greenhouse gases are government regulations and taxation.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #33)

## 54. Geothermal Energy (Explanation)

### Original:

What is the solution for nations with increasing energy demands, hindered by frequent power cuts and an inability to compete in the international oil market? For East Africa at least, experts think geothermal

energy is the answer. More promising still, the Kenyan government and international investors seem to be listening. This is just in time according to many, as claims of an acute energy crisis are afoot due to high oil prices, population spikes and droughts. Geothermal energy works by pumping water into bedrock, where it is heated and returns to the surface as steam which is used directly as a heat source or to drive electricity production. Source: Energy Information Administration, Geothermal Energy in the Western United States and Hawaii. Currently over 60% of Kenya's power comes from hydroelectric sources but these are proving increasingly unreliable as the issue of seasonal variation is intensified by erratic rain patterns. Alternative energy sources are needed; and the leading energy supplier in Kenya, Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen), hopes to expand its geothermal energy supply from 13% to 25 % of its total usage by 2020. The potential of geothermal energy in the region was first realised internationally by the United Nations Development Program, when geologists observed thermal anomalies below the East African Rift system. Locals have been utilising this resource for centuries; using steam vents to create the perfect humidity for greenhouses, or simply to enjoy a swim in the many natural hot lakes. Along the 6000 km of the rift from the Red Sea to Mozambique, geochemical, geophysical and heat flow measurements were made to identify areas suitable for geothermal wells. One area lies next to the extinct Olkaria volcano, within the Hell's Gate National Park, and sits over some of the thinnest continental crust on Earth. This is a result of the thinning of the crust by tectonic stretching, causing hotter material below the Earth's surface to rise, resulting in higher temperatures. This thin crust was ideal for the drilling of geothermal wells, reaching depths of around 3000 m, where temperatures get up to 342°C, far higher than the usual temperature of 90°C at this depth. Water in the surrounding rocks is converted to steam by the heat. The steam can be used to drive turbines and produce electricity.

**Answer:**

With the increasing energy demands in East Africa and the current unreliable energy source, Kenya has already adopted a geothermal energy as an alternative source and hopes to increase its supply in the future, which is mainly generated from the thinnest continental crust on Earth where the water is converted into steam that can be either used as a direct heat source or drive electricity production. (APEUni Website / App SWT #30)

**55. 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)

## 56. Double Blind (Explanation)

### Original:

The feature of being “double blind”, where neither patients nor physicians are aware of who receives the experimental treatment, is almost universally trumpeted as being a virtue of clinical trials. Hence, trials that fail to remain successfully double blind are regarded as providing inferior evidential support. The rationale for this view is unobjectionable: double blinding rules out the potential confounding influences of patient and physician beliefs. Nonetheless, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic. For one, it leads to the paradox that very effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by best evidence. If a new drug were to make even the most severe symptoms of the common cold disappear within seconds, most participants and investigators would correctly identify it as the latest wonder drug and not the control (i.e. placebo) treatment. Any trial testing the effectiveness of this wonder drug will therefore fail to remain double blind. Similar problems arise for treatments, such as exercise and most surgical techniques, whose nature makes them resistant to being tested in double blind conditions. It seems strange that an account of evidence should make priori judgments that certain claims can never be supported by ‘best evidence’. It would be different if the claims at issue were pseudoscientific – untestable. But so far as treatments with large effects go, the claim that they are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

### Answer:

While double blind is a virtue of clinical trials because it rules out the potential confounding influences of patients and physician beliefs, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic because it leads to the paradox that effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by the best evidence, but claims treatments are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #24)

## 57. 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 reburial of 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 reburial of all human remains.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #19)

### 58. Climate Change's Impact (Explanation)

**Original:**

As warmer winter temperatures become more common, one way for some animals to adjust is to shift their ranges northward. But a new study of 59 North American bird species indicates that doing so is not easy or quick — it took about 35 years for many birds to move far enough north for winter temperatures to match where they historically lived. The researchers used 35 years of data from the North American Christmas Bird Count to match winter temperatures to where birds were seen. They tested 59 bird species individually and found that they responded differently to climate change. When summarized across bird species, there was evidence for a strong delay lasting about 35 years. For example, black vultures have spread northward in the last 35 years and now winter as far north as Massachusetts, where the minimum winter temperature is similar to what it was in Maryland in 1975. On the other hand, the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker did not alter its range at all despite the warming trend, possibly because its very specific habitat requirements precluded a range shift. Both of these scenarios could represent problems for birds, La Sorte said. Species that do not track changes in climate may wind up at the limits of their physiological tolerance, or they may lose important habitat qualities, such as favored food types, as those species pass them by. But they also can't move their ranges too fast if the habitat conditions they depend on also tend to lag behind climate. If warming trends weaken, as they did over the past few years, birds may be able to catch up. But accelerated warming, which is likely as global carbon emissions continue to increase, may put additional strain on birds. The study highlights these challenges and the high potential climate change has for disrupting natural systems. It also underscores the challenges ecologists face in predicting the long-term consequences of climate change for many species simultaneously.

**Answer:**

As warmer winter temperatures become more common, a new study of 59 bird species found that shifting birds' range northward is not that easy and quick enough and different species responded differently to climate change, which highlights the challenges and the high potential climate change has for disrupting natural systems.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #16)

### 59. 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)

## 60. 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)

## 61. 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)

**62. 3D Printing (Explanation)****Original:**

Madeline Gannon is a researcher, teacher at the Carnegie Mellon University School of Architecture and Ph.D. candidate in Computational Design — but that's not all. She is on a mission to open up the infinite design possibilities of 3D printing to the world. "Currently you have to have a lot of technical background in order to participate in creating things for 3D printers," Gannon says. "There is still a huge knowledge barrier for how we create digital models." As the technology has advanced, prices have plummeted, and now anyone can buy a 3D printer for a few hundred dollars, Gannon notes. However, not just anyone can create original designs for 3D-printed artifacts. To put true creative power into the hands of any ordinary 3D printer owner, Gannon has developed an innovative new system called "Tactum." Tactum is a new type of software that lets users create their own unique designs for 3D printers by simply touching a projected image. Using their innate hand gestures, someone using Tactum can poke, rub and otherwise manipulate the projected image that will become their 3D printed object, and see it instantly change shape in response. In keeping with the goal of democratizing the process, Gannon designed her first series of Tactum artifacts on a surface that everyone can access freely and manipulate instinctively, that being the human body. "My goal was to bring the digital out to the physical world and out onto your body," says Gannon. Along with a companion project called Reverb — which translates these user-created designs into printable meshes — that impulse has resulted in a spectacular diversity of bracelet and necklace designs, ranging from smooth landscapes, intricate textures and chaotic free forms to delicate geometries derived from the 19th century art of chronography.

**Answer:**

Although anyone can buy a 3D printer to participate in creating things, not just anyone can create original designs for 3D-printed artifacts, so Madeline Gannon has developed an innovative new system

called Tactum, which lets users create their own unique designs for 3D printers by simply touching a projected image, and that impulse has resulted in a spectacular diversity of bracelet and necklace designs with a companion projected called Reverb.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #2)

### 63. 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)

### 64. 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–gatherers 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)

**65. 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. Travel for Education

**Question:**

People dispute 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)

### 2. Play Writing (Explanation)

**Question:**

What is the role of writing theater plays and discussing ancient writings in the study of high school students?

(APEUni Website / App WE #58)

### 3. Television (Explanation)

**Question:**

Television serves many useful functions. It helps people to relax. Besides, it can also be seen as a companion for lonely people. To what extent do you agree with this? Explain it with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #160)

### 4. Inventions (Explanation)

**Question:**

In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been increasing. Please describe a new invention, and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages.

(APEUni Website / App WE #159)

### 5. Dangerous Activities (Explanation)

**Question:**

Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as skydiving, skiing and motorcycling. Are you in favor of such activities or not? Use examples to support your opinion.

(APEUni Website / App WE #158)

### 6. Tourism's Pros and Cons (Explanation)

**Question:**

The disadvantages of tourism in less developed countries are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #156)

### 7. Law Effect (Explanation)

**Question:**

Some people think human behavior can be limited by the law, while others think the law has little effect. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #149)

### 8. Marketing in Companies (Explanation)

**Question:**

Should marketing in companies which produce consumer goods like food and clothing, place emphasis on reputation of the company or short-term strategies like discount and special offers? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #195)

### 9. Studying Climate Change (Explanation)

**Question:**

Imagine you have been assigned on the study of the climate change. Which area of climate change will you choose and why? Use examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #155)

### 10. Studying Abroad (Explanation)

**Question:**

It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. To what extent do you agree with this?

(APEUni Website / App WE #124)

### 11. Distraction (Explanation)

**Question:**

Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. Study and employment distract one from another. So it is unrealistic to combine studying and employment. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Give your opinion with examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #106)

### 12. 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)

### 13. 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)

### 14. 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)

### 15. Tourism (Explanation)

**Question:**

Tourism is good for some less developed countries, but also has some disadvantages. Discuss.

(APEUni Website / App WE #79)

### 16. 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)

### 17. 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)

### 18. Building Effects (Explanation)

**Question:**

Do you think the design of buildings affects positively or negatively where people live and work?

(APEUni Website / App WE #72)

### 19. Invention

**Question:**

Talk about an invention that you think beneficial or harmful.

(APEUni Website / App WE #69)

### 20. 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)

### 21. 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)

### 22. Senior Executives (Explanation)

**Question:**

Employers should get their employees involved in the decision making process. What are the pros and cons of such a policy about products and services?

(APEUni Website / App WE #46)

### 23. 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)

### 24. Mass Media (Explanation)

**Question:**

Mass media has an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivot 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)

## 25. Shopping Malls (Explanation)

### Question:

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)

## 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. 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)

### 34. 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)

### 35. 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)

### 36. Mass Media (Explanation)

**Question:**

Mass media, including TV, radio and newspapers, play a pivotal role in shaping our opinions and characters. Do you agree or disagree with it? Support your answer with reasons, examples and experiences.  
(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)

## C. Reading

### Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

#### 1. (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... (too small / was small / small / are small) to do ... .. our own (specific / ambiguous / vague / ...)

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #393)

#### 2. Globalization (Incomplete)

**Points:** About globalization. ... global (mechanism) ... .. international (body) ... A world organization is mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #392)

#### 3. Science (Incomplete)

**Points:** About science. ... allowing ... (to do / doing / do / ... ) ... previous (verified / obscure / acceptable / traditional) theories ... now proved to be wrong ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #390)

#### 4. 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, to, 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, did
- 6) less, other, rather, most
- 7) Along with, Although, Overall, Moreover
- 8) claiming, supposing, considering, imagining

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #389)

#### 5. 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)

**6. 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)

**7. 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)

**8. Facial Appearance (Incomplete)**

**Points:** facial appearance is the (chance/opportunity/.../... ) and it is (insufficient/relative/sufficient) to ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #385)

### 9. Albert's Books (Incomplete)

**Points:** Albert and his colleagues believe that these books should use (genre) and they displayed these books for ... (showing/making)...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #378)

### 10. Edward (Incomplete)

**Points:** Edward and ... start (making/designing/building/...) up shops that used seats (for/with/which/that) and they had for their customers way (for/that/which/...) scientists to ... and they have space (too much/more/enough/...) for early men and they used digital tools ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #377)

### 11. 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)

### 12. 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)

**13. 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)

**14. Naming Storms**

The practice of giving storms personal names appears to have **originated** with Clement Wragge, an Australian meteorologist who in the 1890s entertained himself by naming storms after women, mythical **figures** , and politicians that he didn't like. The modern system of using personal names developed during World War II, when meteorologists began using women's names — often those of wives or girlfriends — instead of **cumbersome** designations based on latitude and longitude. Short and quickly understood, names were easier to **transmit** over the radio and easier to keep straight if there was more than one storm in a given area. The system was **formalized** in 1953 when the National Weather Service put together an alphabetical list of female names to be used for storms in the Atlantic basin. Male names were added to the list in 1979 when women's groups pointed out the sexism of using only female names.

**Options:**

- 1) originated, laminated, contaminated, vaccinated
  - 2) figures, figuration, figurative, configures
  - 3) worrisome, cumbersome, awesome, wholesome
  - 4) transmit, transform, transfuse, transect
  - 5) rationalized, decentralized, formalized, immortalized
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #358)

**15. Gravity (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About gravity. Gravity is ... (invisible/unknown/unbelievable) force, and is ... (theory) ... proposed by Newton .

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #303)

**16. 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)

## 17. Civil War

A Civil War reenactment is in part a memorial service. It is partly, too, a leisure activity. Furthermore most reenactors assert an educational import to the performance, and to develop their roles many pursue archival research with a rare dedication. On the other hand Civil War reenactments are increasingly commercial **spectacles**, with as many as fifty thousand Americans routinely gathering at (or near) historical Civil War battlefields in order to stage performances that purport to recreate the conflict, while hundreds of thousands more spectate (Hadden 1996:5). I will show how theoretical issues of **authenticity** arise as practical problems in the Civil War reenactment community by presenting my own observations from the 2006 Gettysburg reenactment and by **relying** on a number of texts produced by participant-observers. In particular I will refer to Robert Lee Hodge, who was made famous by Tony Horwitz’s 1996 book, *Confederates in the Attic*, and who served as a kind of Virgil to the author on his journey through a Confederate Valhalla. From these sources I will **argue** that ‘Living History’ performances require an interpretive apparatus that takes genuine history as its authority, while remaining external to both participants and tourists, who may well be unaware of how closely their own involvement approximates genuine historical events.

**Options:**

- 1) points, costs, spectacles, areas
  - 2) velocity, authenticity, ability, intensity
  - 3) exercising, researching, building, relying
  - 4) depose, deny, argue, suggest
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #299)

## 18. 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. ‘Think of Usain Bolt, who has very long legs **compared** to body size. The desert floor is also very hot, so the **further** away their bodies are from the surface, the better,’ said co-author Matthias Wittlinger. The ants have also evolved to function at body temperatures of 50 °C in a desert where temperatures can soar to 70 °C. ‘They’re basically just

trying to get out of the heat,' he added.

**Options:**

- 1) its, own, that, their
- 2) abandons, abandon, abandoning, abandoned
- 3) saw, seen, having seen, have seen
- 4) added, stuck, contributed, compared
- 5) forth, further, far, nearer

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #296)

## 19. 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)

## 20. 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)

## 21. 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)

**22. 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)

**23. 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)

**24. 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)

**25. 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)

## 26. 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)

## 27. 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)

## 28. 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)

**29. Supply and Demand**

The supply of a thing, in the phrase "supply and demand," is the amount that will be offered for sale at each of a series of prices; the demand is the amount that will be bought at each of a series of prices. The principle that value depends on supply and demand means that in the case of nearly every commodity, more will be bought if the price is lowered, less will be bought if the price is **raised** . Therefore sellers, if they wish to induce buyers to take more of a commodity than they are already doing, must reduce its price; if they raise its price, they will sell less. If there is a general falling off in demand— due, say, to trade depression — sellers will either have to **reduce** prices or put less on the **market** ; they will not be able to sell the same **amount** at the same price.

**Options:**

- 1) higher, kept, folded, raised
- 2) trade, treat, describe, reduce
- 3) store, way, market, panel
- 4) quantity, patch, amount, deal

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #272)

**30. 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)

**31. Genius**

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity – doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, "Citizen Kane," at twenty-five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** his late twenties, culminating, at the **age** of thirty-two, with "Moby-Dick." Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E-Flat-Major at the age of twenty-one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" ("I grow old ... I grow old")? Twenty-three. "Poets peak young," the

creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihály Csíkszentmihályi, the author of "Flow," agrees: "The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young." According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading **authority** on creativity, "Lyric poetry is a domain where **talent** is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age."

**Options:**

- 1) at, without, through, over
  - 2) proportion, rate, age, cost
  - 3) junction, inferiority, importance, structure
  - 4) syntax, supremacy, authority, atheist
  - 5) chief, clerk, offender, talent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #259)

**32. 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)

**33. Symbiosis**

Symbiosis is a general term for **interspecific** interactions in which two species live together in a long-term, **intimate** association. In everyday life, we sometimes use the term symbiosis to mean a relationship that **benefits** both parties. However, in ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include **close**, lasting relationships with a variety of positive or negative effects on the participants.

**Options:**

- 1) disembarking, intractable, interspecific, homogeneous
  - 2) suspectable, dense, intimate, sparse
  - 3) resembles, separates, hampers, benefits
  - 4) spiritual, complete, imaginary, close
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #255)

**34. Stressors**

Research has suggested that major stressors in our lives are life **changes**, for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, **including** unemployment and boredom, are also common **causes** of stress. Differences in personality may also **play** a part.

**Options:**

- 1) collections, expectations, appearances, changes
  - 2) have included, including, include, included
  - 3) conferences, courses, causes, pressure
  - 4) act, play, list, give
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #251)

### 35. Drinking Water

Water involves in almost all the **processes** in our body such as digestion, elimination, assimilation, respiration, maintaining body temperature, etc.. It is required to **remove** the thirst of our body. We can live for days without food, however, cannot imagine living without water more than a day. The level of useful drinking water on the earth is very less and other water is salty and not useful to the living beings. Water is **required** by everything like plants, animals, microorganisms, human being, etc., to fulfill the body requirements. Do we imagine what will **happen** if the drinking water gets **finished** a day or gets polluted? Yes, it is the main question which has opened the eyes of everyone and starts saving water at every place we belong like home, surrounding area, office, school, college, etc..

**Options:**

- 1) processes, procedure, developments, methods
  - 2) confiscated, eliminated, add, remove
  - 3) required, compulsory, essential, obligatory
  - 4) occurs, happen, made, come
  - 5) refined, over, end, finished
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #247)

### 36. 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)

### 37. 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)

### 38. 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)

### 39. 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) bring, make, break, take
- 4) evaluate, exaggerate, describe, boost
- 5) requiring, required, directed, expressed

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #234)

### 40. Distance Learning

If you are interested in studying but have other **commitments**, our online and distance learning courses offer an alternative flexible **mode** of study. Teaching is conducted through a mixture of audio-visual, written and interactive materials. There are also **opportunities** for online discussion and collaborative projects with tutors and other students. Some programs include residential **modules** taught on campus, giving you the chance to meet and work alongside your tutors and fellow students face-to-face. Our

Graduate School provides comprehensive support for distance and part–time researchers, many of whom study for up to six years or more.

**Options:**

- 1) options, decisions, commitments, barriers
- 2) mode, venue, tariff, rate
- 3) displacements, opportunities, exaggerations, impressions
- 4) modules, disclaimers, belongs, exercises

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #232)

## 41. 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)

## 42. 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, goalkeepers, advertisers, immigrants
- 4) demount, operate, duplicate, fund

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #230)

## 43. 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, evolution
  - 2) an era, the course, a phase, the year
  - 3) calculation, bias, ratio, rate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #226)

#### 44. 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)

#### 45. 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) therefore, until, where, although
- 2) would have sounded, would sound, have sounded, sound
- 3) cost, heart, end, moment

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #218)

#### 46. 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, has recorded seeing
  - 2) initially using, began use, began to use, beginning to using
  - 3) suspending by, suspended within, suspended from, suspending from
  - 4) cultivates, commemorates, calculates, communicates
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #216)

#### 47. Human Brain

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **experience** in the observer. Human beings tend to **imitate** actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **react** to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **nuances**, watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the 'shared representations' generating feelings within us that **reflect** the experience of those we are observing.

##### Options:

- 1) emotion, experience, expression, expectation
  - 2) prevent, imitate, limit, discipline
  - 3) recover, refer, react, reflect
  - 4) cords, nuances, volumes, shapes
  - 5) circle, multiply, reflect, subscribe
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #205)

#### 48. Bees and Flowers

Bees and flowers have evolved together for millions of years. It is a mutual relationship where the bee is provided with food (nectar or pollen) and the stationary plant gets to **disperse** its pollen (sperm cells) to other plants of the same species. For the plant this is much more **efficient** than using wind to reach the goal. Consequently, over millions of years plants have developed flowers with increasingly specialized features to attract **visiting** bees who, in turn, would distribute pollen grains and optimize the plant's

reproductive **capabilities** . Simultaneously, bees underwent physiological, behavioral and structural adaptations to take advantage of the nutritional benefits offered by flowering plants. This is an example of a **co–evolutionary** relationship.

**Options:**

- 1) copy, disperse, transplant, extract
  - 2) reluctant, efficient, apparent, frequent
  - 3) hoarse, visiting, qualified, scattering
  - 4) accumulations, capabilities, sequences, criteria
  - 5) repeated, parallel, co–evolutionary, hostile
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #202)

#### 49. Repeated Syllables

Assessments of language learning in 18–month–olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non–identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help explain **why** some words or phrases, such as 'train' and 'good night', have given rise to versions with repeated syllables, such as choo–choo and night–night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them **with** a starter point for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants' language learning behavior in a series of visual and attention tests **using** pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with made–up words which were **communicated** to the infants by a recorded voice – one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their recognition of **each** word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to pictures of familiar objects – such as a dog or an apple.

**Options:**

- 1) that, whether, however, why
  - 2) under, above, in, with
  - 3) depleting, making, applying, using
  - 4) communicated, expressed, accommodated, accelerated
  - 5) another, dual, each, one
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #195)

#### 50. Novel Device

A novel invention for helping farmers to dry out hay more quickly has won a University of Glasgow graduate a prestigious design award. Gavin Armstrong, 23, from Kippen, Stirlingshire **scooped** the Glasgow 1999 Design Medal for his design for a swath inverter— a **device** for flipping over a hay crop to help dry out the damp underside. Dry hay is an essential farmyard food source for sheep and cows. Gavin came up with the design as part of his Product Design Engineering degree course, run in **conjunction** with Glasgow School of Art. He built a working prototype of the device which is powered and towed by a tractor and uses a pair of parallel belts to invert the swath. The rollers are driven from one hydraulic motor and are geared so as to spin at the same speed and in opposite directions **ensuring** that the touching inner two faces of the belt that perform the inversion move rearwards at the same speed.

**Options:**

- 1) forged, consigned, renewed, scooped
  - 2) suggestion, prediction, situation, device
  - 3) comparison, accordance, conjunction, contrast
  - 4) denying, supposing, imposing, ensuring
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #194)

**51. 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)

**52. 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. Hence the government campaigns against smoking, alcoholism, obesity and gas guzzling - the first two solidly in place, the other two ramping up. But the British state now goes further: it acts in favor of sexual and racial minorities. In the case of gay men and women this means progressively removing the legal disadvantages under which they have lived, and ensuring that society as a whole observes the new order.

**Options:**

- 1) tolerate, believe, overlook, misunderstand
  - 2) effects, contents, appearances, causes
  - 3) educate, breach, divide, muster
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #186)

**53. Humans and Chimpanzees (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About humans, such a higher species. One criterion is of the usage of tools. Although chimpanzees also use tools, they can't free from (the hands / two hands / the two hands / hands). With any evolution they can only use tools in a simple way.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #185)

**54. Bees (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About bees gathering nectar with four blanks. The third blank: ...animals and plants (co-operated or collaborated); The fourth blank: ...they work together dependent on this activity, but if the number of one part declines, there will be a devastating impact on the other party.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #183)

### 55. Ozone

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that concentrations may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that **blows** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 *Nature*. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

**Options:**

- 1) implanted, supplanted, fused, planted
- 2) climbs, stays, blows, strikes
- 3) overwhelming, overrated, overacting, overestimated
- 4) quote, pay, refund, copy

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #179)

### 56. Ikebana

More than simply putting flowers in a **container**, Ikebana is a **disciplined** art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the **idea** of a particolored or multicolored arrangement of blossoms, Ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the **plant**, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though Ikebana is an expression of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention is shown through a piece's color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the **arrangement**.

**Options:**

- 1) shape, way, container, fashion
- 2) restricted, random, disciplined, fleeting
- 3) stipulation, idea, muddle, dictation
- 4) flora, plant, organism, fauna
- 5) stimulation, arrangement, duplication, augmentation

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #178)

### 57. 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)

**58. 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)

**59. 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)

**60. 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)

## 61. Omniscience

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two **kinds**, you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the **sources** of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the **value** and use of reference books—the working of one book in connection with another—and applying your own **intelligence** to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, a knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be **contributory** to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

### Options:

- 1) identifications, kinds, stages, platforms
- 2) resources, sources, fabrications, ends
- 3) proportions, validity, values, value
- 4) intelligence, interest, memory, mind
- 5) contribute, contributed, contribution, contributory

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #165)

## 62. Marriage Decline

The **decline** in marriage rates and increase in divorce rates has led to a **decrease** in the proportion of the population that is formally married. In 1986, 60% of the population aged 15 years and over were married; by 2001 this proportion had decreased to 55%. **Conversely** the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who were never married **increased** from 29% in 1986 to 32% in 2001. At the same time, the proportion of the population who were divorced **increased**, from 5% in 1986 to 7% in 2001, while the proportion of the population who were widowed remained at around 6%.

### Options:

- 1) calculation, significance, decline, decrease
- 2) view, change, decrease, multiplication
- 3) So, Conversely, Therefore, Consequently
- 4) doubled, rounded, increased, divided
- 5) flatted, turned, increased, tipped

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #164)

## 63. 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)

**64. Classical Music**

Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll down side streets filled with rows of tall brick **houses**. In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the **sound** of classical music drifting from a piano, played by a 10-year old or a grandmother in her seventies. Wander down another alley toward concrete **skyscrapers** and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion or flute. In China, classical music is **booming** as mightily as the 1812 Overture. Commanding ¥100–200 (512.50425) per hour, private music teachers in Shanghai can readily earn more than five times the average per capita monthly income.

**Options:**

- 1) rooms, piles, huts, houses
  - 2) impact, sound, effect, noise
  - 3) skyscrapers, craters, museums, courts
  - 4) looming, bluffing, changing, booming
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #154)

**65. Psychology**

Psychology as a subject of study has largely developed in the West since the late nineteenth century. During this period there has been an **emphasis** on scientific thinking. Because of this, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which **explore** different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influences human experience, how people use their **senses** (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, how people develop, why people behave in certain ways, how memory works, how people develop language, how people understand and think about the world, what motivates people, why people have emotions and how personality develops. These scientific **investigations** all contribute to an understanding of human nature. What do we mean by the practical applications of these studies? An **understanding** of psychology is useful in many different areas in life, such as education, the workplace, social services and medicine. This means that people who have knowledge of psychology can **use** or apply that knowledge in areas such as the ones listed above.

**Options:**

- 1) emphasis, attention, example, extension
  - 2) exclude, summon, separate, explore
  - 3) brains, skins, minds, senses
  - 4) assumptions, correlations, investigations, stimulations
  - 5) ideology, empowerment, understanding, equivalence
  - 6) register, classify, use, prepare
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #152)

**66. Mass Extinction**

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) publishing, has published, published, be publishing
  - 2) occasionally, necessarily, previously, currently
  - 3) causes, consequences, elements, factors
  - 4) Hence, Thus, So, Instead
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #151)

**67. School–skipping**

Children who skip school are increasingly on family holidays, government figures revealed today. **Fewer** children played truant this spring term compared with the spring term last year. Children missed 3m unauthorised days of school last term, compared with 3.7m days of school in the same period last year. But a **hardcore** group of truants – 6% of the school population – who account for more than three–quarters of all those on unauthorised absence, are more likely to be on a family holiday than they were in the same **period** last year. Some 1.2% of all absence was for family holidays not **agreed** by their school last term, compared with 0.9% for the same term last year. More than 60% of all absences were for illness, the same figure as last year.

**Options:**

- 1) Same, More, Fewer, Total
  - 2) mere, hardcore, residual, flimsy
  - 3) slot, span, period, position
  - 4) consent, recommended, agreed, contradicted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #150)

**68. Elder Academy**

The Elder Academy scheme, an education and social inclusion initiative, was **launched** in early 2007 by The Labour and Welfare Bureau and the Elderly Commission. The activities provide **access** to learning opportunities in schools and university campuses and are aimed primarily at older people who have had little or no education. The scheme optimizes the use of existing **educational** facilities and has been successful in promoting both lifelong and initial learning for older people, encouraging participation and helping to maintain **physical** and mental wellbeing. School and university students are engaged in the scheme, thereby also promoting civic education and intergenerational understanding. Currently, some 125 elder academies in various districts and seven tertiary institutions offer a wide variety of courses.

**Options:**

- 1) portioned, relegated, launched, provisioned
  - 2) assumption, condescension, access, ascendancy
  - 3) entertaining, educational, profitable, economical
  - 4) tangible, stoical, physical, solid
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #149)

**69. Australia's Dwellings**

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving**, with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing **proportions** of couple families with children and **increasing** couple only and lone person households. This **article** examines the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994–95 to 2003–04.

**Options:**

- 1) evanescent, eternal, erupting, evolving
  - 2) interests, proportions, appearances, durations
  - 3) flopping, increasing, fluctuating, declining
  - 4) witness, suggestion, article, index
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #148)

**70. Noisy Studying**

Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study. Others study best in a crowded, noisy room because the noise actually **helps** them concentrate. Some students like quiet music playing; others **do** not. The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying. However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so **leave** the TV off when you are reading or studying. **Also**, don't let yourself become distracted by computer games, email, or Internet surfing.

**Options:**

- 1) helps, stops, aids, gives
  - 2) have, doing, do, are
  - 3) make, put, leave, cut
  - 4) Thus, However, Yet, Also
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #145)

**71. Mechanical Engineering**

Mechanical engineering was at the heart of Taylor's theorizing, providing the context for its development, the world view by which it was sustained and, finally, the justification for its widespread application. Scientific management aimed to analyse and control the activities of people **in the same way that** engineers analysed and controlled machines. Central **to** Taylor's system was the desire **to rationalize** and standardize production techniques in the interests of economy, efficiency and mutual prosperity. His primary point of interest was the individual worker **pursuing** individual goals and motivated by incentive payments. **Undoubtedly** Taylor's view of human motivation was somewhat simplistic and his apprehension of the significance of groups was limited and generally negative.

**Options:**

- 1) in the same way which, as far as which is concerned, to some extent in which, in the same way that
  - 2) around, within, to, from
  - 3) of rationalized, on rationalized, with rationalize, to rationalize
  - 4) purchasing, purging, pursuing, is pursuing
  - 5) Consequently, Undoubtedly, Subsequently, Unthinkably
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #144)

**72. Noble Gas**

Uniquely stable, they **seemed** to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability

of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding **itself** . Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranged the elements in rows and columns **according** to their atomic weight. Mendeleev was able to see repeating (or periodic) patterns in their properties. The noble gases appeared **regularly** in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.

**Options:**

- 1) seemed, refused, insisted, cared
  - 2) itself, only, well, proper
  - 3) disproportionate, opposite, additional, according
  - 4) unevenly, regularly, vagariously, vaguely
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #143)

### 73. Exams Looming

It's that time again! Exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the years have gone already. You start **wondering** how you're going to cope with it all. A limited amount of anxiety can help you to be more motivated and more **purposeful** . It can help you to plan your work and to think more clearly and **logically** about it. In other words, it can help you stay on top of things. Sit down at your desk and make a start on writing down all the things you have to do to **prepare** for the exams.

**Options:**

- 1) warning, wondering, believing, defying
  - 2) respectful, regretful, grateful, purposeful
  - 3) wantonly, logically, extensively, occasionally
  - 4) behave, prepare, apply, substitute
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #142)

### 74. Footprints

The discovery of a set of what look like ancient hominin footprints on the island of Crete could throw our understanding of human evolution into disarray. Received wisdom is that after **splitting** from the chimp lineage, our hominin ancestors were confined to Africa until around 1.5 million years ago. The prints found in Crete, however, **belonged** to a creature that appears to have lived 5.7 million years ago — suggesting a more complex story. More research is needed to confirm what kind of animal made them. However, the prints seem to have been **made** by a creature that walked upright, on the soles of clawless feet (rather than on its toes), with a big toe positioned like our own, rather than sticking out sideways like an ape's. It may yet turn out to have been a **previously** unknown non-hominin that had evolved with a human-like foot; but the explanatory paper, in the Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, is not the first to suggest that hominins could have originated in Europe. A few months ago, a team put forward evidence, gleaned from fossils found in Greece and Bulgaria that a 7.2 million-year old ape known as Graecopithecus was in fact a hominin.

**Options:**

- 1) degrading, splitting, converging, escaping
  - 2) stuck, flanked, clung, belonged
  - 3) faked, made, filled, taken
  - 4) previously, respectively, surprisingly, relatively
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #141)

### 75. The Department of Fine Arts

The Department of Fine Arts is a vibrant department comprising active art professionals housed in a modern, well-equipped facility. The faculty enjoys **collaborative** relationships with local museums, numerous galleries and a variety of other art organizations. Fine Arts students benefit from studying with artistically **active** mentors who exhibit and research regionally, nationally and internationally. The department provides students with many opportunities for artistic and personal **growth** through daily contact with full-time faculty members who are noted artists and researchers. Classes are small to allow for personalised feedback and guidance. Well-appointed studios on campus **facilitate** the daily practice of art in combination with the study of liberal arts. During their studies, students gain exposure to world-class visiting artists and exhibitions, and also have local and international travel opportunities.

**Options:**

- 1) partisan, lateral, collaborative, pending
  - 2) didactic, dormant, active, equivalent
  - 3) image, perspective, growth, measure
  - 4) extend, overcome, duplicate, facilitate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #140)

**76. Low-cost Housing**

When it comes to low-cost housing, architects are hardly ever **involved**. About 98% of the market is built without architects and the result is usually rows of clones of a building, regardless of whether they are **practical** for an area or not. Developers alone, without the **input** of an architect, do not see the big picture needed to make housing part of a safe, vibrant community. A little more thought could instantly improve community **safety** as well as lead to building houses that are both comfortable and cheap.

**Options:**

- 1) compensated, involved, indicated, complicated
  - 2) proficient, premium, profound, practical
  - 3) speculation, input, reference, intake
  - 4) safety, stability, dignity, budget
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #138)

**77. Laptop**

UMN's ALCs features large **circular** tables that seat nine students and can accommodate laptop computers for **collaborative** work. Typically, students bring their own computers to class and use the building's ubiquitous wireless capability. The classrooms are designed to **facilitate** hands-on activities and problems that require students to interact with each other to reach a solution. Students can display their work on large LCD screens mounted around the room to promote small- and large-group discussions. Each table is allotted three gooseneck microphones so that students can make themselves heard without shouting during group discussions. Additionally, students can press a button on their table console to light a **signal** lamp to indicate when they need help or wish to speak. To facilitate brainstorming and group reporting, the room is also lined with erasable marker-boards.

**Options:**

- 1) populated, perpendicular, cellular, circular
  - 2) collaborative, exchangeable, sedate, independent
  - 3) spoil, facilitate, fabricate, stabilize
  - 4) primitive, signal, pristine, primary
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #137)

## 78. Buying a House

Buying a **house** can seem like a daunting process. First you need to work out how much you can borrow. This is where our services will really help you. Make sure you have an accurate and detailed budget that takes into account all associated with purchasing a property, including stamp duty, council rates, and other fees. We can help you identify these extra costs. Ask us for our budget planner if you don't already have one. Interest rates move constantly, so you will need to allow room in your budget for interest rate increases and for other **unforeseen** events. All purchase funds are paid at settlement. In the **ordinary course** of events, settlement takes place, the purchase price is paid in full and the deposit bond simply lapses into group certificates for the **past** two years.

### Options:

- 1) house, architecture, structure, family
  - 2) unbelievable, unforgettable, unforeseen, certain
  - 3) normal events, uncertain course, ordinary course, special course
  - 4) mere, leading, next, past
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #136)

## 79. Copyright

The presentation will cover copyright's position as one of the intellectual property rights and how it **differs** from other intellectual property rights. It will give an **overview** of what copyright protects as well as what may be done with copyright protected works without permission under permitted acts. It is by manipulating the restricted acts through licensing arrangements that rights owners establish and **exploit** commercial markets. In contrast to commercial markets, the growth of open source and open content licensing models has challenged established business models. The presentation gives a brief commentary on two of the more **prominent** open licensing frameworks: the GNU Creative Commons licences.

### Options:

- 1) derives, differs, originates, escapes
  - 2) overview, appreciation, approach, interrogation
  - 3) exploit, claim, overrun, ferment
  - 4) proactive, prominent, proliferate, gigantic
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #134)

## 80. Coastal Fish Farms

Coastal fish farms seem to do less harm to nearby plants and animals than **previously** believed, a new study **reveals** . And marine ecosystems can **recover** from this damage **surprisingly** fast. But the analysis of a single trout farm internationally renowned in a Faroe Islands fjord over nearly a year also shows that these facilities need to be **placed** carefully, and that there's a limit to how many can operate in a particular area before its biodiversity suffers lasting harm. In coastal farms, fish live in large cages hanging from pontoons on the surface. Fish feces and uneaten food sink to the seabed, affecting its ecosystem. **Badly** managed farms can also have serious effects on the surrounding water column.

**Options:**

- 1) collectively, individually, previously, pretentiously
  - 2) introduces, deceives, reveals, conceives
  - 3) derive, segregate, recover, prevent
  - 4) visually, commonly, surprisingly, spiritually
  - 5) dislocated, estimated, placed, dismounted
  - 6) Well, Badly, Expectedly, Attentively
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #132)

**81. International Journal**

The international journal of design is a peer-reviewed, open access journal devoted to publishing research papers in all fields of design, including industrial design, visual communication design, interface design, animation and game design, architectural design, urban design, and other design related fields. It aims to provide an international forum for the **exchange** of ideas and findings from researchers across different cultures and encourages research on the impact of cultural factors **on** design theory and practice. It also seeks to promote the **transfer** of knowledge between professionals in academia and industry by emphasizing research in **which** results are of interest or applicable to design practices.

**Options:**

- 1) infliction, change, occurrence, exchange
  - 2) without, on, inside, at
  - 3) overlap, transplant, transfer, estimation
  - 4) the, which, that, what
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #131)

**82. Small Lakes**

Small lakes with a surface area of less than 100 square meters represent the majority of global freshwater ecosystems. Many of these lakes **are found** in remote, often mountainous areas with no inflow and outflow. Yet in most of these lakes, there are fish. So **how** do fish reach lakes and ponds that are not connected to other bodies of water? This question **was already** addressed by some of the leading natural scientists of the 19th century such as Charles Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Lyell, who all came to the same conclusion—water birds must be **responsible for** fish dispersal. And they had a plausible explanation for this: fish eggs of some species are sticky and can survive for some time out of water. The theory is thus that the fish eggs **stick** to water birds' feathers or feet; the birds then fly from one body of water to the next, where the fish hatch from their eggs.

**Options:**

- 1) find, are found, were found, have found
  - 2) how, why, whether, where
  - 3) has already, has yet, is also, was already
  - 4) responsibility to, responding to, responsible to, responsible for
  - 5) stick, were stuck, stuck, sticking
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #130)

**83. Good Sense**

Good sense appears to have **prevailed** at last. With a fresh set of draft rules to replace last year's poorly conceived ones, the centre has sought to withdraw the ban on sale of cattle for slaughter in animal markets. The draft rules are now open for comments and suggestions. When the Union Ministry for environment, forests and climate change notified the rules under the prevention of the cruelty to animals

Act on May 23, 2017, there was **concern** that in the name of preventing cruelty to animals and regulating livestock markets the government was surreptitiously throttling the cattle trade and furthering the BJP's cow protection agenda. The rules were criticized for restricting legitimate animal trade and interfering with **dietary** habits.

**Options:**

- 1) prevailed, precluded, prevented, presented
  - 2) concern, dispute, belief, recognition
  - 3) daily, nutritional, intake, dietary
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #127)

## 84. 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)

## 85. 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, instance
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #125)

## 86. Bones

Bones are extremely strong. One of their **main** functions is to protect organs. For example, the skull protects the brain; ribs protect **the** heart and lungs. There are **three** types of joints, including fixed joints, slightly moveable joints, and freely moving joints.

**Options:**

- 1) main, individual, auxiliary, nominal
  - 2) a, the, these, their
  - 3) countless, few, any, three
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #124)

**87. 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) distribution across, interest to, belief within, honour of
  - 3) duplicate, accommodate, exclude, defy
  - 4) conception, oscillation, discretion, recognition
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #120)

**88. Daniel Harris**

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography did finally **supplant** illustration as the "primary means of **advertising** clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhaled **less** in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's **attitude**, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have **expressions** at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power of the severity like an emperor's bust **embossed** on a Roman coin.

**Options:**

- 1) surmount, deplete, supplant, overestimate
  - 2) everlasting, enduring, luminous, advertising
  - 3) least, few, yet, less
  - 4) attitude, altitude, magnitude, analogue
  - 5) expressions, exceptions, expectations, experiences
  - 6) encircled, embodied, embossed, encrypted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #119)

**89. Musical Experiences**

The general perception is that children are **surrounded** by a variety of musical experiences. There are often fewer and fewer opportunities for children to actively engage in music making themselves. They are inundated with music emitting from a wide **array** of electronic devices, toys, and computers offering



a **limitless** number of musical selections. However, much of the music in children's lives is 'unchosen', in other words they are **passive** recipients in much of the music in their lives, and not actively engaged in its selection. They experience background music in computer games, cartoons, TV shows, films, on iPads, radios, and ringtones. They listen to music choices of their parents or siblings, and even the schools they attend often play music before the school day begins or in classrooms while students are working. Studies are being **conducted** on the effects of the ubiquitous pre-recorded music they encounter and whether or not it **is intruding** on their desire to make their own music or interact with each other on the playground.

**Options:**

- 1) surrounded, deterred, deferred, characterized
  - 2) array, appointment, access, arrangement
  - 3) limitless, plunging, excessive, spacious
  - 4) dormant, bilateral, active, passive
  - 5) abandoned, culminated, confided, conducted
  - 6) can have intruded, would have intruded, could have intruded, is intruding
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #118)

**90. Wrinkle Cure**

Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented **extract** of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the **depth** and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finning's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific **publication**. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when **rigorous** studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

**Options:**

- 1) example, exertion, explanation, extract
  - 2) concentration, depth, prowess, strength
  - 3) encyclopedia, publicity, publication, enclosure
  - 4) ritual, erratic, rough, rigorous
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #113)

**91. Constitutional Interpretation**

One of the Supreme Court's most important **responsibilities** is to decide cases that raise questions of constitutional interpretation. The Court decides if a law or government **action** violates the Constitution. This is known as judicial review and enables the Court to invalidate both federal and state laws when they **conflict** with the Constitution. Since the Supreme Court stands as the ultimate authority in constitutional interpretation, its decisions can be **changed** only by another Supreme Court decision or by a constitutional amendment.

**Options:**

- 1) legislations, purviews, permissions, responsibilities
  - 2) auction, action, state, speculation
  - 3) tally, conflict, accord, overlap
  - 4) charged, changed, followed, altered
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #105)

**92. Truancy**

In reality, however, the **triggers** of truancy and non-attendance are diverse and multifaceted. There are as many causes of non-attendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has her own **unique** story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non-attending child demands and **deserves** an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs. This applies **equally** to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11-year-old who fails to attend because he is **embarrassed** about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer-label clothes.

**Options:**

- 1) initiations, supervisions, triggers, unifications
  - 2) untold, moving, unique, weepy
  - 3) dictates, deters, monopolies, deserves
  - 4) mutually, equitably, equality, equally
  - 5) hyperbolic, arrogant, embarrassed, reticent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #104)

**93. New Republic**

The essential problem, as Rosenfeld sees it, is that **democratic** government is predicated on an aspiration to collective truth. **Unlike** older systems of aristocratic and monarchical rule, which excluded the people from power and stressed the need for administrative secrecy, the new republics of the late 18th century, and the more egalitarian mass democracies that **succeeded** them, depended on openness and trust between citizens and rulers. Through the free discussion and united wisdom of the educated and the masses, errors would be dispelled, 'public knowledge' established and societies advanced. And yet, she points out, the reality has never **lived up to** this powerful ideal. From the outset, democratic societies contained vast inequalities of power and education, and their media have always been driven by commercial and partisan imperatives. **In practice**, instead of a free civil marketplace of ideas, politics has always been a vicious fight over the truth and the power of determining it.

**Options:**

- 1) democratic, demographic, dictatorial, bureaucratic
  - 2) Unless, Unlike, Besides, Like
  - 3) succeeded, overshoot, preceded, eradicated
  - 4) lived up to, looked down upon, made use of, ran out of
  - 5) In addition, In practice, For instance, By contrast
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #97)

**94. 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 Ekquerel 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)

**95. 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)

**96. Retirement**

For a start, we need to change our **concept** of 'retirement', and we need to change mind-sets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to **delay** their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers **gradually** reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non work time. We also need to recognise the broader change that is occurring in how people work, learn, and live. Increasingly we are moving away from a linear relationship between education, training, work, and retirement, as people move in and out of jobs, careers, caregiving, study, and leisure. Employers of choice remove the **barriers** between the different segments of people's lives, by creating flexible conditions of work and a range of leave entitlements. They take an individualised approach to workforce planning and development so that the needs of employers and employees can be met **simultaneously**. This approach supports the different transitions that occur across the life course – for example, school to work, becoming a parent, becoming responsible for the care of older relatives, and moving from work to retirement.

**Options:**

- 1) contempt, confrontation, concept, conclusion
  - 2) delay, commence, protract, drag
  - 3) radically, disruptively, abruptly, gradually
  - 4) hinges, barriers, nexus, bans
  - 5) condescendingly, simultaneously, hypocritically, spontaneously
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #57)

**97. 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)

**98. 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)

**99. Social Reforms**

Social reforms are normally **initiated** as a result of statistical analyses of factors such as crime rates and poverty levels etc. Large-scale population can result from projections devised by statisticians. Manufacturers can provide better products at lower costs by **using** statistical control tools, **such** as

control charts. Diseases are controlled through analyses designed to anticipate epidemics. Endangered species of fish and other wildlife are protected through regulations and laws that react to statistical estimates of changing population sizes. **Through** statistical analysis of fatality rates, legislators can better justify laws, such as those governing air pollution, auto inspections, seat belt and airbag use, and drunk driving.

**Options:**

- 1) initiated, proceeded, preceded, concluded
  - 2) abstaining, giving, using, benefiting
  - 3) thought, such, well, much
  - 4) Notwithstanding, Despite, Through, Thereby
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #44)

**100. Icebergs' Sound**

Twenty years ago, not so long before B-15 broke off from Antarctica, 'we didn't even know that icebergs made noise,' says Haru Matsumoto, an ocean engineer at NOAA who has studied these sounds. But in the past **few** years, scientists have started to learn to distinguish the eerie, haunting sounds of iceberg life — ice cracking, icebergs grinding against each other, an iceberg grounding on the seafloor — and measure the extent to **which** those sounds contribute to the noise of the ocean. While they're just now learning to listen, the sounds of ice could help them understand the behavior and breakup of icebergs and ice shelves as the poles warm **up** .

**Options:**

- 1) for, more, much, few
  - 2) which, that, what, whether
  - 3) away, out, up, off
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #43)

**101. Drugs**

When that happens, staff will help the person— **strung** out and now a little stressed – fish their drugs out of the rubbish. On their way out, they might have a blood test, their first **dental** check-up in years, or just a hot cup of Milo. 'We enable people to inject in the centre because that' s what they do,' the medical director, Nico Clark, tells Guardian Australia during a recent visit to the North Richmond Community Health Centre. 'The majority are dependent on their **substances** . The purpose is not to be a place that **facilitates** injection per se, the **purpose** is to keep people alive.'

**Options:**

- 1) stunned, strung, strong, stung
  - 2) academic, dental, relative, indirect
  - 3) incomes, concerns, substances, minds
  - 4) patronizes, disallows, funds, facilitates
  - 5) reciprocity, risk, effect, purpose
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #38)

**102. How World Work**

Throughout the 18th century, mathematicians, scientists and philosophers researched, discussed, and published their investigations into how the world worked, while engineers and inventors developed new and successful machines and processes. The latest theories inspired greater invention, and more technology encouraged theoretical scientists to make further discoveries in medicine, biology,

mechanics, physics, and chemistry. By 1800, the new machines **had** brought revolutionary changes to the workplace, transportation and communications, and eventually to the home. Some of these inventions simply made it easier to produce things on a large scale such as textile machines and foundries, **which** produced large quantities of cloth and metal objects quickly and cheaply. But some inventions **brought** completely new possibilities such as the first batteries, steamboats, and locomotives. It would take decades for some of these inventions to make a big impact on the world. **Yet** their creation, and the sheer amount of imagination and risk-taking involved, marked the beginning of a modern, global, technologically based economy of the kind that we live in today.

**Options:**

- 1) are, have, were, had
  - 2) those, which, that, what
  - 3) brought, necessitated, enforced, took
  - 4) Notwithstanding, As, Whether, Yet
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #37)

**103. 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)

**104. 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 objected, they reasoned, nonetheless
  - 3) inadvertently, heavily, stingily, expensively
  - 4) started, installed, adapted, stalled
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #34)

## 105. 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)

## 106. Melting Ice

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **caused** a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. **Even though** the rest of the planet was warming **up**, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **around** 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it **could** happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

### Options:

- 1) featured, denied, reflected, caused
  - 2) Contrasting to, Even though, As if, Now that
  - 3) in, off, up, back
  - 4) on, before, after, around
  - 5) could, can, should, could have
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #30)

## 107. Dictionary

The famous dictionary of Samuel Johnson, published in London in 1755; its principles dominated English **lexicography** for more than a century. This two-volume work surpassed earlier dictionaries not in **bulk** but in the precision of definition. Its strength lay in two features: the original carefully divided and ordered, elegantly formulated definitions of the main word stock of the language; and the copious citation of quotations from the entire range of English literature, which served in support and illustration and which **exemplified** the different shades of meaning of a particular word. A Dictionary of the English Language included a history of the language, a grammar, and an extensive list of words representing basic general vocabulary, based on the best conversation of **contemporary** London and the normal usage of respected writers. The original was followed in 1756 by an abbreviated one-volume version that was widely used far into the 20th century. Johnson's accomplishment was to provide for the English language a dictionary that incorporated with skill and intellectual power the **prevailing** ideals and resources and the best available techniques of European lexicography. It was the standard English dictionary until Noah Webster's.

**Options:**

- 1) hieroglyph, lexicography, hierarchy, taxonomy
  - 2) busk, barn, bask, bulk
  - 3) classified, exemplified, signified, simplified
  - 4) contemptuous, contemplative, contemporary, contemptible
  - 5) prevailing, condescending, dignifying, demeaning
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #29)

**108. 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)

**109. 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)

**110. Financial Institutions**

The economic **dimension** of globalization involves international financial institutions i.e. the IMF & WB. Stabilization and adjustment are sponsored by the two respectively and are rooted in the ideology of the free market. At the other end of the spectrum, protesters see globalization in a very different light than the treasury secretary of the United States, or the finance or trade ministers of most of the advanced



industrial countries. The difference in **views** is so great that one wonders, are the protesters and the policy makers talking about the same **phenomenon** ? Are they looking at the same data? Are the visions of those in **power** so clouded by special and particular **interests** ?'

**Options:**

- 1) demonstration, definition, dimension, depression
- 2) views, exception, expectation, conclusion
- 3) substance, phenomenon, philosophy, explanation
- 4) tandem, powder, conjugation, power
- 5) interests, efforts, achievements, detestation

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #24)

**111. 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)

**112. Life Expectancy**

People are generally living longer than previous generations across most parts of the world. Rising life expectancy is a result of advances in medicine as well as improving living standards and healthier lifestyles. But while this should be **celebrated** for social reasons, is it beneficial in economic terms? Does the increase in the older population create an economic burden on society or can older people be mobilized to **enhance** the productivity of communities in which they work and live? New analysis of international data from 35 countries, published by the International Longevity Centre, provides more evidence in favor of a 'longevity dividend'. The authors found that as life expectancy increases, so **does** 'output per hour worked, per worker and per capita'.

**Options:**

- 1) celebrated, celebrates, coordinating, celebrating
- 2) enhancing, encounter, enhance, enhanced
- 3) does, doing, did, done

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #21)

**113. 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)

**114. 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)

**115. 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) coining, communicating, collecting, converging
  - 5) tune, thumb, tone, tile
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #18)

**116. Good Information**

One of the characteristics of 'good' information identified earlier was that it should be 'balanced'. In an ideal world, 'objective' or 'balanced' information would present all the **evidence** for and against, and leave you to weigh this up and draw conclusions. In the real world, however, we recognize that all information presents a position of **interest**, although this may not necessarily be intentional. Objectivity may therefore be an unachievable ideal. This means that the onus is on you as the reader and user of the information to **develop** a critical awareness of the positions represented in what you read, and to take account of this when you interpret the information. In some cases, authors may explicitly express a particular viewpoint — this is perfectly valid as long as they are open about the perspective they represent. Hidden bias, whether or not it is **deliberate**, can be misleading. This could be particularly important in a subject area where there is controversy.

**Options:**

- 1) information, content, evidence, cause
  - 2) interest, interested, internship, hobby
  - 3) develop, yield, exert, throw
  - 4) deliberate, delicate, deductive, delicious
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #16)

**117. Giant Turtle**

A giant turtle made from discarded plastic trash will greet visitors to the British Science Festival this week. The plastic containers, bottles and cups were collected locally in Hull, where the event is taking place at the city's university. Standing 3.5m tall (11.5ft), the art installation **was** commissioned by the University of Hull with the aim of raising awareness of plastic waste. Professor Dan Parsons, director of the university's Energy and Environment Institute, said: 'Marine pollution is a mounting global challenge, which is already having **devastating** consequences. We have a duty to protect these fragile environments and the marine life and ecosystems which we **call** home. The university has commissioned this installation as a physical **reminder** of what is ending up in the oceans, but also to ask visitors to campus to stop and think what they could do to try to reduce their own waste.'

**Options:**

- 1) has, being, have, was
  - 2) devastated, devastating, devastate, to devastate
  - 3) settle, call, originate, go
  - 4) reminder, receipt, reinforcement, recognition
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #15)

**118. Papal Reform**

Since the last papal reform, several **proposals** have been **offered** to make the Western calendar more useful or **regular**. Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance**, but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

**Options:**

- 1) arguments, essays, assumptions, proposals
  - 2) expected, accomplished, overthrown, offered
  - 3) portable, strict, regular, abnormal
  - 4) accepted, accept, acceptance, accepting
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #14)

**119. 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)

**120. 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, filled, restored, treated
  - 3) indicating, discharging, thinking, assume
  - 4) deducted, rejected, confirmed, predicted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #114)

**121. Computational Thinking**

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without **understanding** what goes on under the bonnet. So is it necessary for children to **learn** how to program computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become **obsolete** as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's curriculum for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what **makes** computers work and try to solve problems as a computer might.

**Options:**

- 1) learn, looking, know, understanding
  - 2) learn, behave, run, stop
  - 3) strange, obsolete, fashion, popular
  - 4) guides, leads, force, makes
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #111)

**122. When to Revise?**

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you usually find OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier, and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable, so you don't keep **putting it off** .

**Options:**

- 1) may, never, do, hardly
  - 2) effort, afford, affect, effect
  - 3) shortcomings, concerns, attitudes, health
  - 4) stopping, putting it off, giving it up, putting out
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #110)

**123. The Growth of the Internet**

The exponential growth of the internet was **heralded** , in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and **dissemination** of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of **democratizing** access to knowledge. For people **concerned** with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of **leapfrogging** over the technology gap that **separates** Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

**Options:**

- 1) created, innovated, utilized, heralded
  - 2) dissemination, broadcast, sending, process
  - 3) democratizing, developing, accumulating, stabilizing
  - 4) informed, confirmed, concerned, correlated
  - 5) copying, leapfrogging, heading, sweeping
  - 6) separates, identifies, signifies, defines
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #106)

**124. Wind Moving**

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move **as** fast as a racing car, over 100 miles an **hour** Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body **faster** when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to **know** the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

**Options:**

- 1) to, for, in, as
  - 2) hour, second, minute, micro second
  - 3) faster, slower, higher, lower
  - 4) overshoot, know, check, fix
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #101)

**125. 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)

**126. Seminars**

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational **role** is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and/or difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the **assumption** that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly **unlikely** that you will be the only person in the group in that position; you will invariably be undertaking a **service** for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to **provoke** discussion.

**Options:**

- 1) result, team, role, regulation
  - 2) awareness, information, consolation, assumption
  - 3) similarly, likely, possible, unlikely
  - 4) service, duty, reservation, education
  - 5) stir, provoke, rinse, commit
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #103)

**127. Paris Opera**

Most important of all is the fact that for each new ballet-pantomime created at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy, a new score was produced. The reason for this is simple: these ballet-pantomimes told stories — elaborate ones — and music was considered an indispensable tool in getting them across to the audience. **Therefore**, music had to be newly created to fit each story. Music tailor-made for each new ballet-pantomime, however, was only one weapon in the Opera's explanatory arsenal. **Another** was the ballet-pantomime libretto, a printed booklet of fifteen to forty pages in length, which was sold in the

Operas lobby (like the opera libretto), and which laid out the plot in painstaking detail, scene by scene. Critics also took it upon themselves to recount the plots (of both ballet–pantomimes and operas) in their **reviews** of premieres. So did the publishers of souvenir albums, which also featured pictures of famous **performers** and of scenes from favorite ballet–pantomimes and operas.

**Options:**

- 1) However, Nevertheless, In fact, Therefore
  - 2) Another, Others, It, Also
  - 3) views, reviews, overviews, supervisions
  - 4) teachers, students, performers, drivers
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #100)

**128. Stress**

Stress — that tense feeling often connected to having too much to do, too many bills to pay and **not enough** time or money — is a common emotion that knows few **borders**. About three–fourths of people in the United States, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, South Korea and Britain reported experiencing stress on a daily basis, according to AP–Ipsos **polling**. Anxious feelings were more **intense** during the holidays. Germans feel stress more intensely than those in other countries polled. People in the United States cited financial pressures as the top worry. About half the people polled in Britain said they frequently or **sometimes** felt that life was beyond their control, the highest level in the 10 countries surveyed.

**Options:**

- 1) not enough, too much, less, rare
  - 2) people, groups, borders, limit
  - 3) polling, election, selection, choice
  - 4) random, intense, sporadic, sparse
  - 5) always, seldom, sometimes, often
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #92)

**129. 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, murre, eagles
  - 5) item, level, time, year
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #96)

**130. Wagonways in Germany**

Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as **early** as 1550. 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. **By** 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts. Wagonways evolved into Tramways and spread throughout

Europe. Horses still provided all the pulling power. In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels. 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.

**Options:**

- 1) much, early, same, late
  - 2) primitive, projected, prioritized, prime
  - 3) On, From, In, By
  - 4) wheel, flange, hinge, bearing
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #94)

### 131. Great engineers

Great engineers have a passion to improve life; a burning conviction that they can make life better for everyone. Engineers need to have a talent for invention and innovation, but what **drives** them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things; a cheaper and more efficient solution to the problems of human existence on this planet of **limited** resources that we call Earth. Many of us **spend** a lot of time complaining about the difficulties and problems of life. It is easy to find fault with things that make daily life arduous. For an engineer, these difficulties can be opportunities. How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient? How can **components** be made more cheaply, more accurately and more fit-for-purpose? Great engineers are convinced that everything can be **improved**. Instead of complaining, they think of ways to make things better.

**Options:**

- 1) drives, makes, motivate, activate
  - 2) limited, unlimited, numerous, mysterious
  - 3) take, spend, cost, save
  - 4) parts, elements, units, components
  - 5) improved, created, performed, changed
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #90)

### 132. Significance of Instinct

What is the significance of instinct in business? Does a reliable gut feeling separate winners from losers? And is it the most valuable emotional tool any entrepreneur can possess? My **observations** of successful company owners lead me to believe that a highly analytical attitude can be a drawback. At critical junctures in commercial life, risk-taking is more an **act** of faith than a carefully balanced choice. Frequently, such moments require **decisiveness** and absolute conviction above all else. There is simply no time to wait for all the facts, or room for doubt. A computer program cannot tell you how to invent and launch a new product. That **journey** involves too many unknowns, too much luck — and too much sheer intuition, rather than the infallible **logic** that machines deliver so well. As Chekhov said: "An artist's flair is sometimes worth a scientist's brains" — entrepreneurs need right-brain thinking. When I have been considering whether to buy a company and what price to offer, I have been **blinded** too often by reams of due diligence from the accountants and lawyers. Usually it pays to stand back from such mountains of grey data and weigh up the really important issues—and decide how you feel about the opportunity.



**Options:**

- 1) ideas, thoughts, observations, researches
  - 2) act, importance, art, emphasis
  - 3) decisiveness, patience, confidence, courage
  - 4) journey, mindset, prototype, path
  - 5) rationale, rule, principle, logic
  - 6) blinded, attracted, allured, deceived
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #83)

**133. 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)

**134. Music in Ancient Egypt**

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a **role** throughout the history of Egypt, those that **study** the Egyptian writings have discovered that music **seemed** to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' **period** of their history. This was the **time** when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were **established** (around 3100 BCE) and music was **found in** many parts of every day Egyptian life.

**Options:**

- 1) role, game, response, situation
  - 2) need, require, confirm, study
  - 3) sounded, seemed, like, thought
  - 4) period, people, place, race
  - 5) result, range, time, group
  - 6) contributed, established, constructed, raised
  - 7) found at, found, found from, found in
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #98)

### 135. Modify Cultural Ideas

People modify cultural ideas in their minds, and sometimes they pass on the modified versions. Inevitably, there are unintentional modifications as well, partly because of straightforward error, and partly because inexplicit ideas are hard to convey accurately: there is no way to download them directly from one brain to another like computer programs. Even native speakers of a language will not give identical definitions of every word. So it can be only rarely, if ever, that two people hold precisely the same cultural idea in their minds. That is why, when the founder of a philosophical movement or a religion dies, or even before, schisms typically happen. The movements most devoted followers are often shocked to discover that they disagree about what its doctrines—really are.

#### Options:

- 1) convey, pass, deliver, transmit
  - 2) Even, Although, If, Ever
  - 3) ever, that, this, does
  - 4) even before, even later, if not, for example
  - 5) indicate, discover, deny, agree
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #88)

### 136. Very Old Paris

Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6000 years and its shape has been determined in part by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France's rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades being created by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been in part a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so residents whose houses were simply razed, and whose neighbourhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn down.

#### Options:

- 1) being created, that created, creating, was created
  - 2) as if, in part, even though, as
  - 3) merely, largely, simply, equally
  - 4) up, from, on, down
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #80)

### 137. Wind

The world's atmosphere is forever on the move. Wind is air in motion. Sometimes air moves slowly, giving a gentle breeze. At other times it moves rapidly, creating gales and hurricanes. Gentle or fierce, wind always starts in the same way. As the sun moves through the sky, it heats up some parts of the sea and land more than others. The air above these hot spots is warmed, becomes lighter than the surrounding air, and begins to rise. Elsewhere, cool air sinks, because it is heavier. Winds blow because air squeezed out by sinking, cold air is sucked in under rising, warm air. Winds will blow wherever there is a difference in air temperature and pressure, always flowing from high to low pressure. Some winds blow in one place, and have a local name – North America's chinook and France's mistral. Others are part of a huge circulation pattern that sends winds over the entire globe.

**Options:**

- 1) Gentle, Wild, Chill, Aloud
  - 2) cold, hot, cool, warm
  - 3) heavier, deeper, larger, colder
  - 4) convergence, diversity, discretion, difference
  - 5) entire, all, total, wholesome
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #79)

**138. Track Down Research**

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:**

- 1) relevant, important, useful, referred
  - 2) make profit, take advantage, make sense, sum up
  - 3) are monitoring, are finding, are reviewing, are discovering
  - 4) support, invention, statement, evidence
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #73)

**139. 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)

**140. Fresh Water**

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water people, animals and plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay **fit** and healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles, or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we **can** use. That's about 4,300,000 cubic kilometers of fresh water to share out between most of the plants, animals and people on the planet.

**Options:**

- 1) Without, Despite, As, With
  - 2) excited, here, up, fit
  - 3) wide, hard, deep, common
  - 4) can, won't, don't, cannot
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #738)

### 141. Amazon Basin

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major source** of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the **idea** that Amazonian diversity is the **result** of evolution only within the tropical forest itself. "Basically, the Amazon basin is 'melting pot' for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of **origin**, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

#### Options:

- 1) division, diversity, diversification, diversify
  - 2) important, major, essential, special
  - 3) gap, source, stem, dump
  - 4) pool, reservoirs, tank, territories
  - 5) along, counter, through, thoroughly
  - 6) myth, idea, situation, condition
  - 7) link, result, trigger, usher
  - 8) living, result, origin, species
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #736)

### 142. 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)

### 143. APS

The APS supports the development of an Australian curriculum for psychological science. The APS Division of Psychological Research, Education and Training, in **consultation** with teacher and curriculum representatives from every State and Territory in Australia, **has developed** a proposed framework for senior secondary school studies in psychological science. This framework **is modeled** on the current

senior science curricula that were developed and published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority. The APS hopes that this framework will **facilitate** a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority, with the aim of working towards a more **consistent** approach to the teaching of psychological science at secondary school level and optimizing the preparation for students going on to undergraduate psychology studies at university, as well as the effective use of psychological principles in everyday life.

**Options:**

- 1) criticism, consultation, consolation, condolence
  - 2) is developed, has developed, had been developing, developed
  - 3) has modeled, to model, is modeled, modeled
  - 4) fertilize, facilitate, fascinate, fabricate
  - 5) conjunctive, constituent, consistent, consequent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #730)

**144. 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)

**145. 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)

## 146. 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, however
- 4) commute, residence, life, health
- 5) researching, attracting, analyzing, discriminating

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #724)

## 147. 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)

### 148. 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) that, as, while, which
  - 3) lightly, slightly, slowly, dramatically
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #721)

### 149. Progressive Enhancement

Progressive enhancement is a design practice based on the idea that instead of designing for the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and then progressively enhance the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's very productive development practice. Instead of spending hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers won't know what they are missing. The biggest challenge to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

**Options:**

- 1) conflicting with, designing for, comparing with, confining within
- 2) progressive enhance, progressively enhance, progressively enhancing, progressive enhancing
- 3) In addition to taking, With respect to assuming, Instead of spending, Thanks to conserving
- 4) biggest challenge, finest opportunity, easiest issue, barest risk

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #645)

### 150. SpaceX

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later. The rocket lofted an uncrewed **mockup** of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one-day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. 'This has been a good day for SpaceX and a **promising** development for the US human space flight programme,' 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) trust, contract, support, arrangement
- 5) accelerate, launch, resign, retire

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #713)

### 151. 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)

### 152. 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) statistics, 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)

### 153. 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)

### 154. 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)

### 155. 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) theory, classes, correctness, comprehension
- 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)

### 156. Ironbridge Gorge

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km<sup>2</sup> (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north–west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution **had its 18th century roots** in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far–reaching changes in human history. The site **incorporates a 5km length of** the steep–sided, mineral–rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge **offers a powerful insight** into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters’ and workers’ housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with **traditional landscape and forests** of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also remain **extensive collections** of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes, and products that made the area so important.

#### Options:

- 1) overturned the fascinating image, have its modern impression, had its 18th century roots, came to an abrupt halt
- 2) fuses a 5km width of, incorporates a 5km length of, expands a lot of, adds a finishing touch to
- 3) gives a useful understanding, afford some information, allows a good understanding, offers a powerful insight
- 4) conventional woods and stuff, outdated roadside scenery, traditional landscape and forests, old–fashioned countryside
- 5) big crowds, large communities, extensive collections, customized groups

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #665)

### 157. 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)

**158. 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)

**159. 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:**

- 1) result, rule, background, cause
  - 2) circuit, change, shortcut, signal
  - 3) dissolution, creation, storage, consumption
  - 4) share, coverage, transmission, usage
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #660)

**160. 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)

**161. 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 conquer 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)

**162. Opportunity Cost**

Opportunity cost incorporates the notion of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade-off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different

ways. **By acquiring something** , we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The **notion** of opportunity cost allows us to measure this tradeoff. Most decisions **involve** several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to pursue other activities. To determine the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these 'other' activities. For example, suppose the alternatives to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays \$10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a **better** use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the \$10 you could have earned instead.

**Options:**

- 1) Despite spending nothing, By not acquiring something, By acquiring something, Upon sustaining anything
  - 2) probability, use, notion, strategy
  - 3) exclude, have involved, involve, had involved
  - 4) better, worst, best, worse
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #643)

**163. Seatbelt**

I am a cyclist and a motorist. I fasten my seatbelt when I drive and wear a helmet on my bike to reduce the risk of injury. I am convinced that these are prudent safety measures. I have persuaded many friends to wear helmets on the grounds that transplant surgeons call those without helmets, "donors on wheels". But a book on 'Risk' by my colleague John Adams has made me re-examine my deeply held **convictions** . Adams has completely **undermined** my confidence in these apparently sensible precautions. What he has persuasively argued, particularly in relation to seat belts, is that the evidence that they do what they are supposed to do is very suspect. This is in **spite of** numerous claims that seat belts save many thousands of lives every year. There is remarkable data on the years 1970 and 1978 in which countries where seat belts are **compulsory** have had on average about 5 per cent more road accident deaths following the introduction of the law. In the UK, road deaths have decreased steadily from about 7,000 a year in 1972 to just over 4,000 in 1989. There is no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law that was introduced in 1983. Moreover, there is evidence that the number of cyclists and pedestrians killed actually increased by about 10 per cent.

**Options:**

- 1) decisions, convictions, minds, obsessions
  - 2) supported, revoked, damaged, undermined
  - 3) front of, spite of, contrast with, accordance with
  - 4) introduced, approved, accepted, compulsory
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #634)

**164. 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) reasonable, rational, possible, available
  - 2) scoring, marking, answering, ignoring
  - 3) life, space, time, mind
  - 4) available, valuable, useful, beneficial
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #628)

**165. Legal Deposit**

Legal deposit has existed in English law since 1662. It helps to ensure that the nation's published output (and thereby its **intellectual** record and future published heritage) is collected systematically, to **preserve** the material for the use of future generations and to make it available for **readers** within the designated legal deposit libraries. The legal deposit system also has **benefits** for authors and publishers: Deposited publications are made available to users of the deposit libraries on their premises, are preserved for the benefit of future generations, and become part of the nation's heritage. Publications are **recorded** in the online catalogues, and become an essential **research** resource for generations to come.

**Options:**

- 1) considerate, historical, intellectual, understandable
  - 2) preserve, remain, protect, maintain
  - 3) readers, judges, people, lawyers
  - 4) meanings, usages, advantages, benefits
  - 5) spoken, written, presented, recorded
  - 6) statutory, research, academic, data
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #624)

**166. Reading**

Reading is an active process, not a **passive** one. We always read within a **specific** context and this affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we **approach** it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also **determine** the strategies we use to read the text.

**Options:**

- 1) passive, positive, objective, proactive
  - 2) explicit, implicit, specific, general
  - 3) approach, close, grasp, near
  - 4) conclude, determine, undermined, detect
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #623)

**167. Zero-gravity**

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity **environment** —such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) — results in loss of bone density and **damage** to the body's **muscles**. That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are **restricted** at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/20 **vision faded** after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

**Options:**

- 1) planet, weather, climate, environment
  - 2) enhancement, damage, gain, recovery
  - 3) muscles, flexibility, development, action
  - 4) allowed, excessive, timed, restricted
  - 5) voices, smelling, vision, hearing
  - 6) disappeared, fatigued, faded, strengthened
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #606)

**168. 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)

**169. Hairstyles**

With their punk hairstyles and bright colors, marmosets and tamarins are among the most attractive primates on earth. These fast-moving, lightweight animals live in the rainforests of South America. Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails. Marmosets have another unusual food **source** – they use their chisel-like incisor teeth to dig into tree bark and lap up the gummy sap that seeps out, leaving telltale, oval-shaped holes in the **branches** when they have finished. But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches, marmosets and tamarins are in serious **danger** of extinction.

**Options:**

- 1) brings, makes, takes, claims
  - 2) originality, provenience, source, origin
  - 3) grasses, branches, trees, roots
  - 4) fatal, endangered, safe, danger
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #630)

**170. EE and AVG**

Currently, there is concern about the increasing amount of time children spend in **sedentary** activities, the number of children who fail to achieve **minimum** daily physical activity guidelines (i.e. 60 min of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activities every day), and the apparent increase in obesity prevalence as a result of such sedentary **behaviors**. Screen-based activities, including television viewing and playing computer games are among the most frequently observed sedentary activities that children partake with children spending 2.5–4 h per day participating in such activities. The introduction of “active video games” (AVGs) into the gaming market presents an opportunity to convert traditional, sedentary screen-time into active screen-time and thus increase total daily energy expenditure (EE). Modern AVGs utilize cameras and motion sensors to allow the gamer to physically perform a variety of actions, **dependent** on the console, such as swinging a tennis racquet or running. The most demanding AVGs provided similar responses to walking and, based on international standards, should be classified as low-intensity activities. Whilst AVGs may provide children with a better alternative to sedentary gaming, they are not a sufficient **replacement** for normal physical activity, e.g. sports and outdoor play.

**Options:**

- 1) real, separate, sedentary, wasting
  - 2) maximum, mini, minimum, enough
  - 3) connectivity, position, behaviors, stuff
  - 4) agreed, remaining, dependent, shaped
  - 5) consumption, employment, replacement, engagement
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #613)

**171. Sales Jobs**

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives – especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place **to help motivate and guide** their performance. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they **must perform** during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business **hinges on** the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into **producing what** the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

**Options:**

- 1) helping confuse and mislead, to help motivate and guide, help motivating and guiding, help confuse and mislead
  - 2) have displayed, must perform, are reforming, can take
  - 3) leads to, hinges on, contributes to, results in
  - 4) producing what, consuming as, protecting that, purchasing which
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #618)

**172. 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)

**173. Hans Christian Andersen**

Fans of biographical criticism have a luxurious source in the works of Hans Christian Andersen. Like



Lewis Carroll (and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Grahame), Andersen was near– pathologically uncomfortable in the company of adults. Of course, all three had to work and **interact** with adults, but all three really **related** well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly popular with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive body of fairy tales which have been produced in thousands of editions since the 19th century. Most everyone has read or at least knows the titles of many of Andersen’s works: “The Ugly Duckling,” “The Emperor’s New Clothes,” “The Nightingale,” “The Little Mermaid,” “The Match Girl,” and many others. Though, as with most folk and fairy tales, they **strike** adult rereaders much differently than they do young first–time readers. Charming tales of ducks who feel **awkward** because they don’t fit in, only to exult in the discovery that they are majestic swans, gives child readers clearly–identifiable messages: don’t tease people because they’re different; don’t fret about your being different because some day you’ll discover what special **gifts** you have. A closer, deeper look at many of Andersen’s tales (including “The Ugly Duckling,” which is not on our reading list), reveals a darker, harder, more **painful** thread. People are often cruel and unfeeling, love is torturous—in general, the things of the material world cause suffering. There is often a happy ending, but it’s not conventionally happy. Characters are rewarded, but only after they manage (often through death) to transcend the rigors of the mortal world.

**Options:**

- 1) talk, interact, play, influence
  - 2) react, related, reimburse, relevant
  - 3) simulate, stimulate, strike, stipulate
  - 4) nervous, shamed, awkward, harmful
  - 5) gifts, occasions, presents, treasures
  - 6) harmful, thoughtful, painful, colorful
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #572)

**174. 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:**

- 1) food, habit, dietitian, 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)

**175. Peter Garrett**

No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a **royalty** for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a **scandal** ,recently **exacerbated** by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie’s no–doubt worthy great–grandchildren are still **reaping** the benefits of West End success for her whodunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne’s Christopher Robin books)? No. The **scandal** is that

bien pensants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could **justify** . In doing so they have betrayed our trust.

**Options:**

- 1) floaty, royalty, loyalty, bravery
  - 2) insult, scandal, slander, humiliation
  - 3) achieved, exacerbated, accumulated, exercised
  - 4) reaping, garnishing, gaining, reaching
  - 5) scandal, explanation, merit, misconception
  - 6) justify, exceed, spoil, counterfeit
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #567)

**176. Poverty**

Measuring poverty on a global scale **requires** establishing a uniform poverty level across extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the **prices** of goods and services between countries. The \$1 per day level is generally used for the **least** developed countries, primarily African; the \$2-per-day level is used for middle- **income** economies such as those of East Asia and Latin America.

**Options:**

- 1) requires, relates, asks, expects
  - 2) quality, prices, expenses, quantity
  - 3) limited, more, most, least
  - 4) debt, mortgage, ratio, income
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #549)

**177. Tigger Points**

All approaches aim to increase blood flow to areas of tension and to release painful knots **of** muscle known as "trigger points". "Trigger points are tense areas of muscle that are almost constantly contracting," says Kippen. "The contraction causes pain, which in turn causes contraction, so you have a vicious circle. This is what deep tissue massage aims to break. "The way to do this, as I found out under Ogedengbe's elbow, is to apply pressure **to** the point, stopping the blood flow, and then to release, which causes the brain to flood the affected area **with** blood, encouraging the muscle to relax. At the same time, says Kippen, you can fool the tensed muscle **into** relaxing **by** applying pressure to a complementary one nearby. "If you cause any muscle to contract, its opposite will expand. So you try to trick the body into relaxing the muscle that is in spasm."

**Options:**

- 1) from, to, of, on
  - 2) in, to, on, for
  - 3) by, of, with, in
  - 4) into, with, for, to
  - 5) from, with, by, to
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #548)

**178. 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)

**179. Social Isolation**

Sound depressing, even apocalyptic? Well, it could be the future. If government **forecasts** are right, about 20 years from now, two out of five households will be single **occupancy**. And there is evidence the situation is already **deteriorating**. According to a report, Social Isolation in America, published in the American Sociological Review in 2006, the average American today has only two close friends. Twenty-five per cent of those surveyed said they do not have anyone to talk with about important things—And yet, while some are **declaring** a crisis in our ability to make friends, others are saying exactly the opposite. For example, MSN’s Anatomy of Friendship Report, published last November, suggests that the average Briton has 54 friends—a **spectacular** rise of 64 per cent since 2003.

**Options:**

- 1) prediction, goals, aims, forecasts
  - 2) household, occupied, occupancy, family
  - 3) damaging, improving, deteriorating, recovering
  - 4) denouncing, releasing, requiring, declaring
  - 5) spectacular, applause, amazing, special
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #545)

**180. Pinker**

In a sequence of bestsellers, including *The Language Instinct* and *How the Mind Works*, Pinker has argued the swathes of our mental, social and emotional lives may have **originated** as evolutionary adaptations, well suited to the lives our ancestors eked out on the Pleistocene savannah. Sometimes it seems as if nothing is **immune** from being explained this way. Road rage, adultery, marriage, altruism, our tendency to reward senior executives with corner offices on the top floor, and the smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers—all may have their **roots** in natural selection, Pinker claims. The controversial implications are obvious: that men and women might **differ** in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks, for example, or that parenting may have **little** influence on personality.

**Options:**

- 1) originating, originate, origin, originated
- 2) prohibited, convinced, immune, protected
- 3) needs, roots, demands, values
- 4) differ, complicate, indulge, interested
- 5) few, many, a few, little

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #544)

**181. 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) poring, studying, learning, transferring
- 2) suspect, dictate, stipulate, chart
- 3) language, utterances, speaking, communications
- 4) tale, discovery, mistrust, distress
- 5) written, reviewed, prolific, proved
- 6) guided, designed, opened, fashioned
- 7) movements, application, transformation, revolution

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #558)

**182. Ernest**

Ernest Shackleton was a British explorer of the South Pole who is best remembered for leading his crew to safety after the failed expedition of the *Endurance* (1914–16). Shackleton had been a junior officer on Robert Falcon Scott's discovery **expedition** (1902–03), and his travels with the *Nimrod* (1907–09) had taken him closer to the South Pole than anyone before. After Roald Amundsen reached the Pole in 1911, Shackleton and a crew of 28 men set out in his ship *Endurance* in 1914, in the **hope** of being the first to cross the polar continent. The ship was frozen in ice, then crushed, and Shackleton and his men set out in lifeboats after nearly a year and a half on the ice. Shackleton, known as "The Boss," took five men and sailed 800 miles in an open boat from Elephant Island to the island of South Georgia, then went back and **saved** the rest of his crew, all of whom survived. Almost two years after starting out, they reached safety in South America in September 1916. In spite of his heroics, Shackleton had a hard time back in England with finances and alcohol. He **eventually** managed to get financing for another voyage to Antarctica in 1921, but he had a fatal heart attack at South Georgia Island and **never** made it.

**Options:**

- 1) venue, expedition, situation, location
  - 2) forefront, event, dreams, hope
  - 3) encouraged, saved, determined, relieved
  - 4) immediately, casually, eventually, reluctantly
  - 5) never, nearly, regrettably, confidently
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #543)

**183. Text**

This text delivers a thorough and balanced introduction to the Australian Legal System. It provides a clear grounding in the western and indigenous legal **traditions**, as well as the history of Australian law and legal institutions. There is a special emphasis on legal method which forms the **basis** of legal understanding. In particular, the text **analyses** and explains legal method—the following and distinguishing of precedent, statutory interpretation and the identification of ratio, which prepares students for their legal study. Numerous quality exercises prepare the way for legal thinking in students, for example, "Part 3: Legal Method" contains many examples and exercises to **encourage** understanding.

**Options:**

- 1) ideas, situations, commitments, traditions
  - 2) network, technical, summary, basis
  - 3) analyses, identifies, denies, converges
  - 4) confuse, limit, delay, encourage
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #541)

**184. Help Other People**

There are many different ways to help other people. Perhaps the most common of these involves giving others **practical** help. In our society, there are many individuals who spontaneously help others in this way. Additionally, there are others who belong to organisations which have been set up to provide help to specific groups, such as the elderly, the disabled, and those with serious physical or **mental** health problems. Most importantly, there are many **occupations**, such as nursing, occupational therapy and social work, which involve professionals who are trained to provide or organise practical help for others. **While** helping other people in a practical way, many volunteer and professional helpers also make use of some counselling skills. These skills can be very useful in enabling people to feel better as described in this book and our book, *Counselling Skills in Everyday Life*. However, it needs to be **recognized** that just being able to make use of some counselling skills does not qualify a person as a counsellor.

**Options:**

- 1) economical, limited, practical, disguised
  - 2) residual, mental, unwell, inconsequential
  - 3) workers, occupations, illnesses, industries
  - 4) While, Despite, However, Only
  - 5) explored, encouraged, resisted, recognized
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #540)

**185. Event Management**

Event management is particularly challenging from an operational viewpoint. In many cases, events are staged on sites where everything has been set up over a 24-hour period, with all elements

carefully **synchronised**. In contrast, many events are years in the planning: large convention bids are often won five years before the event is held. For the very **competitive** bidding process, budgets need to be developed and prices quoted, requiring a good understanding of market, economic and political trends, as well as consumer choices. This long-term view is the basis of strategic management, which is covered in Part 1, and focuses on the event concept, feasibility of the event, legal compliance and financial management. Marketing is a critical **success** factor and other important topic of this first section, many events (sporting, cultural and arts) involving long-term sponsorship **arrangements** with key industry players. Relationship building is particularly **challenging** since there are so many stakeholders involved in events, including government agencies at many levels. Part 1 will look at all these aspects, including strategic risk, before moving on to the second part where operational planning and implementation will be covered in detail.

**Options:**

- 1) transmitted, explored, synchronised, summarised
  - 2) essential, competitive, reasonable, lucrative
  - 3) health, success, sectoral, major
  - 4) settlements, documentation, treaties, arrangements
  - 5) secretive, unhelpful, challenging, straightforward
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #539)

**186. School-to-work**

School-to-work transition is a historically persistent topic of educational policymaking and reform that impacts national systems of vocational education and training. The transition process refers to a period between **completion** of general education and the beginning of vocational education or the beginning of gainful employment as well as to training systems, institutions, and programs that prepare young people for careers. The status passage of youth from school to work has changed structurally under late modernism, and young people are forced to adapt to changing **demands** of their environment, especially when planning for entry into the labor market. While some young people have developed **successful** strategies to cope with these requirements, those undereducated and otherwise disadvantaged in society often face serious problems when trying to prepare for careers. Longer transitions lead to a greater vulnerability and to risky **behaviors**.

**Options:**

- 1) endurance, processing, beginning, completion
  - 2) appearances, demands, necessities, options
  - 3) unknown, known, successful, unsuccessful
  - 4) demonstrations, questions, behaviors, business
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #533)

**187. Morris**

Richard Morris, of the school of accounting at the University of NSW, which requires an entrance score in the top 5 percent of students, says attendance has been a problem since the late 1990s. “Sometimes in the lectures we’ve only got about one-third of students **enrolled** attending,” he said. “It definitely is a problem. If you don’t turn up to class you’re missing out on the whole **richness** of the **experience**: you don’t think a whole lot, you don’t **engage** in debates with other students – or with your teachers.” It is not all gloom, said Professor John Dearn, a Province-Chancellor at the University of Canberra, who said the Internet was **transforming** the way students access and use information. “It is strange that despite all the evidence as to their ineffectiveness, **traditional** lectures seem to persist in our universities.”

**Options:**

- 1) enrolled, applied, declared, appeared
  - 2) richness, enrichment, variety, bunch
  - 3) information, knowledge, practices, experience
  - 4) apply, interested, satisfy, engage
  - 5) exploring, transforming, defining, choosing
  - 6) traditional, innovative, past, international
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #538)

**188. Foreign Students English**

Federal Education Minister Julie Bishop says she has seen no evidence that international students are graduating from Australian universities with poor English skills. Research by Monash University academic Bob Birrell has found a third of international students are graduating without a competent level of English. But Ms. Bishop says Australian universities only enroll international students once they have achieved international standards of language **proficiency**. “This has been an extraordinary attack by Professor Birrell on our universities,” she said. “International students must meet international **benchmarks** in the English language in order to get a place at a university in Australia, and they can’t get into university **without** reaching that international standard.” University of Canberra vice-chancellor Roger Dean also says international students are required to sit an English test before being admitted to nearly all Australian universities. “There are, of course, intercultural difficulties as well as language difficulties,” he said. “There are, of course, also many Australian students who don’t speak such **fantastically** good English either.” “So we’re trying to push the standard even higher than a present, but it’s a very useful one already.” Ms. Bishop says Australia’s university system has high standards. “I’ve seen no evidence to suggest that students are not able to complete their courses because they’re failing in English yet they’re being passed by the universities,” she said. “I’ve not seen any **evidence** to back that up.” “International education is one of our largest exports, it’s our fourth largest export, and it’s in the interest of our universities to maintain very high standards because their reputation is at stake.”

**Options:**

- 1) proficiency, test, affinity, results
  - 2) approaches, standard, benchmarks, ways
  - 3) without, through, beyond, within
  - 4) usually, fantastically, greatly, dramatically
  - 5) excuse, support, reason, evidence
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #537)

**189. Bamboo**

Bamboo is a favoured plant among architects and designers because of its incredible strength and durability. One Colombian architect **refers** to it as nature’s steel, but in many respects it is even better than steel: it is lighter and more flexible, and these **qualities** make it the ideal building material in areas that suffer earthquakes and severe weather patterns. Construction workers in places such as Hong Kong rely on bamboo scaffolding whatever the **height** of the tower block they may be working on: over a billion people around the world live in a home that is made of bamboo; and China **has cultivated** the plant for thousands of years. The only drawback to this remarkable product is the cost of transporting it. So for those **who** live in cooler regions of the world, the enormous advantages of this natural building material are less accessible.

**Options:**

- 1) implies, mentions, indicates, refers
  - 2) values, qualities, abilities, talents
  - 3) height, top, mass, summit
  - 4) cultivate, has cultivated, had cultivated, cultivates
  - 5) are, which, may, who
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #536)

**190. Wetland Plant**

Experts have waited a considerable amount of time for this much-needed book. Now we have a new and very thorough survey of wetland plant species. The content is extensive and totally up-to-date and as reference **material**, it represents extremely good value. In addition to the editors, there are 35 well-chosen contributors who have put in a tremendous amount of work to **assist** the reader with maps and indexes, and colorful photographs. The plant descriptions are straightforward, yet scholarly, and flicking through the pages, **you can sense** the writers' passion for the subject. Each of the eight sections has an overview, **highlighting** current concerns and future conservation plans. Despite a few gaps and the occasional unsatisfactory illustration, this handbook will remind botanists and specialists of the importance of protecting the country's plant life. **Every** person interested in the topic, whether student or hardened expert, will find it indispensable.

**Options:**

- 1) report, book, piece, material
  - 2) assist, manage, hand, contribute
  - 3) it can sense, one sense, he senses, you can sense
  - 4) focusing, highlighting, bringing, involving
  - 5) All, Anyone of, Every, The other
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #534)

**191. 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)

**192. Southern Cone**

In the southern cone especially, from Venezuela to Argentina, the region is rising to overthrow the legacy



of external domination of the past centuries and the cruel and destructive social forms that they have helped to establish. The **mechanisms** of imperial control— violence and economic warfare, hardly a distant memory in Latin America— are losing their effectiveness, a sign of the shift toward independence. Washington is now compelled to tolerate governments that in the past would have drawn intervention or reprisal. Throughout the region a vibrant **array** of popular movements provides the basis for a meaningful democracy. The indigenous populations, as if in a rediscovery of their pre-Columbian legacy, are much more active and influential, particularly in Bolivia and Ecuador. These developments are in part the result of a phenomenon that has been observed for some years in Latin America: As the elected governments become more formally democratic, citizens **express** an increasing disillusionment with democratic institutions. They have sought to construct democratic systems based on popular participation rather than elite and foreign **domination** .

**Options:**

- 1) merchants, metabolism, mechanisms, machinery
- 2) sequence, flow, array, direction
- 3) extent, export, express, expose
- 4) detection, domination, illustration, determination

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #7)

**193. Push and Pull**

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull **factors** ' — those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the them that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the **congestion** of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex **factors** and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.

**Options:**

- 1) accommodation, combination, abbreviation, motivation
- 2) factors, generators, margins, settings
- 3) include, as, enclose, about
- 4) congestion, confluence, concoction, conjunction
- 5) factors, reasons, features, messages
- 6) interlock, able, interact, attract

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #5)

**194. Microbe**

You've probably noticed that **synthetic** t-shirts stink more after a workout, compared to cotton. But hey—it's not the **fabric's** fault. It's the microbes that hang out on synthetics, that create that **characteristic** stench. That's **according** to a study in the journal Applied and Environmental Microbiology. Twenty-six volunteers—half men, half women—worked out on spinning bikes for an hour. And they did so outfitted with shirts of cotton, **polyester** , or a cotton/synthetic blend. Then researchers stuffed the sweaty shirts into plastic bags. The next day, a trained panel sniffed them, rating their funk. Unlucky job. Because yes—the polyester shirts were indeed more musty, sour, and ammonia-like than the cotton. DNA analysis revealed that Micrococcus **bacteria** were to blame. They aren't actually all that common in the armpit itself. And they don't flock to cotton. But researchers say they thrive on the open-air lattice of synthetic fibers—where they sit chomping on the long-chain fatty acids in our sweat, turning them into shorter, stinkier molecules. These findings might just explain one of the most vexing

questions of adolescence: why do stinky shirts smell so unpleasantly different from the body odor in the armpits themselves? Could be because your favorite shirt has a microbiome of its own.

**Options:**

- 1) polemic, oligopolistic, hydrophilic, synthetic
  - 2) piss, consists, snares, fabric's
  - 3) alphabetic, physic, paramedic, characteristic
  - 4) overhauling, longshoremen, according, sporting
  - 5) expositor, critter, polyester, architecture
  - 6) bacteria, battery, compendia, comelier
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #532)

### 195. Dog and Mice

You've probably seen dogs working **security** at airports, sniffing for drugs, bombs and contraband food. Now our best-friend biosensors might have a new task: ferretting out the scent of bird flu. And they may not be alone on the job. Researchers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Monell Chemical Senses Center trained mice to identify duck droppings from animals infected with bird flu. The work was presented at the National Meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston. The **scientists** trained six mice to run a maze in search of infected feces. Every time they found the right feces, they got a drink of water. The mice learned to choose infected over noninfected duck feces about 90 percent of the time. The researchers believe the **implications** could be twofold. First, bird flu apparently leaves an odor imprint on bird feces, and so dogs—and even mice—could be trained to **recognize** it. Second, scientists might be able to isolate the cocktail of compounds that gives off the odor to develop lab instruments or automated field detectors. Until then, we may find four-legged sensors, large and small, sniffing away to protect us from a **bird-borne** epidemic.

**Options:**

- 1) typology, roguery, obscurity, security
  - 2) elephantiasis, retroviruses, tiredness, scientists
  - 3) denunciations, annotations, allocations, implications
  - 4) recognize, gratifies, justifies, compromise
  - 5) bird-borne, birthstone, blackthorn, crampon
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #522)

### 196. Legendary Scientists

Einstein, Newton and many other legendary scientists did groundbreaking work in their 20s. But if your hair has gone gray and no Nobel seems likely, don't fret just yet. Because the age at which **Nobel-winning** work gets done has been going up. So says a study in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences . Researchers **analyzed** 525 science Nobel Prize-winners from 1901 to 2008. In the small sample before 1905, about **two-thirds** of Nobel winners did their major work before age 40. But by 2000 most laureates did their cited work after age 40. The entire field of quantum mechanics was predominantly a young man's game — which meant that as late as 1934, more than three-quarters of physics prizes were for work done by people under 40. But the more mature researchers have steadily **increased** their catch since then. The study authors note that a shift from theoretical to experimental work can account for some of the age change. It also takes longer to educate and train new contributors to now-mature fields. So keep plugging. Unlike the youthful Archimedes, your "eureka" moment may come in a bathtub with safety bars.

**Options:**

- 1) Stripling, Pretending, Nobel–winning, Persevering
  - 2) comprised, analyzed, bribed, utilized
  - 3) technocrats, drags, two–thirds, skirts
  - 4) beeped, deceit, yeast, increased
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #477)

**197. Science Writing**

At the World Conference of Science Journalists last week in London, outgoing Scientific American Editor in Chief John Rennie talked to writers about the future of what they do, remarks that also pertain to this podcast: The question then is, how could science writing for the public possibly be better? I think there are a couple of different ideas. One of them is, maybe there should just be less of it. And because I would like to leave this room unlynched, let me amend that to say that at least there should be less of some of it. If our job is, ultimately as we see it, to try to inform the public better about science and technology, I for one think that we could all do with a lot fewer of the "what causes/cures cancer this week" story. I think that in fact is directly related, that kind of story is really related to a different problem, which is that we have a model of **following** what defines science news as that 95 percent of the time it is " **interesting** paper that appears in prestigious journal this week." That constitutes science news. Except that we're all smart enough to know that that has absolutely nothing to do with how science works. That has to do with how publishing works. That's what did they put into press this week. Science actually doesn't change when one, new important paper comes out. We all know that. The reality of science is it takes time for science to play itself out. When interesting new results come in, they're tested and they're confirmed and people rework them. One paper can be the landmark that starts to affect some of that, but the reality is the actual change in the science follows that often by a considerable amount of time. Sometimes long after we've actually written the big headlines about the exciting, dramatic, **revolutionary** change of whatever has come about because of **something** . And I think that's something that I don't have a **particular** prescription on all of this. But I really think this comes down to why it is that we have a **responsibility** as editors to try to rethink what counts as science news.

**Options:**

- 1) deciding, judging, understanding, following
  - 2) interesting, middling, munitioning, restrengthening
  - 3) stinky, silly, grimly, revolutionary
  - 4) learning, something, causing, disturbing
  - 5) funny, trespasser, nebula, particular
  - 6) placidity, responsibility, divinity, discrepancy
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #471)

**198. Amyloid Beta**

It's like the molecular version of the Joker and the Riddler teaming up against Batman. **Scientists** at Yale University have discovered that amyloid beta, a protein involved in Alzheimer's disease, can damage brain cells by binding to prion proteins, which are themselves infamous because, in their abnormal form, they cause things like mad cow disease. Amyloid beta is best known as the protein that forms the giant plaques that riddle the brains of people with Alzheimer's. Those plaques contain billions of copies of amyloid beta all stuck together in one gloppy mess. But the protein also exists in a more soluble form, either in single units or in small groups of 50 or 100. These smaller clusters don't cause the same large-scale mayhem as plaques, but they do damage neurons, impairing their ability to learn. And the Yale researchers wanted to find out how. They discovered that amyloid beta binds to the prion proteins

normally found on neurons. What's more, the prions ramp up amyloid beta's **neurotoxic** effects. Take away the prions and amyloid-beta clusters are **harmless**, findings **published** in the journal Nature. So drugs that prevent this amyloid-prion coupling could be a potent weapon against Alzheimer's.

**Options:**

- 1) Wirelesses, Fineness, Hypoglycaemics, Scientists
  - 2) allergic, strophic, neurotoxic, histrionic
  - 3) harmless, mollusks, commons, augments
  - 4) exulted, content, published, demist
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #423)

### 199. Active Brain

Keeping the brain active and engaged appears to combat the cognitive decline associated with getting older. Now a study has found a new, but related, factor in maintaining a sharp mind—the space in which we live. Researchers recruited almost 1,300 senior citizens, none of whom showed any signs of clinical dementia at the start of the study. The participants had their cognitive function tested annually for up to eight years. And they also described their living space. For example, maybe they mostly hung around their bedroom. Perhaps they spent time in the yard. Or frequently traveled. By the end of the study, 180 people had Alzheimers. And those whose **life-space** narrowed in on their immediate home were almost twice as likely to develop the **condition** as those who ventured out. The homebound folks also had an **increased** risk of other cognitive impairments and a faster rate of cognitive decline. The research was published in the American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry. The study's lead investigator, Bryan James of the Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, **suggests** that, "Perhaps life space is an indicator of how much we are **actively** engaging and challenging our cognitive **abilities**."

**Options:**

- 1) plagues, life-space, trails, manes
  - 2) distension, condition, kitten, imperfection
  - 3) repeat, screech, increased, elite
  - 4) suggests, consents, questionnaires, neath
  - 5) actively, gymnastically, candidly, underhandedly
  - 6) antipathies, densities, abilities, affinities
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #396)

### 200. Bird Food

If you've ever been to an all-you-can-eat buffet, you know how **important** it is to **carefully** weigh your options. You don't want to fill up on salad when so many **calorie-laden** delights await. It seems some birds also weigh their mealtime choices—literally. A study finds that Mexican Jays pick up and shake peanuts to assess their relative heft before choosing one. That report is served up in the Journal of Ornithology. Foods that hide their edible bits on the inside present a challenge to hungry diners. How can you tell which fruits are ripe or which shells harbor the biggest nuts? We humans knock on melons or squeeze avocados. But how do other species select the highest quality snacks? To find out how the jays do it, researchers fiddled with their feed. First they doctored peanuts so that some contained three nuts while others had none. When they offered these pods to some jays, the birds turned their beaks up at the empty shells and instead chose those that were full. And when the jays were allowed to choose between normal peanuts and those that weighed just one gram more, because the researchers had stuffed them with clay, the birds again went for the heavier meal. Videos **revealed** that the jays shake the nuts before **selecting** one, which apparently lets them gauge the nut's mass and perhaps also listen for the rattle of a well-packed shell. Pretty clever for a bird brain.

**Options:**

- 1) thwarted, woodcut, important, focussed
  - 2) readily, ordinarily, carefully, seventy
  - 3) calorie-laden, denunciation, reformation, replication
  - 4) retrieved, conceit, bulletined, revealed
  - 5) criticizing, bringing, selecting, belching
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #379)

**201. Body Energy**

If you've ever had to pick up and carry a tired child through the mall, you know that walking sometimes tuckers out the **toddlers**. Now scientists think they know why. The results appear in the Journal of Experimental Biology. Larger animals tend to use less energy per gram of body **mass** than smaller ones do, even at rest. But what happens when they're in motion? Researchers **recruited** walkers of different ages and sizes, from a three-foot-tall kindergartner to a six-foot adult. While the subjects logged miles on the treadmill, the scientists **measured** their stride and metabolism. And they found that people pretty much walk the same way, regardless of their stature. If you scaled a five-year-old up to be six-and-a-half feet tall, the giant child would lope along just like a similarly sized adult. What's more, walkers of all heights use the same amount of energy per step. That means that big people don't **conserve** energy by strolling in a more economical style. They expend less energy because—just as you may have always suspected—they simply need fewer strides to cover the same ground. Which means that for some people a walk in the park ain't necessarily a walk in the park.

**Options:**

- 1) toddlers, precursors, doctors, battles
  - 2) space, tissue, mass, velocity
  - 3) recruited, advised, dismissed, regretted
  - 4) presented, microsecond, thickened, measured
  - 5) valve, masterworks, conserve, slurs
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #366)

**202. Animal Dialect**

We humans are social **creatures**—we stick together. Family traditionally came first. Then more distant relatives. Then larger groups of unrelated individuals, connected by culture. But it turns out the same could be said for sperm whales. "So usually you find the female, and their mom and the grandmas and their aunts, and they all stay together for many years." Maurício Cantor, a biologist at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He says those closely related family groups then seek out other families with similar behavior: "They tend to hang out or stay together with those who produce the same kinds of sounds." Meaning whale cliques are based on **producing** similar clicks. And similarly clicking whales don't just hang out together, he says. They also emulate each other's songs, or codas. Meaning clans of whales evolve their own **dialects**—their own form of culture. And these dialects are key. Cantor and colleagues built a computer simulation of generation after generation of virtual whales. And they found that no other factor—like genetics or mother-daughter teaching—could explain the emergence of the clans and dialects in real sperm whale society. The study appears in the journal Nature Communications. "I'm not trying to say that the types of culture the whale has are the same as human culture. Obviously human culture is much more diverse and complex and cumulative and symbolic. But it's very fascinating just to see that they can have some type of **similarities**, they can have their own type of culture." And maybe a better understanding of that whale culture, he says, might persuade a few human cultures to be a bit more conservation-minded, when it comes to whales.

**Options:**

- 1) decals, diesels, northeastwards, creatures
  - 2) producing, misconstruing, spanning, induing
  - 3) dialects, dwells, spares, profess
  - 4) parodies, improbabilities, similarities, parities
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #340)

**203. Oliver Smithies**

Oliver Smithies won the Nobel Prize in **Physiology** or Medicine in 2007. On June 27th, he spoke to students about what he learned from his thesis **research**, which **involved** developing a new method to measure the osmotic pressures of mixes of proteins: "Here's my osmotic pressure **measurement**. And I was rather proud of this method. And I **published** it with great delight. This paper has a record, you know: nobody ever quoted it. And nobody ever used the method again. And I didn't use the method again. So I have to ask you, what was the point of it all? Well, the answer is really a very serious answer. The answer is I learned to do good science. But it didn't matter what I did when I was learning to do good science. So it doesn't matter what you do when you're doing a thesis, you see. But it's very important that you enjoy it. Because if you don't enjoy it, you won't do a good job and you won't learn science. So all of this comes around to the fact that if you don't enjoy what you're doing, ask your advisors to let you do something else. And if your advisor won't do that, there's another **solution**: change your advisor."

**Options:**

- 1) Mentality, Physiology, Pottery, Geniality
  - 2) shad, sherd, research, watt
  - 3) involved, mad, evolved, allot
  - 4) experiment, magnificent, measurement, belligerent
  - 5) cohabit, disulphide, annexed, published
  - 6) solution, brougham, futon, union
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #334)

**204. Odorous House Ant**

A common response to seeing an ant inside your house is to stomp on it. But if you crush a member of the ant species *Tapinoma sessile*, you might catch a whiff of a strange smell—a smell that reminds some people of blue cheese, rancid butter or rotten coconut. In fact, the smell is so noticeable that the insect's common name is the "odorous house ant." And many people call it the coconut ant. In an effort to figure out why people have these reactions, **researchers** enlisted **visitors** at an event called the North Carolina BugFest. One-hundred-forty-three volunteers smelled smushed ants and were asked to identify the scent from four choices: blue cheese, rancid butter, rotten coconut or just other. Although Web sites overwhelmingly call the smell rotten coconut, almost 40 percent of the human judges picked blue cheese and about 25 percent picked rotten coconut. More than 30 percent went with the choice of other. The scientists then analyzed the chemicals **responsible** for the ant odor, as well as the smelly chemicals in blue cheese, fresh coconut and coconut buried underground for three days. It turns out that the chemistry of the ants' scent is indeed similar to that of blue cheese and rotten coconut. But not to fresh coconut. And the researchers note that the *Penicillium* **microbes** that turn coconut oil rancid are also **involved** in the production of blue cheese. The study is in the journal *American Entomologist*. The researchers also noted that the most common write-in candidate as a description for the ants' aroma was "cleaning spray." And one little girl told them that the ants "smelled exactly like her doctor."

**Options:**

- 1) siestas, researchers, freelances, timeservers
  - 2) particulars, solicitors, visitors, exoskeletons
  - 3) watchable, volatile, responsible, cantonal
  - 4) diodes, microbes, thighbones, firestorms
  - 5) involved, scrubbed, pot, restaurant
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #321)

**205. 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)

**206. Smoking Happiness**

On March 18th, we told you that smoking doesn't make people happy. Well, we hear you ask, what will make me happy? What? What?! Ok, first, relax. Then, take out your wallet. Because **according** to a study published in the March 21st issue of Science, giving money to other people is what brings us joy. Scientists from Boston and British Columbia got to wondering whether money really can buy happiness. They were **bothered** by the fact that over the past 20 or 30 years, people in the US and other developed countries have been making much more money—yet our happiness has pretty much **flatlined** . What they found is that money can buy happiness. But only when you spend it on someone else. In one experiment, the scientists asked volunteers to **rate** their happiness. Then they gave each subject some cash, either 5 or 20 dollars. Half the **participants** were told to spend the money on themselves. The others were asked to give it away. At the end of the day, the folks who got the biggest boost were the ones who spread the wealth, even if it was only five bucks. So if you want to be happy, here's a big tip: always leave a big tip.

**Options:**

- 1) resorting, coursing, according, assorting
- 2) disentangled, adapted, charted, bothered
- 3) capsized, umpired, flatlined, trioxide
- 4) render, rate, lend, ramp
- 5) filaments, participants, nonbelligerents, thimblefuls

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #292)

### 207. ICU

Having a loved one in the hospital, especially the Intensive Care Unit, or ICU, can be a **harrowing** experience. And it's even more traumatic for the families of those who pass away. Or so you'd think. But according to a study published in the November issue of the journal *Chest*, families whose loved ones die in the ICU tend to be more satisfied with the **care** they received than those whose loved ones survive. Although the results seem paradoxical, when you look more closely at how people define "quality of care," they do make sense. All patients who **wind** up in the ICU, whether or not they walk out, receive a similar standard of care from a **strictly** medical point of view. But doctors, nurses, and other hospital staff may devote extra time and attention to the needs of families whose loved ones are near the end. That compassion is what families who lose a loved one are responding to when they report a more satisfactory ICU experience. Just having someone who'll explain what's going on, answer their questions and offer **emotional** support makes all the difference. An observation that, in the end, is maybe not so surprising.

#### Options:

- 1) hoarding, harrowing, making, disgusting
- 2) credit, payment, care, discount
- 3) wind, close, set, give
- 4) flinty, reentry, strictly, multidisciplinary
- 5) emotional, cortical, portable, disproportional

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #270)

### 208. Fire

Some scientists say the use of fire helped make us modern humans—it dramatically changed what and how we eat and may have even altered our anatomy. But University of Utah anthropologist Polly Wieler thinks that fire was also important in shaping human social interactions and cultural **traditions**. Her conclusions are in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Wiessner evaluated day and night activities and **conversations** of Bushmen from Botswana and Namibia. These communities still live by hunting and gathering, as most humans did over **evolutionary** history. During the day, nearly a third of the conversations dealt with economic issues such as hunting strategies and foraging plans. Another third covered complaints, criticisms and gossip. But at night around the fire, more than 80 percent of group conversations were storytelling, often about people living far away or in the spirit world. Weissner says that humans are unique in that we create ties to others outside of our immediate group. Gathering at the fire **expanded** listeners' imaginations and allowed for the development of cognitive processes that made it possible to form those links to distant communities. Which makes fire the precursor to Facebook.

#### Options:

- 1) traditions, ridges, rebellions, successors
- 2) glaciers, concentrations, contraindications, conversations
- 3) evolutionary, contemporary, tricky, dinky
- 4) expanded, spattered, soldered, gathered

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #267)

### 209. Crustaceans' Pain

The last time you **splurged** on a live lobster for dinner, you might not have given any thought to how much the little guy was going to suffer as he boiled to death. Until recently many



researchers **believed** the crustacean nervous system too primitive to process pain. But scientists at Queen’s University in Belfast now think that crustaceans may be more sensitive to pain than **previously** thought. The researchers used crabs as their test animals. And they found that crabs that **experienced** an electric shock when they hid under a safe, dark rock would **eventually** learn to avoid the hiding place. And that avoidance is key: the animals’ ability to remember the unpleasant shock and avoid it is consistent with the ability to feel and remember pain. If the behavior was merely a reflex, the critters would continue to visit the shelter. The study is in the Journal of Experimental Biology. [Also see Nicola Stead, Painful Feelings in Crabs] The situation is likely the same with lobsters. So before you break out the bibs and melted butter, it might be nice to put your future dinner on a little anesthetic ice.

**Options:**

- 1) massaged, clapped, splurged, disinterred
  - 2) breech, believed, beast, fricasseed
  - 3) previously, tediously, irremediably, immediately
  - 4) twitchiest, shittiest, percipient, experienced
  - 5) carnivorously, treacherously, eventually, cryptography
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #263)

**210. Flexibility**

Engineers would love to embed flexible **electronics** into things like paper, or surgical gloves or conventional clothing. But the wiring usually gets twisted and damaged. Now M.I.T. **researchers** have found inspiration in an **unlikely** place—the annoying air pockets that pop up in parking pass stickers on car windows. Those bubbles arise because the thin sticker film expands at a different rate than the window glass when they both heat up. And the opposite is also true—the material can compress differently than the glass until it separates and blisters form. The scientists were **studying** this kind of wrinkling behavior. They developed a model that predicted the formation, size and evolution of the bubbles that depends on three things: the elasticity of the film and the glass, and the strength of the bond between them. Then they realized that carefully controlled delamination could be applied to make elastic electronics. Wires in the bubbly elastic material would start out only partially attached to a surface. So there’d be some slack allowing for safe stretching and **twisting** . The work appears in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, and shows that a different **approach** can make a tough problem less sticky.

**Options:**

- 1) aftermarkets, spastics, gutless, electronics
  - 2) receivables, alveolars, timeservers, researchers
  - 3) divinely, benignly, blimey, unlikely
  - 4) studying, dallying, flurrying, lobbying
  - 5) twisting, sending, interconnecting, unwilling
  - 6) guffawed, shoed, approach, emote
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #262)

**211. Ants**

Ants are known for working together, operating as a unit for the good of the colony. But not so fast, say researchers from the Universities of Leeds and Copenhagen. It turns out that ants can scheme like a stage mom. **Scientists** say that some ants hide out to ensure that their offspring become child-bearing queens instead of barren workers. The **accepted** hypothesis had been that random ants were fed certain foods that would allow them to develop into queens. But DNA tests on five **colonies** of leaf-cutting ants **revealed** that certain males have a better genetic chance of producing royal progeny. Scientists

believe these rare males stay anonymous, and thus avoid any problems with other ants that might otherwise lose their "one-for-all, all-for-one" attitude. In fact, the number of males **carrying** royal genes to those who aren't may have settled at a low ratio through **evolution** —which cobbled together the best way for the ant gene pool to expand, while at the same time keeping the lucky males hidden from their possibly jealous rivals.

**Options:**

- 1) Elephantiasis, Contrivances, Retroviruses, Scientists
  - 2) preexisted, chairlift, accepted, intermarriage
  - 3) anthologies, colonies, velocities, aristocracies
  - 4) critiqued, teed, kneeled, revealed
  - 5) carrying, birdying, disembodiment, lobbying
  - 6) ablution, occlusion, prosecution, evolution
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #239)

## 212. Babies

How can you tell the difference between a French baby and a German baby? No, it's not that one is wearing a saucy little beret while the other is tucked into tiny pair of lederhosen. Well, maybe that's part of it. But a new study in the journal *Current Biology* shows that the babies actually sound different. Because the melody of an infant's cry matches its mother tongue. We all know that babies start **eavesdropping** while they're still in the womb. So when they come out, they know their mother's voice. When they're older, they start to imitate the sounds they hear. Eventually they babble, and then start to speak, and then you never hear the end of it. But long before that first burble or coo, babies are learning the **elements** of language. A team of scientists recorded the cries of 60 **newborns** : 30 born into **French-speaking** families and 30 that heard German. And they found that French infants wail on a rising note while the Germans favor a falling melody . Those **patterns** match the rhythms of their native languages. So next time you hear a baby cry, listen closely. He could be telling you where he's from.

**Options:**

- 1) cantilevering, eavesdropping, reasoning, peopling
  - 2) portentousness, relentlessness, hydrocephalus, elements
  - 3) roomfuls, goofballs, newborns, dessertspoonfuls
  - 4) Mechanising, Surceasing, French-speaking, Grieving
  - 5) patterns, sponges, assassins, actions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #238)

## 213. Cell Template

One of the great promises of stem-cell biology is to use a patient's own cells as a template to build a real, working organ or tissue in the lab. One prime example: a **treatment** for diabetes by turning stem cells into working pancreatic beta cells, which release insulin. "The existing beta cells that our lab and others had created were 90 percent of the way there. But 90 percent still means not functional." Ron Evans, a molecular **biologist** at the Salk Institute. Evans compares the stem-cell-derived beta cells they first made to a darkened room. "If you walk into that room, there may be everything in it that you need to be a complete room, with furniture and chairs and everything else. But it's dark. And the key is: what do you need to turn on the light?" That light switch, Evans discovered, is a gene—called estrogen-related receptor gamma. Flip it on, and it **activates** a genetic circuit that ramps up mitochondria production, powers up the cell, and endows the almost-functional beta cells with the ability to sense glucose and release insulin in **response** . Evans's team recently used that trick to transform stem cells into beta cells that worked just like they would in a healthy pancreas. When they transplanted those cells

into mice with a mouse version of diabetes, blood glucose fell to normal levels in half the rodents. The results are in the journal *Cell Metabolism*. Next, Evans says he'll replicate the test in diabetic primates. "Primates get diabetes in a fashion that's very similar to people. So if it works in a primate, very high probability that it's going to work in people." If it does, we might someday replace a shot of insulin with a shot of cells.

**Options:**

- 1) treatment, seasoned, feedlot, pleaded
  - 2) incompetent, biologist, ethologist, conglomerate
  - 3) dais, renegades, situates, activates
  - 4) drops, calms, response, aristocrats
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #212)

**214. Fever**

Maybe it's happened to you. You think you have a fever. So you pop a thermometer in your mouth and try to breathe through your nose to get an accurate reading. But you're totally stuffed up, so you **experience** this moment of **complete** panic because you can't get enough air. Well, a new study in the journal *Cell* says you can thank your amygdala for that. Because this key member of the brain's fear circuitry can directly sense **suffocation**, and trigger feelings of terror. The amygdala plays a role in **responding** to threats, and it can kick off a fight-or-flight **reaction** when it senses danger. Now, this brain region is packed with a type of protein that's activated by acid, and seems to be **involved** in an animal's response to fear. Well, suffocation is pretty scary and signals to the brain that something isn't right. And it does so by activating this acid-sensing protein. When an animal can't breathe, carbon dioxide builds up, and boosts the amount of acid in the body. The acid, in turn, turns on this protein, which then hits the panic button and tells the animal to do something. Even if, during the Thanksgiving meal, it's just to remind the animal to stop swallowing and take a deep breath.

**Options:**

- 1) oblivious, experience, ceremonies, seminarians
  - 2) resealed, complete, backseat, fleet
  - 3) hydration, suffocation, expiration, bifurcation
  - 4) nursing, adopting, planting, responding
  - 5) reinsertion, reaction, aversion, scullion
  - 6) hard, bard, involved, comp
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #204)

**215. Salmon**

Each fall, thousands of coho salmon flock to **Northwest** rivers to spawn. But many never get the chance, especially near big cities like Seattle. "And in some of these urban areas, up to 90 percent of the females were dying before they spawned, which is not a good thing for a population long term." Julann Spromberg, a toxicologist affiliated with the Northwest Fisheries Science Center. Researchers suspected these deaths were partly a matter of bad timing. The fish often reach streams during the first showers of the rainy season, which flush chemicals from roads and parking lots into the water. Now, Spromberg and her colleagues have produced the first direct evidence that this runoff kills coho salmon. Their study is in the *Journal of Applied Ecology*. The researchers found that fish exposed to storm water from Seattle-area highways quickly grew sick and died. Surprisingly, though, the salmon did not seem to mind taking a dip in a cocktail of common road pollutants, including **hydrocarbons** and metals. That detail suggests the killer ingredient in runoff may be a different kind of chemical or a lethal combination of several **compounds**. "There's a whole lot of stuff in here that we haven't been able to measure or

don't have the capabilities of **measuring** at this point." However, Spromberg says there's a way to help the fish even before scientists hunt down the culprit. Her team also found that **filtering** runoff through just a few feet of soil made storm water safe for salmon. Cities can **implement** this simple form of clean water technology by building more systems, including roadside rain gardens, to collect runoff from paved areas and pass it through soil before it enters urban waterways. Literally a quick and dirty solution.

**Options:**

- 1) Protect, Meant, Rebuilt, Northwest
  - 2) hydrocarbons, carcass, mothers, harness
  - 3) compounds, bloodhounds, knockouts, dropouts
  - 4) frittering, measuring, glistening, heralding
  - 5) stencilling, pressuring, pensioning, filtering
  - 6) polemicist, littlest, implement, dissonant
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #197)

**216. Tiny Creatures**

Think of the **weirdest** creatures you've even seen in a sci-fi film. Now think of this: there are far stranger, albeit smaller, critters living in your own home. And Rob Dunn at North Carolina State University wants you to go on safari to find them. Research has been done on the **diversity** of bacteria, fungi and other organisms that live on our skin, in our guts, even in our belly buttons. But there are other entire ecosystems that surround us. And scientists want to understand how they differ based on how and where we live. What's the tiny life like on a door frame in Brooklyn compared with that in Des Moines? Or how do fridge **microbes** of an urban singleton stack up with those of a suburban family? The research team seeks ten volunteers from each state, five urban and five rural. Each volunteer will get a kit of vials and swabs, along with instructions about where and how to swipe—such as door frames, couch cushions, refrigerators, **even** yourself. The samples will be **analyzed**, to uncover the secrets of our **microscopic** companions. To find out more, go to [robdunnlab.com](http://robdunnlab.com)

**Options:**

- 1) helot, weirdest, codependent, signaled
  - 2) pattern, surface, diversity, choice
  - 3) firestorms, cyclops, tiros, microbes
  - 4) without, even, against, unless
  - 5) exempted, analyzed, clicked, forgotten
  - 6) mechanic, microscopic, nondemocratic, epidemical
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #160)

**217. Invasive Species**

Invasive species can **decrease** biodiversity and drive resident species to the brink of extinction. But how do these interlopers fare so well in unfamiliar territory? One idea is that they've escaped their enemies, for example, the **parasites** that keep them in check on their home turf. But a study in the journal *Biology Letters* suggests that notion doesn't always stand up. Because at least one kind of invasive shrimp is an even bigger pest when it has a parasite on board. The scientists were studying a **freshwater** shrimp commonly found in England. Fishermen brought the shrimp to Northern Ireland in the 1950s as a tasty treat for local trout. Well, the shrimp liked the new digs. So much that they've all but eliminated the native shrimp species. The strange thing is, they may have parasites to thank. In some streams, 70 percent of the invaders are **infected** with an intestinal worm that doesn't go for the native shrimp. But this gut worm doesn't slow them down. In fact, infected shrimp eat 30 percent more prey than those that are parasite-free. Which perhaps is not surprising. If you had a worm that **constituted** a quarter of your

body weight, you'd eat more too.

**Options:**

- 1) decrease, sheets, musketeers, inductees
  - 2) organs, abodes, kinds, parasites
  - 3) leftover, narrower, shipowner, freshwater
  - 4) affected, feathered, connected, infected
  - 5) disputed, quintupled, fueled, constituted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #139)

## 218. Paleoanthropologist

Forty years ago yesterday, November 24, 1974, paleoanthropologist Donald Johanson found in Ethiopia what's arguably the most famous and important fossil of a human **ancestor** : Lucy. Last month, at the ScienceWriters2014 meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Johanson talked about the moment he laid eyes on Lucy. "On that eventful day in 1974 I was out, with a graduate student, Tom Gray, and we were walking back to our Land Rover to go back to camp to enjoy a swim in the river with the crocodiles and enjoy a nice little lunch. And I am always looking at the ground. I find more quarters by parking meters than anybody I know, I think. And you know how it is you find what you're looking for, right? "Because a year before the **discovery** a geologist had left his footprints four-to-five feet away from the **skeleton** , because he was looking for rocks. I was looking for bones. And I found a little piece of elbow, that little **hinge** that allows us to flex and extend our arm. And I knew from my studies of osteology, of comparative anatomy and so on, that this had to be from a human ancestor. "And as I looked up the slope, I saw other **fragments** eroding out. And we recovered over a two-week-long excavation operation roughly, not counting hand and foot bones, 40 percent of a skeleton. And this was important because first of all it broke the three-million-year time barrier. All the fossils older than three million years at that point in the history of paleoanthropology would fit in the palm of your hand...we didn't know it was a new species really until a few years later when we finally **published** in 1978 the name Australopithecus afarensis." For more, check out the blog item on our Web site by Scientific American's Kate Wong who, with Johanson, co-authored the book Lucy's Legacy. Kate's blog is titled The Fossil That Revolutionized the Search for Human Origins: A Q&A with Lucy Discoverer Donald Johanson.

**Options:**

- 1) ancestor, dulcimer, mantissa, cullender
  - 2) discovery, confession, concealment, interpolation
  - 3) skeleton, singleton, insulin, chairperson
  - 4) hinge, axis, pulley, knot
  - 5) malice, deterrence, fragments, ballots
  - 6) published, object, encampment, erected
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #135)

## 219. Gorongosa

"Gorongosa, which was a jewel of Southern Africa...had great populations of lions, elephants, hippos, buffalo, etcetera. Absolutely decimated. So if you went there in the early part of the last decade, in the early 2000s, you might drive for five or six hours and see one warthog, one baboon, maybe." Biologist Sean B. Carroll, of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He spoke March 15th in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union here in New York City about his latest book The Serengeti Rules: The Quest to Discovery How Life Works, and Why It Matters. Gorongosa National Park was ravaged during the Mozambique war for independence from Portugal and then the civil war that followed. "And a **philanthropist** , Greg Carr...was looking for a project to really sink his teeth into and to

work on human **development** , became also really interested in conservation, learned about Mozambique...and in 2004 committed a sizeable fortune to helping to restore Gorongosa in partnership with the Mozambique **government** . And in 2004 surveys showed there were fewer than one **thousand** large animals in the entire park, and this is a massive place. So that's all antelope and elephants, all combined, fewer than a thousand of all types combined. "And I was there last summer as the new survey came in. A decade later: 72,000 large animals. Dramatic change. I'm looking at elephant herds with lots of youngsters. I'm looking at hippos, groups of hippos.... "So the point is this: the habitat was all there. The large animals had been shot, poached, used for food, whatever, but the habitat was still there and still **productive** . And once these very small remnant populations had that pressure taken off them, they've just been booming. And so a place that, I think it's the one place on Earth I know that's been the most decimated and has seen the greatest **recovery** ... "So there's a lot of stories of good management and of recovery, and recovery on that really rapid time frame. And I think that's where I find hope. And when I said that Greg Carr committed a sizeable amount of money, I'm just gonna tell you exactly what that is, he spent about the same amount of money inside the park as outside the park, on human development, health care, education, etcetera, for Mozambicans, economic development. But in the park it's about a \$3-million-a-year budget. Three million bucks a year to bring back a vast African wilderness. In the time of my explanation alone, how much did we just blow on like the worst ideas that possibly came out of Washington? "My optimism is that it can be cheaper than you think, it's faster than you think—and it's not a luxury. I'm not just talking about making pretty places prettier. It's making everything functional. And this, I think, is why I took certain examples in the book about from agriculture and fisheries and things like that, because we need our systems to be productive. There's 7.4 billion of us, and if we're not managing them in a productive way, that's gonna show up in some pretty horrible ways."

**Options:**

- 1) passion, solstice, ballast, philanthropist
  - 2) negligence, prevalence, development, malevolence
  - 3) parliament, semanticist, government, journalist
  - 4) deflowered, embowered, roundest, thousand
  - 5) assertive, incidental, compulsive, productive
  - 6) recovery, efficacy, golly, stumpy
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #133)

**220. 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)

**221. Composite Materials**

Airplane **manufacturers** have been changing over from aluminum to advanced composite **materials**. These lighter, stronger composites are made of fibers of carbon or glass embedded in a second material, often plastic. One advantage is that composite-based planes use significantly less fuel. But there's an important disadvantage. When aluminum is hit, you can see a dent. **Composites**, though, spring back to the original shape, which could hide internal damage. One technique to test composite material takes advantage of heat transfer. Inspectors place large heaters next to a section of the plane. Any cracks will alter the flow of heat, and these changes can be picked up with a heat-sensitive camera. But this **involves** bulky and expensive **equipment**. Now M.I.T. researchers have designed a new system. All you need is carbon **nanotubes** included in the composite, because nanotubes will heat up in response to a small electric current. This can be produced with a handheld device. Any internal deformations will still change the heat flow, which can be picked up by the thermal camera. The research was published in the journal Nanotechnology. This technique offers the ability to detect very small cracks—which could help keep passengers safer in the skies.

**Options:**

- 1) tractors, marvels, manufacturers, introductions
  - 2) millennials, antibacterials, materials, ethereals
  - 3) Convergence, Epiglottis, Quadrants, Composites
  - 4) restaurants, involves, shocks, squads
  - 5) biggest, equipment, linkage, devilment
  - 6) nanotubes, reboots, refuse, persecutes
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #128)

**222. Doctors' Messages**

The messages doctors give can **influence** some treatments' effectiveness. For example, it seems that information from a doctor affects outcomes for migraine **sufferers** — whether they got a real drug or a placebo. Researchers studied 66 people with recurring migraines over the course of seven attacks. During the first **headache**, the **patients** received no treatment. For the next six, they were given either a placebo or a drug. Each time, regardless of which they got, some were told it was the drug, some were told it was the placebo, and the rest were informed that it could be either the drug or the placebo. Overall, the drug did work better than the placebo. But the placebo worked, too—both when the patients were told it was a placebo, and even better when the doctors told them that they were getting the drug. That is, when the docs set their expectations high. Meanwhile, the actual drug was least effective when the patients thought it was a placebo. The study is in the journal Science Translational Medicine. The physician's input thus plays a role in how migraine patients fare. Tell them they're getting a good treatment, and they're **apparently** more likely to respond.

**Options:**

- 1) continuous, influence, discontinuance, substituents
  - 2) devotees, lovers, sufferers, believers
  - 3) headache, sheldrake, fishcake, intake
  - 4) refutations, complaisance, fixations, patients
  - 5) deputy, dreadfully, apparently, affinity
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #123)

**223. Voting**

When it comes to **elections** , sometimes we vote with our heads and sometimes with our hearts. But scientists at **Stanford** say we might also be voting with our pompoms. Because they've found that our behavior at the polls is influenced by the results of local **sporting** events, work published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Humans are emotional **creatures** . And our strong feelings about one thing can spread to another. So the Stanford scientists wondered whether events that are unrelated to government performance might sway the way people feel about their elected officials. And what could be less **relevant** to the workings in Washington or your state capital than college football? The researchers looked at the election results from 20 years' worth of **presidential** , senatorial and gubernatorial races. And they found that a **home–team** win before the election gave the incumbent a boost of almost two percentage points. The more beloved the team, the bigger the bounce. And it's not just football. In a separate survey, the scientists found that NCAA college basketball results affected presidential approval ratings. So next election day, you might think about practicing a little separation of stadium and state.

**Options:**

- 1) depictions, elections, imperfections, valedictions
  - 2) Blundered, Stanford, Murmured, Baffled
  - 3) sporting, gorging, poling, costing
  - 4) creatures, altimeters, fajitas, daemons
  - 5) immanent, bitterest, relevant, inspectorate
  - 6) presidential, dental, parteciple, gunmetal
  - 7) cosine, quinidine, philistine, home–team
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #121)

**224. Bacteria Sinus Infections**

This is the season when **bacteria** sinus infections run rampant. But some people are better able to ward off that malady. And they can be identified by their taste buds. Because those of us who can better detect bitter flavors may also be better equipped to fight off upper **respiratory** tract infections. The finding is in the Journal of Clinical Investigation. It turns out that those bitter taste **receptors** aren't just in our mouths. They're also in our noses. Being better able to sense bitterness may be a first line of defense against bacteria. That's because those bacteria **actually** taste bitter to us. So when taste receptors in our airways sense a bitter flavor they roll out the **defenses** . Cilia lining our sinuses beat faster, to sweep away germs. And bacteria–killing nitric oxide gets released into our nasal **cavities** . Better bitter sensing means a bigger response. It's one reason researchers at the Monell Chemical Senses Center are trying to come up with a universal taste test—a standardized measurement of how well we sense flavors. Because one key to living healthier could be on the tip of your tongue.



**Options:**

- 1) conventicle, antitheist, bacteria, prissier
  - 2) faulty, respiratory, togae, gawky
  - 3) depressions, dinners, submissions, receptors
  - 4) purposelessly, actually, diagonally, providently
  - 5) defenses, contradictions, chestnuts, pelvis
  - 6) causalities, localities, infirmities, cavities
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #116)

**225. Nepalese Gharial**

Which would you rather see: a rare Nepalese gharial or a common vole? Even without knowing what these animals are, you might be more intrigued by the gharial, simply because it is rare. This is the conclusion of research **published** in the journal Public Library of Science ONE. The researchers say that labeling endangered animals as "rare," may harm the species, raising its value and so putting it at greater risk of being exploited within the illegal **pet-trade**, for either medicines or exotic zoos. Scientists created a Web site where users could view images of either "rare" or "common" animals. When users clicked on one of the two options, up popped a progress bar showing the images in the process of downloading. But, **irritatingly**, the download took a **whopping** six minutes (although users did have the option to cancel). When the download finally completed, the images were designed not to show up! Well, significantly more users chose the rare **slideshow**, waited for it to download and often tried again after it didn't work. So, maybe to save the endangered gharial, we ought to just call it just a tired, ugly crocodile.

**Options:**

- 1) scrummage, published, gluttoned, inputted
  - 2) unrestrained, profligate, irritate, pet-trade
  - 3) irritatingly, piratically, animatedly, administratively
  - 4) cupping, something, whopping, mapping
  - 5) slideshow, psycho, micro, tyro
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #109)

**226. Social Influence**

If you want to guess how many jelly beans are in a jar, you should ask your friends. Then average their answers. Because a group guess is often more accurate than that of any one individual. Just don't let them peek at each other's responses. Because a new study shows that social influence can sway people's **estimate** and render the crowd **incorrect**. The work appears in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Crowd wisdom is actually a statistical phenomenon. Gather enough estimates and the wild guesses cancel each other out, bringing you closer to the answer. But psychology and statistics don't **mix**. And knowing what your peers think doesn't make you any smarter. European scientists asked volunteers to estimate statistics like the population density of Switzerland. Each person got five guesses. Some were shown their peers' answers and others weren't. Turns out that seeing others' estimates led to a lot of second guessing, which **narrowed** the range of the group's responses and pointed them in the wrong **direction**. Even **worse**, knowing that others said the same thing made everyone more confident they were right. So there is wisdom in numbers—as long as those numbers keep quiet 'til they're counted.

**Options:**

- 1) eminence, insolence, estimate, imminence
  - 2) correct, entrenched, incorrect, divided
  - 3) differ, mix, agree, tell
  - 4) added, weakened, narrowed, widened
  - 5) exception, direction, recollection, inception
  - 6) better, worse, though, than
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #108)

**227. 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)

**228. Capsaicin**

Here's a possible blood **pressure** remedy. But it's only for those who can stand the heat. It's capsaicin, the "active ingredient" in peppers like habaneros that should probably be sold by prescription only. While lips burn and eyes water, blood vessels **actually** relax, thanks to increased **production** of the signaling molecule nitric oxide. In rodents, anyway. For seven months, **researchers** in China fed a steady diet of capsaicin to rats bred to be hypertensive. Long-term consumption of the chemical **substantially** lowered the rats' blood pressure. The results appear in the August issue of the journal Cell Metabolism. Previous research found mixed results with capsaicin, but those studies only looked at **short-term** effects. Human trials are needed, but there's already a clue. Some 20 percent of people in northeastern China have high blood pressure. But the southwest—where hot peppers are a dietary staple—has a much lower incidence, half in some places. Human studies could also confirm whether the habanero, as legend has it, can cause hearing loss. Allegedly so that diners don't have to listen to their own screams.

**Options:**

- 1) depressor, whenever, pressure, quicker
  - 2) actually, unfashionably, anonymously, concomitantly
  - 3) production, impulsion, cannon, bondmen
  - 4) researchers, cooks, supervisors, deans
  - 5) mortality, bisexuality, substantially, practicality
  - 6) mortem, short-term, glowworm, totem
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #82)

**229. Moving**

For every action, there's a **reaction**. And for many movements we make, there's an **intention**: we think about moving, and we move. Now a study published in the May 8th issue of the journal *Science* suggests that the experience of moving is all in your mind. Because the part of the brain that's active when you intend to move is the same part that lets you feel like you did. Two separate brain regions are involved in moving your body. One part provides the intention, and the other powers the actual movement. But researchers didn't know which part let you know that you actually moved. In the new study, scientists were working with patients **undergoing** surgery to remove a brain tumor. Surgeons often electrically **stimulate** the area around the tumor while the patient is awake and can provide feedback, so they can avoid damaging critical tissue. The scientists found that zapping one **particular** part of the brain made their patients feel like they wanted to move their arms, lips or tongue. And ramping up the stimulation to that spot made them feel like they'd done it. But when the team poked at the region that actually caused motion, the patients didn't know they moved—a finding that's oddly moving.

**Options:**

- 1) contraption, burden, transaction, reaction
  - 2) intention, ascription, unchristian, indirection
  - 3) composing, undergoing, poring, pudding
  - 4) wait, stimulate, trait, saint
  - 5) particular, calligrapher, regular, simpler
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #81)

**230. 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)

**231. Below-ground Organisms**

"If you want to find unique **diversity** and if you want to find a wide range of **different** below-ground organisms, you don't have to travel around the world. You can walk across Central Park." That statement comes from Noah Fierer, an ecology and evolutionary biology professor at the University of Colorado, Boulder. He's also a **coauthor** of a study that uncovered the surprisingly large diversity of subterranean microbial life at the 843-acre green rectangle in the heart of Manhattan. The research is in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. Investigators looked at 596 **separate** soil samples from the park and found thousands of different types of **microbes**. They also compared those microbes with those living in 52 other soil samples taken from all around the planet. The park had organisms that also exist in deserts, frozen tundra, forests, **rainforests** and prairies. Antarctica was the only area that had microbes that did not overlap with those found in Central Park. And only a small percentage of the park's microbes were found to be already listed in databases. The variety of microbes probably reflects a diversity of soil conditions within the park. Seems that New York is a melting pot for people above the surface. And for microbes beneath it.

**Options:**

- 1) thankfully, diversity, scantily, audacity
  - 2) different, coincident, impressionist, inconsiderate
  - 3) holler, propaganda, pastor, coauthor
  - 4) separate, subjugate, waved, wage
  - 5) pageants, maestros, microbes, sidestrokes
  - 6) biogas, rainforests, land, rangeland
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #55)

**232. Pharaoh's Mummy**

You've probably heard the **expression** "a heart attack on a plate." Maybe it's fettuccini alfredo. Or maybe it's a bacon cheeseburger, covered in batter and deep fried to artery-clogging perfection. Either way, it's clear that our modern diet is not always the most cardio-friendly. But that doesn't mean that heart disease is a recent invention. Because a report in the Journal of the American Medical Association reveals that some Egyptian mummies show signs of atherosclerosis, **hardening** of the arteries. Previous examination of a pharaoh's mummy in the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities in Cairo showed that he'd suffered from atherosclerosis. Intrigued by this observation, **scientists** from the University of California, Irvine, got to wondering whether damaged arteries were common among ancient Egyptians. So they collected 20 mummies from the museum basement and from various displays, and **subjected** them to whole-body CT scans to look at their insides. Sixteen mummies still had identifiable hearts or arteries. And nine of them showed hardening of those arteries. Although no one knows what those mummies were eating, it's safe to say they never **encountered** a corn dog. Too many of those things will lead you to an early tomb.

**Options:**

- 1) intestine, formalism, expression, attention
  - 2) hardening, bloodcurdling, fathering, unraveling
  - 3) scientists, ripeness, hyperlinks, likenesses
  - 4) subjected, resubmitted, undetected, retrofitted
  - 5) dowered, encountered, doweled, scouted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #46)

**233. Rodents**

Rodents are the workhorses of biomedical labs. So it's important to know if they're **stressed** out, which could affect results. Now we know that lab rodents may be regularly exposed to a big stressor: men. Researchers noticed that mice showed a lower pain **response** —a sign of stress—when a human was present. So they put mice and rats into clear cubicles, where their faces were visible, and **injected** them with an irritant. The rodents expressed pain through grimacing when no humans were nearby. But when confronted with a male researcher, or even just his **odoriferous** T-shirt, the animals grimaced less. Female observers did not get the same rodent **reaction**. Turns out that smelling a human male made rodents produce higher levels of a stress hormone and increase their body **temperature**. That stress response also blunted their sensitivity to pain. The study is in the journal *Nature Methods*. Researchers may have to come up with ways to ward off the stress effects of male researchers. Because to a rodent, men smell like hell.

**Options:**

- 1) unrest, confessed, bread, stressed
  - 2) sacs, response, births, massage
  - 3) sprinkled, nettled, ingested, injected
  - 4) deaconess, creaminess, facetiousness, odoriferous
  - 5) compunction, reaction, version, handgun
  - 6) bickerer, stepmother, temperature, tempera
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #45)

**234. Friday the 13th**

It's Friday the 13th. "You've gotta ask **yourself** a question: 'Do I feel lucky?'" If you don't, you could be **suffering** from triskaidekaphobia. That's a fear of the number 13. Napoleon, Herbert Hoover and FDR are well-documented triskaidekaphobics. But why do folks think 13 is unlucky? **Particularly** when it falls on a Friday, as it will three times this year? The University of Delaware's Thomas Fernsler is known as Dr. 13. He's an expert on the number's bad reputation, which may date back to biblical times. After all, the 13th guest at the Last Supper was Judas. And you know how that worked out for Jesus, who was crucified on a Friday. Other factoids from Fernsler: The first person to die in a car accident was killed in New York City on September the 13th in 1899, **although** that was a **Wednesday**. And the ill-fated flight of Apollo 13 **launched** at the 13th minute of the 13th hour Central Standard Time on April 11th, 1970. And the numerals in the date 4/11/70 add up to 13! As long as you don't include the 19 in 1970. Hey, sometimes superstition can be hard work. Today, some tall buildings lack a 13th floor. Well, they have a 13th floor, but they call it the 14th floor. Because the purveyors of bad luck are apparently easily fooled. Meanwhile, over in France, panicky Parisian party-throwers can even hire a quatorzième, a professional 14th guest. Like Judas, Mark Twain was allegedly once poised to be the 13th guest at a dinner party. A superstitious friend warned the very rational Twain not to go. But Twain went. "It was bad luck," he later remarked. "They only had food for 12."

**Options:**

- 1) steppes, concierge, sixpence, yourself
  - 2) suffering, contacting, resurfacing, gravelling
  - 3) Frivolously, Timorously, Particularly, Magnificently
  - 4) although, sho, sloe, forego
  - 5) Wimpy, Severely, Nifty, Wednesday
  - 6) launched, reenforced, permafrost, debouched
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #42)

**235. Zebra Stripes**

How did the zebra get its stripes? One theory holds that stripes help confuse predators. But stripes might be **primarily** to protect zebras from ferocious...insects. That's **according** to a study in the Journal of Experimental Biology. Horseflies are abundant in Africa. They deliver painful bites that spread disease and distract animals from grazing. The flies use polarized light hitting water as a guide to places to mate and lay eggs. And they read such light hitting dark mammal hides as a sign of a blood meal. Zebra embryos start out dark and develop their white stripes before birth. Could the stripes confuse flies? The researchers went to a farm infested with horseflies, where they set up models of black and white stripes of varying angles and widths, thus changing the **direction** of the reflected polarized light. They tracked how the patterns affected the flies' interest. They then tested models of horses colored black, brown, white or **zebra-striped**. And again tracked the effect on flies. Turns out that the black and white stripes on a zebra are optimal for **avoiding** a horsefly's **attention**. Meaning that zebras may have evolved stripes to ward off disease-carrying insects, and to dine in peace.

**Options:**

- 1) invisibility, identity, memory, primarily
  - 2) distorting, shorting, predisposing, according
  - 3) question, direction, septum, supervision
  - 4) bombsite, backslide, gunfight, zebra-striped
  - 5) spoiling, avoiding, discoing, broiling
  - 6) welcome, indigestion, kinsman, attention
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #41)

**236. Counterfeit Wines**

Here are two **seemingly** unrelated facts. One: from the late 1940s through 1963, we tested atomic bombs in the atmosphere. Two: wine lovers are sometimes duped into **spending** exorbitant amounts for fake vintage bottles that weren't from the year they were supposedly grown. But Graham Jones at Australia's University of Adelaide thought he could use bomb information against counterfeit wines. Carbon dating works by comparing the amount of carbon 14, which is a less common and less stable form of carbon, to the more abundant carbon 12. For **thousands** of years, the ratio between the two has been the same. But those two decades of atomic bomb tests increased the C-14 in the atmosphere. And as growing grapes absorb carbon dioxide, they take in trace amounts of the heavier carbon isotope—which eventually show up in the wine. The **research** team checked C-14 levels in 20 Australian red wines with vintages from 1958 to 1997. They compared the wine's C-14 to C-14 in **atmospheric** samples from the same years, and found a direct match—C-14 levels could give away the vintage year for each wine. So beware of wine scammers. Because even at the atomic level, in vino veritas.

**Options:**

- 1) seemingly, feelingly, endearingly, entreatingly
  - 2) dipping, trekking, spending, swinging
  - 3) couples, much, thousands, numerous
  - 4) research, individual, preparation, strange
  - 5) physical, atmospheric, fluid, solid
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #40)

**237. Brain**

For decades, scientists have used an imaging technique called functional magnetic resonance imaging, or fMRI, to **chronicle** the brain in action. But a study in the January 22nd issue of Nature suggests that fMRI might show more than what the brain is doing—it might reveal what the brain's about to do. fMRI studies assume that blood flow in the brain **correlates** with neuronal **activity**. Active brain cells need **nutrients**, which are brought to the cells by freshly oxygenated blood. But in the new study, scientists found that fMRI also detects **increased** blood flow in brain regions that aren't active—but that may be in the near future. The researchers trained monkeys to perform a specific visual task. And they found that, even when the animals were sitting in the dark waiting for the test to begin, fMRI nevertheless revealed an increased blood flow to the monkeys' visual cortex. The study suggests that fMRI data may be a lot more interesting than we thought. Scientists may be looking at their imaging data in a way that's too simplistic. And fMRI may not be measuring exactly what we thought it did. What will they think of next? Maybe fMRI can tell.

**Options:**

- 1) chronicle, exploit, pilgrimize, archive
  - 2) tangles, correlates, conjugates, fluctuates
  - 3) activity, connectivity, limbo, plenty
  - 4) nutrients, molecules, arteries, chemicals
  - 5) increased, ceased, clotting, weakened
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #39)

**238. Owls**

Owls are nearly **noiseless** hunters, swooping down on prey without any warning whoosh. How do they do it? We've known that the leading edge of an owl's wing has a comb of stiff **feathers**. And the trailing edge has a flexible fringe, unlike the rigid trailing edge of a **conventional** bird wing. These two features contribute to a structure that **produces** almost no noise as it rushes through the air. Now it appears that these **predators** have a third trick up their sleeves—or rather, wings—that allow them to be so silent but deadly. Researchers modeled the effect of the layer of down on the wing's top surface. And it looks like that fluffy stuff absorbs sound too. The work was presented at a meeting of the American Physical Society's Division of Fluid Dynamics. Mimicking owl wing down may lead to new sound-proofing materials. Down and the other silencing features could inspire wind turbines and plane engines that produce less noise and fewer vibrations. So that all we hear is silence.

**Options:**

- 1) employables, joyfulness, noiseless, avoidances
  - 2) feathers, beaks, claws, tracts
  - 3) bearable, convectional, correctable, conventional
  - 4) equals, manufactures, produces, derives
  - 5) riveters, nebulas, predators, spiracles
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #36)

### 239. Clown Fish

Clown fish became famous thanks to the movie Finding Nemo. In real life, their social hierarchy is simple: larger fish dominate their smaller counterparts. Now we know that to reinforce this social structure, the fish communicate with aggressive and submissive audio signals. The new info is in the journal PLoS ONE. Researchers recorded clown fish calls, capturing this noise as one chased a smaller fish. [Aggressive audio] These popping sounds function as an aggression signal. When a clown fish has been chased and wishes to submit, it shakes its head in a submissive gesture and produces clicking noises like these. The researchers compared the aggressive and submissive calls, and found that the sound pulses in a submissive signal were shorter and more high-pitched. Unlike many animals that use sound to draw in potential mates, clown fish appear to use their calls only as labels of social status. When a little fish makes submissive sounds to a larger one, neither has to invest in a physical confrontation. Which is good news for small-fry like Nemo.

#### Options:

- 1) palms, prompts, traps, counterparts
  - 2) unfolded, deported, recorded, dialed
  - 3) cluttering, profiting, capturing, padlocking
  - 4) pared, compared, guided, treaded
  - 5) exponential, potential, nimble, ventral
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #33)

### 240. Culturomics

They call it culturomics: the obvious play on the word "genomics" looks at trends in human thought and culture. But scientists say culturomics has been hampered by a lack of quantitative data. So researchers at Harvard, along with Google, Encyclopedia Britannica, and the American Heritage Dictionary, have come up with a new tool. It's a database of 5.2 million books, published since the year 1500. That's four percent of all the books ever published, with a total of 500 billion words. The focus is on English language culture, so three quarters of the books are in English. Among the first findings of the research, published in the journal Science : about, 8500 new words enter the English language annually. But many of them don't end up in dictionaries. And about fame—actors become famous around age 30, writers around 40, and politicians around 50. But the fame of politicians can eventually exceed that of actors. A Google tool called the Books Ngram Viewer is available based on this data—users can track the usage and frequency of a word or phrase over the past few centuries. Thus, we can watch the fall and rise of Melville. And soon the rise and fall of Snooki.

#### Options:

- 1) Mettlesome, Silicon, Acetaminophen, American
  - 2) veterinaries, fairies, dictionaries, smithies
  - 3) intelligibly, eventually, venturesomely, preferably
  - 4) nonoccupational, nonbreakable, trainable, available
  - 5) frequency, derisory, drearily, inappreciably
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #31)

### 241. Guide Stick

Foldable white canes help the visually impaired navigate their surroundings. But the guide stick's tactile nature offers only so much information. The cane's user must manually find and avoid obstructions. But new high-tech canes are on the horizon. Last year researchers in India tried to fill in some of the missing info with their experimental SmartCane. The device uses an attached ultrasonic transmitter and a sensor that vibrates the cane to warn its users when an obstacle is within three meters. Students at



the U.K.'s Birmingham City University are developing a cane that can even identify acquaintances as they **approach** . Called the 'XploR' mobility cane, it includes an **embedded** digital camera that analyzes the faces of people walking by and compares their images against a database stored on a memory card in the cane's handle. If there's a facial recognition match, the cane alerts the user's **smartphone** via Bluetooth. The phone then identifies the approaching person to the user via its speaker or earbuds. The **students** are building a prototype they'll test later this year. The hurdles are significant: facial recognition is a tough problem, especially outdoors. But if the XploR works, it could actually give the visually impaired a leg up on everyone else—especially those of us who never remember people's names.

**Options:**

- 1) felicity, insensitivity, visually, malleability
  - 2) likelihood, throat, northernmost, approach
  - 3) untested, embedded, deadest, skinhead
  - 4) waterborne, alone, smartphone, postpone
  - 5) jurisprudence, bootless, students, jukebox
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #28)

**242. 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)

**243. Sci-fi Movie**

It's like the publishing version of one of those scenes from a sci-fi movie where an alien invasion impels traditional adversaries to join together to face their larger, common threat. Today 56 newspapers, in Pakistan and India, in Israel and Lebanon, in China, in Greece and Turkey, in Africa and in North, South and Central America are publishing an unprecedented joint editorial calling for meaningful action to face the threat posed by climate change. The editorial, **published** in 45 **countries** in 20 different languages, appears on this first day of the Copenhagen climate conference. The British paper the Guardian led the

effort, which involved weeks of negotiations to reach a final version. The editorial notes that "the science is complex but the facts are clear. The world needs to take steps to limit temperature rises to 2 degrees C. A bigger rise of 3 to 4 degrees C would parch continents, turning farmland into desert. Half of all species could become extinct, untold millions of people would be displaced, whole nations drowned by the sea. The controversy over emails by British researchers that suggest they tried to suppress inconvenient data has muddied the waters but failed to dent the mass of evidence on which these predictions are based." The editorial **recognized** that "the shift to a low-carbon society holds out the prospect of more opportunity than sacrifice. Already some countries have recognized that embracing the transformation can bring growth, jobs and better quality lives. The flow of capital tells its own story: last year for the first time more was invested in renewable forms of energy than producing **electricity** from fossil fuels." So while gleeful anarchists like Oklahoma Senator James Inhofe go to Copenhagen to try to sabotage the proceedings, the worldwide array of newspapers attempts to remind the conference participants and the people they represent to keep their eye on the ball—the ball in this case being an oblate spheroid with almost seven billion human inhabitants and a fever that **desperately** needs to be treated. As the Guardian's editor in chief, Alan Rusbridger, said, "Newspapers have never done anything like this before but they have never had to cover a story like this before."

**Options:**

- 1) published, publicized, burnished, transmitted
  - 2) clans, countries, continents, terraces
  - 3) modified, protested, recognized, declined
  - 4) electricity, indivisibility, significance, negativity
  - 5) solicitously, desperately, ephemerally, peripherally
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #23)

**244. Great Listeners**

Dogs make great listeners. And that may be because man and man's best friend use analogous brain regions to process voices. Researchers **collected** almost 200 sound samples, including human and canine **vocalizations**, as well as environmental noises and silence. They played these clips to 22 people and 11 dogs while the subjects' brains were **undergoing** functional MRI scans. Human brains tuned in most to vocal sounds. Dog brains were most sensitive to environmental noises. But they still had a lot in common. A dedicated brain area reacted **strongly** to the vocalizations of their own species. And that area also **responded** to the voices of the other species. Meanwhile, a different brain region noted emotion in a voice, with a strong response to cheery sounds like laughter and a weaker reaction to unhappy noises like canine whining. The study is in the journal *Current Biology*. Seems that thousands of years of domestication have made our furry friends sensitive to the same vocal cues we are. You can confide in Fido.

**Options:**

- 1) collected, herald, checkup, develop
  - 2) sameness, vocalizations, occupations, deformations
  - 3) conducting, attending, undergoing, examining
  - 4) foamy, defamatory, horny, strongly
  - 5) splatted, shoplift, insulted, responded
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #17)

**245. 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](http://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)

**246. 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. Edo-era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Western style 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 Korokiyu 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)

**247. 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)

**248. 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)

**249. Cloth-making**

About 10,000 years ago, people learned how to make cloth. Wool, cotton, flax, or hemp was first spun into a thin thread using a spindle. The thread was then woven into a fabric. The earliest weaving machines **probably** consisted of little more than a pair of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the warp, while the cross-thread, called the weft, was inserted. Later machines called looms had rods that separated the threads to allow the weft to be inserted more **easily**. A piece of wood, called the shuttle, holding a spool of thread, was passed between the separated threads. The basic **principles** of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day, though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century many ways were found of **automating** the processes. With new machines such as the spinning mule, many threads could be spun at the same time, and, with the help of devices like the flying shuttle, broad pieces of cloth could be woven at great speed.

**Options:**

- 1) doubtless, probably, possible, possibility
  - 2) precise, accuracy, easily, accurate
  - 3) role, principles, foundation, criteria
  - 4) automating, slower, faster, existing
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #9)

**250. 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)

**251. 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)

**252. Longevity**

People are living longer and this longevity is good news for sales teams. It results in a much more **precise** customer base for them to work from. Why we are living longer is not the issue for anyone **involved** in drawing up plans to market a product. What they focus on is the fact that there are now more age groups to target, which means that a sales pitch can be re–worked a number of times to more exactly fit each one. For example, **rather than** referring simply to ‘adults’, there are now ‘starting adults’, ‘young adults’ and ‘established adults’. **Similarly**, markets no longer talk about ‘children’, but tend to refer to a fuller range of categories that includes ‘kids’, ‘tweens’, ‘pre–teens’ and ‘teenagers’. We now have a very diverse population in terms of age, and that can only be a **bonus** for business.

**Options:**

- 1) usual, precise, right, honest
  - 2) mixed, concerned, involved, linked
  - 3) while, by, even when, rather than
  - 4) Even, While, Similarly, Really
  - 5) favour, bonus, promise, desire
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #4)

**253. 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)

**254. 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. Chimpanzee Talking (Incomplete)

**Points:** Chimpanzees can communicate with each other with single tones. With scientists' guiding, they can talk in a litter more complicated way.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #120)

### 2. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)

**Points:** The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi-island archipelago at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory' of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1–6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language, and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts. At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the Islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single-grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability' classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighboring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Island. This is in contrast to studies conducted in other developing country contexts. Question 1: In the last paragraph, what information can you have? Options: Multigrade and monograde have similar teaching resource; In this area multigrade is better than that in other countries. Question 2: According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands? Options: Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools; Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #105)

### 3. Visual Recognition Capabilities (Incomplete)

**Points:** Fish can recognize human faces The research, carried out by a team of scientists from the University of Oxford (UK) and the University of Queensland (Australia), found that archerfish were able to learn and recognize faces with a high degree of accuracy -- an impressive feat, given this task requires sophisticated visual recognition capabilities. The researchers found that fish, which lack the sophisticated visual cortex of primates, are nevertheless capable of discriminating one face from up to 44 new faces. The research provides evidence that fish (vertebrates lacking a major part of the brain called the neocortex) have impressive visual discrimination abilities. The fish were highly accurate when selecting the correct face, reaching an average peak performance of 81% in the first experiment (picking the previously learned face from 44 new faces) and 86% in second experiment (in which facial features such as brightness and colour were standardized). 'Archerfish are a species of tropical freshwater fish that spit a jet of water from their mouth to knock down insects in branches above the water. We positioned a computer monitor that showed images of human faces above the aquariums and trained them to spit at a particular face. Once the fish had learned to recognize a face, we then showed them

the same face, as well as a series of new ones. 'In all cases, the fish continued to spit at the face they had been trained to recognize, proving that they were capable of telling the two apart. Even when we did this with faces that were potentially more difficult because they were in black and white and the head shape was standardized, the fish were still capable of finding the face they were trained to recognize. (APEUni Website / App RMCM #102)

#### 4. 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)

#### 5. 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)

#### 6. 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)

#### 7. (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点: 关于新能源公交车electric 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)

#### 8. Pink Tube (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture of a wild duck with the caption 'pink tube'. The duck has a pink tube circling on its ankle. One of the reasons why ducks are decreasing is that they enter fishing areas mistakenly and are caught by fishing nets. Question: Which of the following statements are true? Option: Pink tubes protect ducks from being caught by fishing nets.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #85)

#### 9. 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)

#### 10. 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)

## 11. 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. 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)

### 2. 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)

### 3. 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)

### 4. Taste (Incomplete)

- Points:** Sentence 1: There are five kinds of taste sense. Sentence 2: ... Turkish food ... Sentence 3: People can feel the taste because of some kind of taste receiver. Sentence 4: No the receiver, no taste.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #375)

### 5. 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)

## 6. 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)

## 7. 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)

## 8. 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)

## 9. 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. Sentence 4: ... just only focus on diet ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #364)

## 10. Streetlight (Incomplete)

**Points:** In some city gradually the night life gradually becomes as rich as that during the day, because of the streetlight.

(APEUni Website / App RO #362)

## 11. 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)

## 12. 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)

## 13. 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)

## 14. 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)

## 15. 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)

## 16. 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)

## 17. 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)

## 18. 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)

## 19. 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)

## 20. Tourism (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence1: Tourism is luxury and ... way ... Sentence2: In this way ... leisure ... Sentence3: The transportation ... both cheap price, time ... Sentence4: .Until recently, ... both low prices, time ... , people can travel conveniently. (The sequence is unconfirmed.) 第一句是 Tourism is a luxury and xxx way 第二句好像是In this way...leisure... 第三句是The transportation... 第四句是 Until Recently, people能很方便的去旅游

(APEUni Website / App RO #286)

## 21. 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)

## 22. 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)

## 23. Investment to School (Incomplete)

**Points:** Money was invested to the school... A great academic achievement was made... Much greater than those by ..., like Gauss, ... But without them, it would have turned out ...  
(APEUni Website / App RO #40)

## 24. 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)

## 25. 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)

## 26. 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)

## 27. 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)

## 28. 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)

### 29. 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)

### 30. 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)

### 31. Gender Stereotype

**Correct Order:**

- 1) The research by Will and colleagues dressed 6-month-old babies in different colored outfits that did not necessarily match their gender, so the participants had no way of knowing if the baby was in fact a boy or a girl.
- 2) Sometimes, the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth.
- 3) There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype) and a fish (neutral).
- 4) This study found that babies dressed in blue and thought to be boys were more likely to be given the train.
- 5) Babies in pink or 'girls' were more likely to be given the doll and more people smiled at 'Beth' than at 'Adam'.

(APEUni Website / App RO #246)

### 32. 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)



### 33. 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)

### 34. Physician (内科医生)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Formal medical education in Manchester began in 1814 when Joseph Jordan opened the first anatomy school in the English provinces.
  - 2) Previous lecture courses in medicine had included a series given by Peter Mark Roget, then a physician at Manchester Infirmary (1804–1808), but better known for his later Thesaurus.
  - 3) Jordan, however, offered dissections as well as lectures, and medical education proved good business.
  - 4) In London, the private anatomy schools, which had competed with each other for decades, became incorporated with the hospitals, but in the provinces, private medical schools continued beyond 1870, using the hospitals for clinical teaching but not formally attached to them.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #227)

### 35. 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)

### 36. Predators (捕食者)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Australia's native plants and animals adapted to life on an isolated continent over millions of years.
  - 2) Since European settlement they have had to compete with a range of introduced animals for habitat, food and shelter.
  - 3) Some have also had to face new predators.
  - 4) These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #199)

### 37. 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)

### 38. 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)

### 39. 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)

### 40. (Incomplete)

**Points:** 1) Today e-waste(题目中不是简写) . 2) 好像有个人名; 在学校里办了个回收活动xxx Days.

3) The days开头。活动里面的内容, 展开说。 4) 该活动收集了一定数量的电子垃圾。

(APEUni Website / App RO #215)

### 41. 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)

### 42. 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)

### 43. 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)

### 44. 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)

### 45. 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)

### 46. Copernicus

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514. For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- 2) 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.
- 3) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.
- 4) The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton.

(APEUni Website / App RO #79)

### 47. 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)

#### 48. 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)

#### 49. 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)

#### 50. 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)

#### 51. 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)

## 52. 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)

## 53. 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)

## 54. 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)

## 55. 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)

## 56. 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)

## 57. 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)

## 58. 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)

## 59. 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)

## 60. 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)

## 61. 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)

## 62. 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)

## 63. 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)

## 64. Straight Line (排成一排)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3–12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.
  - 2) They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses.
  - 3) Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
  - 4) Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.
  - 5) In the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #25)

**65. 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)

**66. Mittal****Correct Order:**

- 1) It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.
  - 2) The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.
  - 3) The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.
  - 4) First, shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.
  - 5) Second, and more important, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #23)

**67. 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)

## 68. 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)

## 69. Smart George (聪明的乔治)

### Correct Order:

- 1) In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.
- 2) Our view is formed by the views of people with whom we mix.
- 3) Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward.
- 4) He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie: that understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists.
- 5) We should emphasize the old–fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.

(APEUni Website / App RO #20)

## 70. Very Special Ability (特殊能力)

### Correct Order:

- 1) Humans appear to be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium, and in this case the medium provides a semi–durable record of the elements of the communication.
- 2) So reading is a very special ability that we have.
- 3) Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell.
- 4) So though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others.

(APEUni Website / App RO #19)

## 71. Greener Technologies

### Correct Order:

- 1) Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies.
- 2) The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years.
- 3) Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there’s a lot of money going into the research

side, too.

4) With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled.

(APEUni Website / App RO #18)

## 72. 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)

## 73. Ecological Footprint

### Correct Order:

1) Ecological footprint accounting measures the demand on and supply of nature.

2) On the demand side, the ecological footprint measures the ecological assets that a given population requires to produce the natural resources it consumes.

3) It tracks the use of six categories of productive surface areas; cropland, grazing land, fishing grounds, built-up land, forest area, and carbon demand on land.

4) On the supply side, a city, state or nation's bio- capacity represents the productivity of its ecological assets.

5) Both the ecological footprint and bio-capacity are expressed in global hectares—globally comparable, standardized hectares with world average productivity.

(APEUni Website / App RO #16)

## 74. Mission

### Correct Order:

1) Early in 1938, Mario de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four- member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.

2) The intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.

3) They recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.

4) But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

(APEUni Website / App RO #15)

## 75. 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)

## 76. 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)

## 77. 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)

## 78. 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)

## 79. Study abroad (去国外学习)

### Correct Order:

1) All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.

2) They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.

3) They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.

4) Some students go overseas because they love travel.

5) Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.

(APEUni Website / App RO #6)

## 80. 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)

## 81. Pilot

### Correct Order:

- 1) After World War II, especially in North America, there was a boom in general aviation, both private and commercial, as thousands of pilots were released from military service and much inexpensive war-surplus transport and training aircraft became available.
  - 2) Manufacturers such as Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle-class market.
  - 3) By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, beginning with the de Havilland Comet, though the first widely used passenger jet was the Boeing 707 because it was much more economical than other aircraft at that time.
  - 4) At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small-volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #4)

## 82. 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)

## 83. Some Type Soda (某些类型的苏打)

### Correct Order:

- 1) A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.
  - 2) For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.
  - 3) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
  - 4) Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water.
  - 5) This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #1)

## 84. 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)

## 85. Marx

### Correct Order:

- 1) Karl Marx is arguably the most of the most famous political philosopher of all time, but he was also one of the great foreign correspondents of the nineteenth century.
  - 2) During his 11 years writing for the New York Tribune – their collaboration began in 1852 –Marx tackled an abundance of topics, from issues of class and the state to world affairs.
  - 3) Particularly moving pieces highlight social inequality and starvation in Britain, while others explore his groundbreaking views on the slave and opium trades — Marx believed Western powers relied on these and would stop at nothing to protect their interests.
  - 4) Above all, Marx's fresh perspective on nineteenth-century events encouraged his readers to think, and his writing is surprisingly relevant today.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #26)

## Fill in the Blanks (Reading)

### 1. 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)

### 2. Voting (Incomplete)

**Points:** Voting is your civil (duty) and that's regarding (study\research) from the US ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #566)

### 3. 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)

### 4. Wind Farm (Incomplete)

**Points:** Wind farms are not suitable to be in places of peat. Otherwise they cause soil erosion and release a great amount of carbon dioxide.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #563)

### 5. 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)

### 6. 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)

## 7. 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)

## 8. 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)

## 9. Supply and Demand

The supply of a thing, in the phrase 'supply and demand', is the amount that will be offered for sale at each of a series of prices; the demand is the amount that will be bought at each of a series of prices. The principle that value depends on supply and demand means that in the case of nearly every commodity, more will be bought if the price is lowered, less will be bought if the price is **raised**. Therefore sellers, if they wish to induce buyers to take more of a commodity than they are already doing, must reduce its price; if they raise its price, they will sell less. If there is a general falling off if in

demand – due, say, to trade depression – sellers will either have to **reduce** prices or put less on the **market** ; they will not be able to sell the same **amount** at the same price. Similarly with supply. At a certain price a certain amount will be offered for sale, at a higher price more will be offered, at a lower price less. If consumers want more, they must offer a higher price; if they want less, they will probably be able to force prices down. That is the first result of a change in demand or supply.

**Options:**

admit, recorded, amount, market, raised, reduce, rate, gear  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #498)

**10. 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)

**11. Shakespeare and Richard (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About Shakespeare and Richard. ... (newer) works, and Shakespeare didn't (create) and only touched and (improved) it. Shakespeare expressed many (opportunities / ways). Other option: subtle (?)  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #482)

**12. Contagious Emotions**

As research has shown, emotions are contagious. And empaths are especially **sensitive** to others' emotional energies. Because they're so attuned to others. They can get easily exhausted in crowds, be drawn into codependent **relationships** , exhaust themselves trying to solve others' problems, or burn out from too much caregiving. Yet empathy is also a gift that brings greater **insight** and understanding. Some of the finest therapists, doctors, nurses, professors, writers, designers, musicians, artists and leaders in many have been empaths.

**Options:**

confusion, relationships, issues, sensitive, resistant, insight  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #481)

**13. 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)



## 14. 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)

## 15. 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)

## 16. 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)

## 17. 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)

## 18. Koala

A koala rode 16 kilometers near Adelaide, Australia, inside an **arch** for a car wheel. The driver did not **observe** until he stopped and heard the animal making noise. A woman with an animal rescue

organization said that it was incredible, but the koala was in **shock** . The organization took her straight to the vet. People named the koala Kelli, after one of her **rescuers** , and put the koala back into the wild. She quickly climbed up a tree and went to sleep. Koalas are a **vulnerable** species as there are less than 100,000 of them in the wild.

**Options:**

vulnerable, observe, incumbency, favorable, shock, spite, arch, predators, rescuers, care  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #467)

## 19. Utopias

Many Utopias have been dreamed up through the ages. From Plato's Republic to Thomas More's Utopia and beyond, serious thinkers have **envisioned** societies where people live in peace and harmony. Most of these imaginary worlds have things in common: everybody is equal and plays a part in the running of the society; nobody goes without the essentials of life; people live mostly off the land; often there is no money, and so on. Another thing they have in **common** is that, to the average person, they appear distasteful or unworkable since they do not take into account ordinary human nature or feelings. Architects have got in on the act, too. After the Great Fire of London, Christopher Wren drew up plans for a reconstruction of the whole city, including **precise** street widths. And in the 20th century there was Le Corbusier's Radiant City in which, if you weren't in a car or didn't have one, life would have been a nightmare. Also in the 20th century; another famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, **dreamed** up a perfect city that got no further than the drawing-board. Wright believed that what was wrong with modern cities was, in his words, rent. Ideas, land, even money itself, had to be paid for. He saw this as a form of slavery and believed that modern city dwellers had no sense of themselves as productive individuals. Thus, Wright's city was to be made up of numerous individual homesteads, and the houses themselves were to be simple, functional and in **harmony** with the environment. Everyone would own enough land to grow food for himself and his family. No outsiders would be allowed to come between the citizen and what he produced, or to exploit both for money. Goods and services would all be **exchanged** , not bought and sold for profit.

**Options:**

exchanged, ingredient, common, dreamed, precise, pieced, harmony, horizontal, envisioned  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #465)

## 20. Hotel Reservation (Incomplete)

**Points:** Key words: hotel reservations, smartphones, wallet, key, enjoy relaxing, luxury-luxurious, guest, remote function.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #462)

## 21. Dochane (Incomplete)

**Points:** Dochane interested in plot because of ( ) to attract from ( ). Taking about novel. Options: origins, contemporaries, admires, links, purposes, reasons, links.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #457)

## 22. Sun Temperature

The Sun provides the primary source of energy driving Earth's climate system, but its **variations** have played very little role in the climate changes **observed** in recent decades. Direct satellite **measurements** since the late 1970s show no net increase in the Sun's **output** , while at the same time global surface temperatures have increased.

**Options:**

outcome, varieties, inspected, variations, observed, measurements, output  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #456)

**23. 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)

**24. 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)

**25. Undesirable Substances**

There are a number of substances (toxic as well as non-toxic) which are being added to the environment by pollution-caused **events**. These are, in fact, the undesirable consequences of modern civilization. These substances, which are continuously going into air, water and soil, bring about undesirable **changes** in physical, chemical and biological **aspects** of our environment and the life **processes** of animals and plants.

**Options:**

possessions, changes, events, aspects, processes, intentions  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #446)

**26. Insects**

Insects walk on water, snakes **slither**, and fish swim. Animals move with astounding grace, speed, and versatility: how do they do it, and what can we learn from them? How to Walk on Water and Climb up Walls takes readers on a wondrous journey into the world of animal **motion**. From basement labs at MIT to the rain forests of Panama, David Hu shows how animals have adapted and evolved to **traverse** their environments, taking advantage of physical laws with results that are startling and ingenious.

**Options:**

slither, hobby, traverse, motion, flinch, enhance  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #445)

**27. 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)

**28. Bilingual and Monolingual (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About the difference between bilingual and monolingual. 'cognitive function' is mentioned.

Options: differences, intention, equality, function, ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #435)

**29. British Landscapae (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About the British islands' move from the continent. Key words: landscape. Options: evidence, reordering, reconstruct

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #425)

**30. 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)

**31. Bumble Bees**

According to a research conducted by Cambridge University, flowers can find their own ways to attract insects to help them pollinate. Flowers will release an **irresistible** smell. A scientist and her **colleagues** did an experiment in which they use fake flowers to attract bees and insects. In their experiments, they freed many bumblebees from their **origins** repeatedly and got the same results.

**Options:**

origins, irresistible, subjects, colleagues, orchestral  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #166)

**32. 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)

### 33. 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)

### 34. 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)

### 35. (Incomplete)

**Points:** 第一个空 political() 第二个空 teacher... forum for() and for discussion... 第三个空 which() students want to live in... 第四个空最后一句 There is so much () in university for students...interests... 备选项:

agreement/ parties/societies/ ideals/debate/ opportunity/ 可能还有一个备选项

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #400)

### 36. 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:**

consumption, patronage, comparable, alternative, expectation, affordability, contemporary  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #393)

### 37. 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)

### 38. Sandra Lousada

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

**Options:**

sets, elements, status, career, figures  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #385)

### 39. Carbon Prices

Carbon prices in the European Union also reached their highest level in a decade this summer following a series of **reforms** meant to limit the oversupply of **credits** and expand many industries subjected to the cap. The biggest development of all may be in China, the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter, which has taken steps toward its own **emissions** trading program. China's move has the **potential** to narrow the gap between global carbon prices and climate costs to 63 percent in the early 2020s, OECD found.

**Options:**

missions, reforms, potential, emissions, points, revolutions, credits  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #383)

### 40. London Zoo

It was a busy old time at London Zoo this week, reports the Daily Mail, where over 19,000 animals were having their annual weight and height **checked**. Some creatures, such as rhinos, tigers, and okapis, had to be **coaxed** on to specially constructed larger scales. The statistics are shared with other zoos across the world to allow keepers to compare information about **endangered** species. The zoological manager named Mark Habben said: "We have to know the vital **statistics** of each animal at the zoo, however big or small."

**Options:**

values, checked, enlarged, statistics, dismissed, coaxed, endangered, developed  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #380)

### 41. 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)

### 42. 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)

**43. Intellectual Challenge**

So some of the time an intellectual challenge is to assimilate how similar we can be to others species. In other cases the challenge is to appreciate how, though human physiology **resembles** that of other species, we use the physiology in novel ways. We activate the classical physiology of vigilance while watching a scary movie. We activate a **stress** response when thinking about mortality. We secrete hormones related to nurturing and social bonding, but in response to an adorable baby panda. And this certainly **applies** to aggression— we use the same muscles as does a male chimp attacking a sexual competitor, but we use them to harm someone because of their ideology.

**Options:**

fakes, applies, conforms, resembles, stress, ease  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #358)

**44. 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  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #357)

**45. First Impression**

First impressions based on facial appearance predict many important social outcomes. We investigated **whether** such impressions also influence the communication of scientific findings to lay audiences, a process that **shapes** public beliefs, opinion, and policy. First, we investigated the traits that **engender** interest in a scientist's work, and those that create the impression of a "good scientist" who does high-quality research. Apparent competence and morality were positively related to both interest and quality judgments, **whereas** attractiveness boosted interest but decreased perceived quality. Next, we had members of the public choose real science news stories to read or watch and found that people were more likely to choose items that were paired with "interesting-looking" scientists, especially when selecting video-based communications. Finally, we had people read real science news items and found that the research was judged to be of higher quality when paired with researchers who look like "good scientists." Our findings offer insights into the social psychology of science, and indicate a source of bias in the dissemination of scientific findings to broader society.

**Options:**

whereas, concludes, engender, engage, shapes, whatsoever, whether  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #356)

**46. Spokesman**

A spokesman for the project said: " a car mechanic for **instance** could find at a glance where a part on a certain car model is so that it can be identified and repaired. For the motorist the system could **highlight** accident black spots or dangers on the road." In other cases the glasses could be worn

by people going on a guided tour, **indicating** points of interest or by people looking at panoramas where all the sites could be identified.

**Options:**

instance, indicating, describe, behalf, highlight, exemplifying  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #354)

#### 47. The World

A good way to make sure that people police themselves is to get them to **believe** essentially the same stories about what the world is and why the way it is good, **true** and beautiful. The world needs to be **described**, needs to be justified by arguments about nature, philosophical principle, history or the gods. People will find their **place** in such a world. They will learn **what** hopes they might reasonably hold for themselves.

**Options:**

profitable, believe, place, that, career, defy, true, described, what  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #353)

#### 48. Wool Market

The wool market was extremely important to the English medieval economy and wool **dominated** the English export trade from the late-thirteenth century to its **decline** in the late-fifteenth century. Wool was at the forefront of the establishment of England as a European **political** and economic power and this volume was the first study of the medieval wool market in over 20 years. It investigates in detail the scale and scope of advance **contracts** for the sale of wool; the majority of these agreements were formed between English monasteries and Italian merchants, and the book focuses on the data contained within them.

**Options:**

monopolized, contrasts, contracts, dominated, political, increase, bureaucratic, decline  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #352)

#### 49. Geography

Many famous geographers and non-geographers have attempted to define the discipline in a few short words. The concept has also changed throughout the ages, making it difficult to create a **concise**, universal geography definition for such a dynamic and all-encompassing subject. After all, Earth is a big place with many **facets** to study. It affects and is affected by the people who live there and use its **resources**. But basically, geography is the study of the **surface** of Earth and the people who live there, and all that encompasses.

**Options:**

concise, facets, complex, resources, surface, options, methods  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #351)

#### 50. 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)

### 51. Study of Leadership

Based on collaborative research by Arizona's top business schools, this study of leadership and company performance uncovers the effects of leadership driven by **profits**, cost control, and maintaining market share, versus leadership driven more by balancing employee relations and development, customer or **client needs**, and the welfare of the greater community. Together, Mary Sully de Luque, assistant professor of Management and Research Fellow at Thunderbird School of Global Management and David Waldman, director of the Center for Responsible Leadership at ASU's School of Global Management and Leadership, have found that maintaining a specific focus on earnings in **decision making** can have **negative effects** on how a leader is viewed.

**Options:**

profits, negative effects, client needs, decision making  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #258)

### 52. Digital Media

Digital media and the internet have made the sharing of texts, music and images easier than ever, and the **enforcement** of copyright restriction harder. This situation has encouraged the growth of IP law, and **prompted** increased industrial concentration on extending and 'policing' IP protection, while also leading to the growth of an 'open access', or 'creative commons' movement which **challenges** such control of knowledge and **creativity**.

**Options:**

prompted, creativity, postponed, enforcement, advocates, challenges, enactment, conformity  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #348)

### 53. Fish Dispersal

Small lakes with a surface area of less than 100 m<sup>2</sup> represent the majority of global freshwater ecosystems. Many of these lakes are found in **remote**, often mountainous areas with no inflow and outflow. Yet in most of these lakes, there are fish. So how do fish reach lakes and ponds that are not connected to other bodies of water? This question was already addressed by some of the leading natural scientists of the 19th century such as Charles Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Lyell, who all came to the same conclusion — water birds must be responsible for fish **dispersal**. And they had a plausible explanation for this: fish eggs of some species are sticky and can survive for some time out of water. The theory is thus that the fish eggs stick to water birds' **feathers** or feet; the birds then fly from one body of water to the next, where the fish **hatch** from their eggs.

**Options:**

broad, dispersal, differ, hatch, feathers, evolution, remote, guts  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #347)

### 54. 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)

**55. 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)

**56. 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, piece, results, premises, experiences, data  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #343)

**57. E-Learning**

E-Learning is the new way forward. We believe **passionately** in E-Learning. Our innovative approach opens up new **opportunities** for busy professionals that simply did not previously exist — the **chance** to combine a prestigious Masters programme with a demanding professional and personal **life**. Our small virtual classrooms facilitate intensive **interaction** and collaboration among professionals from all over the world.

**Options:**

competitions, opportunities, interaction, passionately, reality, life, proportionately, chance  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #342)

**58. Computer Science**

What can computer science tell us about what biological systems do and how they do it? Can these chemical information-processing functions be **replicated** in digital computing systems? What are the **implications** of developments in computer science in understanding the nature of causality? Aaron Sloman, author of Computer Revolution in Philosophy **delves** into the world of connections between ideas developed in computer science, biology and philosophy, providing new **insights** into some fundamental questions about the nature of consciousness and free will.

**Options:**

delves, implications, revolves, insights, imaginations, applications, recognized, replicated

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #340)

### 59. 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)

### 60. Siblings

No two siblings are the same, not even **identical** twins. Parents often **puzzle** about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, I **brought** them up all the same. They forget that what **determines** our behaviour isn't what happens to us but how we **interpret** what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

#### Options:

circumscribes, interpret, identical, fancy, identifiable, puzzle, brought, fuss, built, determines

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #334)

### 61. 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)

### 62. 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)

### 63. Medicare

It is understandable that the government would look outside of Medicare to get the efficiency-related revolutions it **wants** . If Medicare was capable of delivering those **changes** , it would have already done so. Finding another organization that can deliver these services at a **reduced** cost with increased functionality, especially to the consumer of these services, makes absolute sense. The objections to making such a move will be about the potential loss of **jobs** from Medicare. Given how labour-intensive the current system is, this will be a genuine concern, but one that is facing all industries dealing with

modernization through improved technology.

**Options:**

budgets, wants, changes, jobs, consistency, reduced, increased  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #331)

## 64. Debtor

There isn't a financial director around who wouldn't like to **accelerate** cash flow by **reducing** debtor days— in other words, get customers to **pay up** faster. In Europe's top 1,000 quoted companies, nearly one quarter of all invoices are unpaid **at any point** in time, according to recent research carried out by the ASF organization. This means they are sitting on a total of 274 billion overdue debt. Most of this is caused by poor collection practices. According to Jan Porter, ASF's Managing Director, 'You can set up all the systems you want, you can insist on watertight contracts and payment terms, the government can even introduce late payment legislation, but there are always some debtors who fail to pay on time. Once a payment is overdue, your first step is to talk to your debtor. You should let them know the payment is late and try to find out if there is a dispute about the work, or if your debtor has financial problems. **This is OK** , but Tim Vainio, a chartered accountant, believes that too many companies are afraid of losing a relationship, and that, before **undertaking any action** , the focus should be on recovering as much money as possible, rather than on preserving a relationship.'

**Options:**

reproducing, accelerate, renew, pay up, check, reducing, accumulate, at any point, This is OK, undertaking any action, It is unlikely  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #325)

## 65. 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)

## 66. Globalization

Protestors see globalization in a different light than the Treasury Secretary of the United States. The differences in **views** are so great that one wonders, are the protestors and the policy makers talking about the same **phenomenon** ? Are the visions of those in **power** clouded by special and particular **interests** ? What is this topic of globalization that has been subject, at the same time, to such vilification and such praise? Fundamentally, it is the closer integration of the countries and the peoples of the world which has been **brought** about by the enormous reduction in the costs of transportation and communication, and the breaking down of the **artificial** barriers to the flow of goods, services, capital, knowledge, and, to a lesser extent, people across borders.

**Options:**

interests, articulate, phenomenon, turn, artificial, fraught, brought, ideology, power, views, consequences  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #329)

## 67. 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)

## 68. Conduit of Energy

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they **shape** our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental **degradation**. All three are plant related. All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a **source** of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and waterway pollution.

### Options:

degradation, source, liaison, conduct, derivation, shape  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #328)

## 69. The Press

Throughout its history, one of the strengths of the Press has been the diversity of the Press's list. The Press has also distinguished itself with its strong list in social work, publishing texts that have been **widely** adopted in courses and are used by professionals in the field. Through its European Perspectives **series** and the publication of the Wellek Library Lectures, the Press has published a range of innovative and **leading** scholars. Other notable lecture series published by Columbia University Press include The Leonard Hastings Schoff Memorial Lectures and The Bampton Lectures in America.

### Options:

series, supporting, episodes, leading, thoroughly, widely  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #326)

## 70. Nomenclature

The new systematic nomenclature was so **cumbersome** that many chemists preferred to **revert** to the older trivial names that were at least shorter. At least, that is the ostensible reason. Actually, tradition seems to carry more weight than **system** with some scientists.

### Options:

system, subtle, reciprocate, revert, labyrinth, cumbersome  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #321)

## 71. Tree and City

A new report by environmental **nonprofit** The Nature Conservancy lays out how trees could pave the way to cleaner air and cooler cities. Using **geospatial** information on forest cover paired with air pollution data and population **forecasts** for 245 cities, researchers found that trees have the biggest

health **payoffs** in densely populated, polluted cities like Delhi, Karachi and Dhaka. The Conservancy and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group presented the findings of their global survey this week at the American Public Health Association meeting in Denver, Colorado.

**Options:**

geospatial, payoffs, retrospection, forecasts, layoffs, nonprofit, archaeological, defective  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #324)

**72. Houston**

Houston is the fifth-largest metropolitan area in the United States and has an outsized **impact** on the U.S. economy. More than 90 percent of U.S. offshore oil and gas **production** takes place in the Texas Gulf Coast area, and the Houston region contains the largest **concentration** of energy, petrochemical, and refining industries in the United States. Houston is home to 25 percent of the country's petroleum refining capability, 40 percent of the nation's capacity for downstream chemical production, and the fastest-growing liquefied natural gas industry in the nation.

**Options:**

pollution, impact, classification, production, concentration, impetus  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #323)

**73. Conflict**

Most of us are **scared** of open conflict and avoid it if we can. And there is a **risk** of expressing and working through conflict. If the working through involves harsh words and name-calling, people feel deeply hurt and relationships can be **damaged**. Sometimes permanently. Some group members may be afraid that if they really **express** their anger, they may go out of control and become violent, or they may do this. These fears can be very **real** and based on experience.

**Options:**

routine, rein, damaged, culminated, scared, real, reminiscent, express, risk, opaque  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #320)

**74. Food Prices**

For two decades, leading up to the millennium, global demand for food **increased** steadily, along with growth in the world's population, record harvests, **improvements** in incomes, and the diversification of diets. As a result, food prices continued to **decline** through 2000. But beginning in 2004, prices for most grains began to rise. Rising production could not keep pace with the even **stronger** growth in demand.

**Options:**

deteriorations, improvements, stronger, increased, decline, fluctuate, dipped  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #319)

**75. Vitamin D**

When our skin is directly **exposed** to the sun, our bodies make vitamin D, a vital tool that helps with calcium **absorption** and building strong bones. Some of it comes from diet, but a good portion also comes from the sun. And according to the Mayo Clinic, as little as 10 minutes of sun **exposure** can provide us with our daily dose. According to the vitamin D council, "your body can produce 10,000 to 25,000 IU of vitamin D in just a little under the time it takes for your skin to **turn** pink.

**Options:**

disposable, discharge, absorption, tan, turn, exposure, screen, exposed

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #318)

## 76. Following Tips

Researchers suggest the following tips as you begin to network, seek common ground, **engage** with your network regularly, and consistently **apply** yourself to making your network work or it will wither. It is a skill that you need to **practice**, not a talent.

### Options:

direct, apply, engage, concentrate, practice

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #317)

## 77. 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)

## 78. 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)

## 79. Deforestation

Deforestation can disrupt the lives of local communities, sometimes with devastating **consequences**. Forests provide a vast array of **resources** to all of us, including food, wood, medicine, fresh water, and the air we breathe. Without the trees, species can disappear, the natural water balance can become disrupted and the ecosystem that supports the human population can fall **apart**.

### Options:

facilities, resources, off, apart, consequences, prerequisites

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #314)

## 80. Haute Couture

To be called a "haute couture" house, a business must belong to the Syndical Chamber of Haute Couture in Paris, which is **regulated** by the French Department of Industry. Members must **employ** 15 or more people and present their collections twice a year. Each **presentation** must include at least 35 separate outfits for day and evening wear.

### Options:

inspiration, employ, endorse, presentation, empathize, regulated  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #313)

### 81. T-shirt

How does a T-shirt originally sold in a U.S. shopping mall to **promote** an American sports team end up being worn by an African teen? Globalization, consumerism, and recycling all **converge** to connect these scenes. Globalization has made it possible to produce clothing at increasingly lower prices, prices so low that many consumers consider this clothing to be **disposable**. Some call it 'fast fashion', the clothing **equivalent** of fast food.

#### Options:

equivalent, diverge, affordable, disposable, converge, propel, egalitarian, promote  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #312)

### 82. Education

Education is generally considered to be a key factor in improving outcomes for Indigenous Australians, with many studies showing that improved **health** and socioeconomic status are directly **linked** to educational participation and achievement. There is a range of issues **affecting** participation in education for Indigenous Australians, including **access** to educational institutions, financial constraints, and community **expectations**.

#### Options:

health, marital, linked, effecting, prone, affecting, access, liability, expectations  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #311)

### 83. Alpine Newt

The Alpine Newt is native to much of central, continental Europe and **occurs** up the coasts of northeast France through to Holland. But it does not **appear** to have been native to the British Isles. As its name **suggests** it can be found in montane habitats up to 2,500 metres in altitude but it can also be abundant in lowlands, and it will use a **variety** of waterbodies including both shallow and deep ponds and slow flowing streams.

#### Options:

appear, builds, mess, variety, like, entails, suggests, occurs  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #310)

### 84. 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)

### 85. Western Firms

It is often assumed that when Western firms, or any firm for that matter, reach out across **borders** to establish a factory outlet here, an assembly plant there or a subsidiary in some far-off **location**, they do



so through directly investing and thereby wholly owning such facilities. In the 1970s and 1980s, among the low-cost manufacturing overseas operations, this was indeed often the case, but increasingly Western firms started to conduct their business at-a-distance through a variety of indirect means, of which subcontracting became the principal **arrangement** .

**Options:**

arrangement, emergency, location, positions, borders, range, services  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #308)

**86. 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)

**87. 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)

**88. Critical Thinking**

Critical thinking involves looking at something you may have seen many times and examining it from many different **angles** and perspectives. It involves going beyond the **obvious** or beyond 'easy' to seek new understanding and rare **solutions** . It involves looking at common issues with uncommon eyes, known problems with new skepticism, everyday conflicts with probing **curiosity** and daily challenges with greater attention to detail.

**Options:**

curiosity, solutions, oblivious, caution, functions, angles, consequences, obvious  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #304)

**89. Talking**

Talking is not just an activity of the vocal **cords** , it is a way of connecting with ourselves and **others** that creates a culture of health and **well-being** . Specifically, speaking with healthcare **practitioners** about health worries, and more generally opening up to create more and stronger social **ties** ,can have many positive benefits.

**Options:**

others, well-being, foreigners, practitioners, ties, operations, bureaucrats, medicine, cords, tracts

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #303)

## 90. 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)

## 91. Hippocrates

Hippocrates allowed observation, rationality and his own genuine respect for his patients to **guide** his practice. Using the scientific method, he carefully **recorded** his patient's symptoms and **responses** to treatments and used the data **gathered** to evaluate and prescribe the most successful regimens. His prestige as a great medical practitioner, educator, and author helped spread these ideals of **rational** medicine throughout the ancient world.

### Options:

recorded, patient, expressions, plotted, gathered, credit, emotional, predicted, rational, responses, guide

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #301)

## 92. 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)

## 93. Monitoring Animals

Monitoring animals is hard work. Field biologists have to follow **tracks** made by the animals and **look** out for fruit that they might like in order to find the animals, whether it be walking through rivers, up and down slippery hillsides with **dense** vegetation or through thick mud and swamps.

### Options:

whereabouts, tracks, dense, stick, look, damp

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #299)

## 94. Concentration

Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study. Others study best in a crowded, noisy room because the noise actually **helps** them concentrate. Some students like quiet music playing; **others** do not. The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own

studying. However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so **leave** the TV off when you are reading or studying. **Also** , don't let yourself become distracted by computer games, email, or Internet surfing.

**Options:**

leads, others, remain, leave, counterparts, Also, However, helps  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #298)

**95. Coastal Hypothesis**

The coastal hypothesis **suggests** an economy based on marine mammal hunting, saltwater fishing, shellfish gathering, and the use of watercraft. **Because** of the barrier of ice to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the west, and populated areas to the north, there may have been a greater **impetus** for people to move in a southerly direction.

**Options:**

suggests, As, Because, charts, impetus, hesitation  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #297)

**96. Radioactive Waste**

It is important to keep the quantities here in perspective. The **volume** of radioactive waste is very small – even smaller if the used **material** is chemically re-processed – but it has to be **managed** carefully. Most countries **accept** that they are responsible for their own and a number including France, Sweden, Finland, Korea and the USA are now constructing facilities, which will eventually be deep geological repositories.

**Options:**

matter, produced, material, managed, coverage, receive, volume, accept  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #296)

**97. The Environmental Policy**

Thus the environmental policy does not contribute to the profitability in any real sense at all. In practice it is companies that are well organized and **efficient** , or that are already comfortably profitable, that have **time** to establish and police environmental policies. However, if profitable companies are the ones most likely to **establish** 'environmental best **practice** ' this is confusing cause with effect. It is not that environmental best practice causes profitability, but that being profitable allows for **concern** for the environment.

**Options:**

time, authority, exhibit, establish, concern, egregious, efficient, practice  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #295)

**98. 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, beliefs, general, inspiration, minds, difficult  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #294)

## 99. The University of Maryland

The University of Maryland boasts 78 academic programs **ranked** in the top 25 nationally and 29 academic programs in the top 10 according to U.S. News and World report. By drawing top-notch faculty, attracting the brightest students and **investing** in the quality of our academic programs, we are a force to **reckon** with on a national **basis** .

### Options:

extent, agree, reckon, investing, ranked, involving, basis, ranged  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #293)

## 100. An Artist's Life

The **closing** decades of an artist's life do not generally make the biographer's heart beat faster, but Claude Monet is one of a **handful** of painters who bucks the pattern of an irrelevant old age. While it's true that by the time he was 73 he had **accumulated** all the usual dragging baggage — outhouses full of fancy cars, a taste for expensive wine and a sprawl of dependants — it was also now that he produced career-defining work.

### Options:

accumulated, accommodated, mouthful, handful, closing, missing  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #292)

## 101. Physical Activity

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and **wellbeing** . Regular **physical** activity is important in reducing the risk of **chronic** diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults **recommend** at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, **preferably** every day of the week, to **obtain** health benefits.

### Options:

recruit, recommend, exploit, chronic, preferably, wealth, affordably, physical, obtain, wellbeing  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #291)

## 102. Electronics

Electronics come in all shapes and sizes -- but there's been a limit on their flexibility. Now, researchers say they've created electronics that can be shaped in **virtually** any way, including bent, **stretched** and even tightly coiled. They published their results in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Silicon is the principal ingredient in electronics, and it's inflexible and brittle. To **overcome** this constraint, the researchers first developed one-dimensional, single-crystal silicon electronics, which they reported in 2005. The crystals could be stretched without losing their properties. Then last summer they **demonstrated** that they could build tiny circuits that were connected by tiny metal bridges. The final product could be bent and placed over a curved surface.

### Options:

limited, denounced, demonstrated, virtually, exclusively, stretched, tighten, overcome  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #290)

## 103. Telephone Networks

Telephone networks are big and **complex** because the **demand** increases, and need to function well in multiple environments. Therefore, we need to **forecast** future development and use the simulation system that are **greatly** in use.

**Options:**

demand, forecast, communicative, complex, cost, furnish, greatly, collectively  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #289)

**104. Sea Turtles**

Like the sea turtles, we are **drawn** to the bright lights of our phones, tablets, laptops, and TVs, our minds and bodies becoming **disoriented** as we lose focus and direction. Each day, we are **torn** between the value of tech and the cost to our health.

**Options:**

disoriented, drawn, torn, dislocated, juggling, dawn, disinterested  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #288)

**105. Newspaper**

Many UK newspapers have a strong online **presence** but falling print circulations and changes to advertising trends have caused the press sector to experience **declining** revenues. Latest **figures** show that around two thirds of local authority areas don't have a daily newspaper.

**Options:**

inclining, figures, presence, declining, provincial, issues  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #287)

**106. Feature Films**

The universality of story Feature films are narratives – they tell stories. Even films based on **true** events will fictionalize them in order to produce drama, to telescope time, to avoid being filled up with too many **minor** characters, or simply to be more entertaining. Even in the current welter of special-effect movies, feature films are usually summarized by their plots – in their first treatment(or outline of the script idea), in the advance publicity, in the TV guide, in reviews, and in conversations. Films may differ from other **kinds** of narrative– literary fiction or television drama, for instance in the medium used and the representational conventions. They do, however, **share** with literary fiction and television drama the basic structure and functions of narrative. Much work has been done by researchers in the field known as 'narratology' on exactly what constitutes the structures and functions of the narrative. Their conclusions are of great use to students of the feature film.

**Options:**

share, true, columns, kinds, shape, contrived, minor, leading  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #286)

**107. Frost's Poetry**

There's duplicity in Frost's poetry, and there's a certain doubleness in the figure that he **projects** as a poet. I like to think of his obsession with **double** meanings, which he has, as a way of responding to a division in culture, between popular and elite readers, a division that he saw as **expressive** of a division in American culture between money and esteem, business and art.

**Options:**

projects, doubtful, exclusive, prospects, expressive, double  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #285)

**108. Liquidity**

When people worry about a glut of liquidity, they are thinking of the first of these concepts. If money is

too abundant or too cheap, inflationary **pressures** may build up or bubbles may appear in financial markets -- until central banks tighten policy or market opinion suddenly changes. A slackening of **economic** activity or a drop in asset prices can leave households, businesses and financial institutions in trouble if their balance sheets are not liquid enough (the second concept) or if they cannot find a buyer for **assets** .

**Options:**

activities, assets, marketing, economic, cash, pressures  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #284)

**109. Scrambled Memory**

Memories can become scrambled, sometimes in the process of attempting to **retrieve** something. You might relate a story to a friend but **unwittingly** include some mistaken details. Later, as you attempt to recall the **episode** , you might come across your memory of the scrambled recall attempt instead of your original memory. Memory is malleable. It is not, as **commonly** thought, like a museum piece sitting in a display case.

**Options:**

unwittingly, commonly, retrieve, section, arduously, rehabilitate, episode, wittingly  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #283)

**110. Lithium**

The lightest of any solid element, lithium has, until now, played a **modest** role in industry. Silvery in color, and softer than lead, it has been used mainly as an alloy of aluminum, a base for automobile grease, and in the **production** of glass and ceramics. It is so **unstable** that it is never found in its pure form in nature. Lithium floats on water -- or, **rather** ,it skitters wildly about, trailing a vapor cloud of hydrogen, **until** it dissolves.

**Options:**

rather, production, unstable, modest, unknown, even, intuition, until  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #282)

**111. Celtic Bards**

Ancient Celtic bards were famous for the sheer **quantity** of information they could memorize. This included thousands of songs, stories, chants and **poems** that could take hours to recite in full. Today we are pretty spoiled. Practically the whole of human **knowledge** is conveniently available at our fingertips.

**Options:**

quantity, knowledge, poems, letters, quality, pathways  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #281)

**112. 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)

**113. Citizenship Education**

Civics and citizenship education builds student's knowledge and understanding of the ways in which citizens can actively **participate** in Australia's diverse and inclusive society. Students learn about the civic institutions and the **processes** through which decisions are made for the common good of the **community** and they also develop the **skills** and understandings that relate to the organization of a harmonious democratic society.

**Options:**

processes, precision, skills, involve, humanity, participate, wills, community  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #279)

**114. Number and Form**

Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the **beats** of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing **geniuses** from Alcibiades to Gauss, this **inspiring** book makes the mysteries of maths accessible and its rich **patterns** brilliantly clear.

**Options:**

geniuses, beats, inspiring, textures, patterns, novelties, rare, tempo  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #305)

**115. The Antarctic and the Arctic**

At the height of summer the Antarctic, tourist ships move gently around the coast. Even 30 years ago such sights would have been unthinkable, but today people are willing to pay large sums of money to see the last real wilderness in the world. In the Arctic, careless human exploitation **in the past** has damaged the fragile ecosystem. Today concerned governments are trying to find ways to develop the region **while** caring for the very special natural environment. **Because** the Antarctic is less accessible than the Arctic, it is still largely undamaged by humans, although holes in the ozone layer above the Antarctic **have already been** discovered. Many people believe that one way to preserve the area is to make the whole region into a world park, with every form of exploitation internationally **banned**.

**Options:**

whereas, have already been, in the future, is to be, while, Except, Because, in the past, banned, infested  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #322)

**116. Robot Definition**

Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked "I can't **define** a robot, but I know one when I see one." If you consider all the different machines people **call** robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a **comprehensive** definition. Everybody has a different idea of what constitutes a robot.

**Options:**

call, create, complex, need, comprehensive, define, invent  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #278)

**117. Trees**

Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all **discussions** on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter **interacts** with all the others, so between them, these three main **variables** present a bewildering range of possibilities.

**Options:**

interacts, variables, discussions, chat, variations, notes  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #277)

**118. 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)

**119. 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)

**120. Radioactivity (B)**

So why the concern? It's partly **because** radioactivity is invisible. If you receive a large dose, or if you **ingest** radioactive heavy metals, it is certainly toxic, and we tend to **associate** it with cancer, a great fear in modern **society**. Nuclear waste is also highly concentrated. While this is seen as a "problem" it can be an advantage – it is very localized and its radioactive nature, means we can detect easily, the movement of tiny amounts of material.

**Options:**

attract, volatile, ingest, world, that, associate, induce, because, society  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #274)

**121. Musical**

One of the most popular forms of theater is the musical. Combining drama, dance and music, the musical has been around for over a century, and in that time has kept pace with changing **tastes** and social **conditions**, as well as **advances** in theater technology. Many modern musicals are known for their



spectacular **sets** , lighting and other effects.

**Options:**

revenues, tastes, improvements, instruments, conditions, sets, advances  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #273)

**122. 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)

**123. Changing English**

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be **curious** about word origins and the stories behind the **structure** we find in our language, but we **experience** a queasy distaste for any **change** that might be happening right under our noses. There is a certain **lack** of consistency. There are even language critics who are **convinced** that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively **crippled** through long years of mistreatment.

**Options:**

curious, crippled, convinced, experience, structure, expect, kind, lack, change  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #271)

**124. Pupil Charity**

My school in the city of London held a **charity** competition. In the community, I was voted as the chairman. We **raised** 48,000 pounds and I won the first place in the end. During this period, I learnt a lot and realised the importance of **tenacity** and how to **rouse** other pupils' awareness.

**Options:**

charity, tenacity, skill, rouse, raised, recognize, beg, money, earned  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #270)

**125. 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)

**126. Investment**

One city will start to attract the **majority** of public or private investment. This could be due to **natural** advantage or political decisions. This, in turn, will **stimulate** further investment due to the multiplier effect and **significant** rural-to-urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the **expense** of other cities.

**Options:**

some, significant, fare, natural, stimulate, disguise, majority, expense, best, important  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #268)

**127. Absenteeism**

Absence from work is a costly and **disruptive** problem for any organization. The cost of absenteeism in Australia has been put at 1.8 million hours per day or \$1400 million annually. The study reported here was **conducted** in the Prince William Hospital in Brisbane, Australia, where, prior to this time, few active steps **had** been taken to measure, understand or manage the **occurrence** of absenteeism.

**Options:**

definitive, conduced, conducted, disruptive, occurrence, occupation, had, has  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #190)

**128. Ozone**

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood ( *Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from **ozone** damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that **concentrations** may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from **urban** pollution that blows in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

**Options:**

pay, solution, urban, oxygen, ozone, rural, gaps, spend, overwhelming, concentrations, planted, invades, necessary, protected  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #267)

**129. Trackway**

A fossilized trackway on public lands in Lake County, Oregon, may reveal **clues** about the ancient family dynamics of Columbian mammoths. Recently excavated by a **team** from the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, the Bureau of Land Management and the University of Louisiana, the trackway includes 117 footprints thought to represent a number of **adults** as well as juvenile and infant mammoths.

**Options:**

team, children, concepts, organization, clues, adults  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #266)

**130. Global Ecosystems**

Whether measured by greenhouse gas concentrations, deforestation rates or declining fish stocks, current **unsustainable** consumption and production patterns threatened to exceed the capacity of global

ecosystems and the world community must **accelerate** efforts to pursue environmentally **sound** economic growth and 'meet our commitments to future generations'.

**Options:**

smell, sound, unusual, alleviate, accelerate, unsustainable  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #264)

**131. Pop Mega–star**

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:**

features, recorded, assuming, deletes, sew, included, found, inclined, saw, delivered  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #262)

**132. Housing Agency**

Housing agencies pay the utility **costs** , generally because **units** in developments don't have individual meters. Some buildings have individual meters, and each family pays its own to the utility **company** , so agencies will deduct the **amount** from your **rent** .

**Options:**

costs, units, company, allowance, spends, amount, debt, collect, rent  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #175)

**133. Revision**

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually OK, but on some occasions you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable so you don't keep **putting it off** .

**Options:**

may, getting it wrong, attitudes, putting it off, down, can, effort, health  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #261)

**134. Japan and China**

At times, a broad stream of knowledge flowed from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was **halted** on one side or the other, and Japan **developed** on its own. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that **arrived** from China was **adapted** to suit Japanese tastes and

needs.

**Options:**

adapted, remained, arrived, halted, hoisted, developed  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #172)

### 135. 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)

### 136. Linguistic Effects

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **discourse** to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **ideas** that people hold about how language works combine with linguistic structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, **linguistic** anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic **tools** for tracking those effects.

**Options:**

implements, linguistic, disclosure, speech, facts, discourse, tools, ideas  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #251)

### 137. 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)

### 138. 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)

### 139. 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)

### 140. Space

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero–gravity **environment** ----- such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) ---- results in loss of bone density and **damage** to the body's **muscles** . That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are **restricted** at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/20 vision **deteriorated** after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

**Options:**

background, timed, environment, deteriorated, integrated, muscles, mass, restricted, ability, devastate, damage  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #226)

### 141. 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)

### 142. 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)

### 143. Economic Depression

As the economic depression deepened in the early 30s, and as farmers had less and less money to spend in town, banks began to fail at **alarming** rates. During the 20s, there was an average of 70 banks failing each year nationally. After the crash during the first 10 months of 1930, 744 banks closed down \_ 10 times as many. In all, 9,000 banks failed during the **decade** of the 30s. By 1933, depositors saw \$140 billion **disappear** through bank failures.

**Options:**

time, disappear, decade, rising, alarming

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #212)

### 144. 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)

### 145. 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)

### 146. 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)

### 147. 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)

### 148. 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)

### 149. Leading Scientists

The Life Science Institute at the University of Michigan achieves **excellence** in biomedical research by bringing together the world's leading scientists from a variety of life science disciplines to **accelerate** breakthroughs and discoveries that will improve human health. With close to 400 scientific staff members, the LSI is exploiting the power of a **collaborative** and interdisciplinary approach to biomedical research in an open-laboratory facility.

**Options:**

ambitions, collaborative, quit, excellence, positive, accelerate

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #197)

### 150. 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)

### 151. 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)

**152. Electorate**

It would be reassuring to think that the **electorate** choose who to vote for based on the candidates' track records and future policy promises. **In truth**, many of us are swayed simply by the way that politicians look. Consider a 2009 study that asked Swiss students to look at multiple pairs of unfamiliar French political candidates and in each case to select the one who looked most competent. Most of the time, the candidate selected by students **as looking** the most competent was also the one who'd had real life electoral success, the **implication being** that voters too had been swayed by the candidates' appearance (there's little evidence that appearance and competence actually **correlate**). Unsurprisingly, being attractive also helps win votes, especially in war time (in peacetime, looking trustworthy is more of an advantage). Other research has shown that we're more likely to vote for male and female candidates with deeper voices.

**Options:**

In truth, in conclusion, as looking, correlate, associate, implication being, electorate  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #152)

**153. 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  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #147)

**154. 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)

**155. 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)

**156. 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)

**157. Genius**

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity – doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, "Citizen Kane," at twenty-five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** his late twenties, culminating, at age thirty-two, with "Moby-Dick." Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E-Flat-Major at the **age** of twenty-one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" ("I grow old ... I grow old")? Twenty-three. "Poets peak young," the **creativity** researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihály Csíkszentmihályi, the author of "Flow," agrees: "The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young." According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading **authority** on creativity, "Lyric poetry is a **domain** where **talent** is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age."

**Options:**

talent, industry, key, intellectual, domain, originality, creativity, icon, across, time, age, through, importance, authority  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #83)

**158. Ikebana**

More than simply putting flowers in a **container** , ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored **arrangement** of blossoms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the **plant** , such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though ikebana is an **expression** of creativity, certain rules govern its form.

**Options:**

crevice, container, commitment, creature, arrangement, plant, expression, illusion  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #71)

**159. 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)

**160. 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)

**161. 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)

**162. Recruitment Tool**

The six programs represented here report that word of mouth is by far their most **effective** recruitment tool, particularly because it typically yields candidates who are similar to previously successful candidates. Moreover, satisfied candidates and school systems are likely to **spread** the word without any special **effort** on the part of their program. Other, less personal advertising approaches, such as radio and television spots and local newspaper advertisements, have also proven fruitful, **especially** for newer programs. New York uses a print advertising campaign to inspire dissatisfied professionals to become teachers. Subway posters send provocative messages to burned–out or disillusioned professionals. ”Tired of diminishing returns? Invest in NYC kids” was just one of many Madison Avenue–inspired invitations. News coverage has also proven to be a **boon** to alternative programs. When the New York Times, for example, ran a story about the district’s alternative route program, 2,100 applications flooded in over the next six weeks.

**Options:**

effective, strength, boom, various, across, ultimately, boon, effort, especially, spread  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #181)

### 163. 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)

### 164. 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, focused, concentrated, dangerous, harmless, underground, aimed, air, harmful, atmosphere, underwater  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #102)

### 165. 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)

### 166. 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)

### 167. 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)

**168. 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. Discussion of Philosophy (Incomplete)

**Points:** Three students write a novel, in which characters philosophically discuss realistic issues. (APEUni Website / App RMCS #163)

### 2. Mediator (Incomplete)

**Points:** About mediator. A barrister in a law firm acts as a mediator, whose point is unlike arbitration which can have an integrated conclusion. There should be independent ... not ... among different political parities. (APEUni Website / App RMCS #124)

### 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. Linguistic Turn

**Original:**

In recent years history has experienced a 'linguistic turn' while literary studies have undergone a 'historical turn', making this combination of subjects stronger than ever. Knowledge of the past contextualises literary artefacts, while the forensic literary skills of the linguist are vital for interrogating historical documents. Historians have to be aware of genre, plot and rhetorical techniques in the creation both of their sources and their own arguments, while linguists need to appreciate the social and political concerns that are woven into literary works. This degree brings these two skill sets together.

**Question:**

What is the aim of the author?

**Options:**

- A) To introduce a new academic subject to us.
- B) To distinguish the two subjects in terms of academic importance.
- C) To criticize the combination of the two subjects.
- D) To foresee a new academic trend.

**Answer:**

A  
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #113)

## 6. Essay

**Original:**

Essays are used as an assessment tool to evaluate your ability to research a topic and construct an argument, as well as your understanding of subject content. This does not mean that essays are a 'regurgitation' of everything your lecture has said throughout the course. Essays are your opportunity to explore in greater depth aspects of the course – theories, issues, texts, etc. and in some cases relate these aspects to a particular context. It is your opportunity to articulate your ideas, but in a certain way:

using formal academic style.

**Question:**

According to the text, which statement below is NOT true about essays?

**Options:**

- A) Essays are basically what your lecture has said throughout the course.
- B) Essays should evaluate aspects of the course in a greater depth.
- C) Essays should be written in formal academic style.
- D) Essays are opportunities for students to express their ideas.

**Answer:**

A

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #112)

**7. 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)

**8. 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)

**9. Art****Original:**

Many argue that art cannot be defined. We could go about this in several ways. Art is often considered as the process or product of deliberately arranging elements in a way that appeals to the senses or emotions. It encompasses a diverse range of human activities, creations and ways of expression, including music, literature, film, sculpture and paintings. The meaning of art is explored in a branch of philosophy known as aesthetics. At least, that is what Wikipedia claims.

**Question:**

What is the main idea of the passage?

**Options:**

- A) Art is a difficult and complex form to explain.
- B) Wikipedia defines art under aesthetics, which is a branch of philosophy.
- C) Music, literature, film and sculpture do not define art.
- D) Art is directed in a way that it deliberately appeals to the emotions of people.

**Answer:**

A

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #14)

## 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. Black Hole (B) (Incomplete)

**Points:** This lecture mainly discussed the black hole. In the first part of the lecture, the things we researched 20 years ago are much more straightforward. Secondly, the black hole seems to be only related to mass, but it is not true. In the third part of the lecture, three elements are mass, span and electric charge, and we can make sure that a black hole can be crossed.

(APEUni Website / App SST #288)

#### 2. Content Marketing (Incomplete)

**Points:** About content marketing. Today many companies seek social media strategy. For example, they do ... on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn ... , but it isn't the best starting point. The best starting point is customer engagement. So we do adopt content marketing, in order to attract and engage customers to enter our sites. Finally, ... increase content in the market place.

(APEUni Website / App SST #465)

#### 3. Exercise before Sitting (Incomplete)

**Points:** Exercises before sitting can protect blood vessels, like people apply sunscreens before going to beach.

(APEUni Website / App SST #450)

#### 4. Noise Pollution (Incomplete)

**Points:** About noise pollution in the UK. Energy generation has caused noise pollution in London, which does harm to certain species. People should know how serious noise pollution is. It is hard to control most types of pollution, but we can control noise pollution. To solve the problem, we can develop alternative energy.

(APEUni Website / App SST #445)

#### 5. Driving and Walking (Incomplete)

**Points:** Nowadays people prefer driving to walking, especially in downtown areas. However, it is predicted that people will prefer walking to driving in the next ten years. If this happens, it will be a challenge to governments as more walkable streets will be needed, and people living in suburbs will suffer from longer commuting time.

(APEUni Website / App SST #441)

#### 6. Data Privacy (Incomplete)

**Points:** About data privacy, beginning with a female's question, followed by a male's answer: data privacy influences new technologies, and an example of voice data, saying that the speaker worries if the company will communicate ... Then smart phones will have such an issue, and some of social media have been proven to have such an issue. Finally, some users give up data privacy and provide data with no return.

(APEUni Website / App SST #451)



## 7. Good Leader (Incomplete)

**Points:** What is a good leader. If you meet the target you are good, vice versa. What a leader can do is planning for the future. It depends on people around you and the organization.

(APEUni Website / App SST #433)

## 8. Types of Market (Audio Available)

### Original:

So, in the seller's market, what marketing tends to be is what we call product focus market. You have the product. If the customers want it, they're going to come to you. In that case, you should develop that product to the best of your ability. You should innovate in that product, you should try to reduce cost and you should really focus on the product. Your business objective in a product-focused market is to sell as much as you can, and profitability from a product-focused market is going to come from volume. Selling as much as you can. In the past when we've studied product focus market, we've shown that profitability is tied to market share. So market share becomes your business objective. And why does market share increase profitability? Because the bigger your market share, the more your revenues. And the bigger your market share, and your volume, the lower the product cost and hence profitability. Higher revenues, lower cost, more profit. That's really the goal of a product focused market and when you're product focused, where do you get growth? Will you develop new products based on your product experience or you go to new markets? That's product focused marketing.

(APEUni Website / App SST #426)

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

## 9. Downtown (Incomplete)

**Points:** A lecture by a male. They are modeling downtown. Now, major streets are all narrow, and they want this downtown area to be walkable and want to ride bicycles there. But there are still many challenges and debates. There are many people who work or live downtown. Commuting distances will be very long. Key words: bicycle lane, sidewalk.

(APEUni Website / App SST #425)

## 10. Risk Management (Incomplete)

**Points:** About of management of risks. The lecturer is from the department of finance. Key words: risk shareholder, board of directors, apply strategy.

(APEUni Website / App SST #424)

## 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. It also depends how much exercise people can tolerate. Finally, remember to use sunscreen when having outdoor exercise on beach.

(APEUni Website / App SST #423)

## 12. Law Students (Incomplete)

**Points:** About how students can be successes as a law student.

(APEUni Website / App SST #422)

## 13. Singing Group (Incomplete)

**Points:** About singing group of the old and mental health. In the UK and other places in Europe, an experiment of 258 old persons was conducted, 84% women, men, and professionals lead the singing group weekly. Singing makes a difference and it determines singing can have a significant improvement in mental health. With so many female participants, we should think about how to reach men. Key words: process of singing, participant and singing activities, randomized, rigorously.

(APEUni Website / App SST #421)

#### 14. Silent Meetings (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Research has shown that in certain situations silent meetings actually work better. Specifically, if the goal of a meeting is to brainstorm or solve a problem, silent meetings have been shown to generate better ideas. But why? Solutions to a problem will often be a novel idea and novel ideas challenge convention. They can rock the boat and make people feel uncomfortable. But when participants gather around a table and generate written solutions in silence, a safe space is created. Novel ideas can emerge and people are less afraid of feeling embarrassed. Silent meetings also circumvent negative effects of something called production blocking. In a conventional meeting, only one person at a time can speak. As you wait your turn, the conversation may shift and you may lose your opportunity to raise an idea. Silent meetings allow for everyone to express ideas simultaneously. So how do you create a silent brainstorming meeting? Have people write down their ideas independently then sort them into clusters, discuss, and vote on the ideas that people like. The key is to let the initial ideation phase happen independently and in silence so we can separate egos from ideas. Silence is just one alternative. Since meetings have different goals, there's no reason they all have to look or sound the same.

**Answer:**

The lecture mainly talks about silent meetings. The speaker mentions that silent meetings have been shown to generate better ideas. One reason is that novel ideas can emerge and people are less afraid of feeling embarrassed in silence. Another reason is that silent meetings can circumvent the negative effects of production blocking.

(APEUni Website / App SST #417)

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

#### 15. Apology Question (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Here you're making an apology, there are three questions that you want to be able to answer. The first is, do we tell the truth? People want the company to tell the truth for two reasons. One is it gives them confidence that they know what went wrong. And so that means that they will presumably know what to fix. The other is that they want the company to be a truth-telling company so it can uncover the truth. The second is, on whose behalf are we acting? Is it clear that people understand that we understand that. And the third is, how do our actions benefit those people who trust us? So what is it that we're going to do in the future that's actually going to make people believe that we're going to fix the problem we created? And this is where all those facts matter, because if you've laid that out pretty clearly, then there is in fact a path to describe what it is that you're going to do. And so that action planning part is part of the apology, too, because that gives you confidence that the company actually knows how to get from the current state to the future state, where this kind of thing is not going to happen.

**Answer:**

The lecture mainly talks about three questions to answer in an apology for a company. The first one is whether the companies tell the truth, which can give their customers confidence. The second one is

whose behalf the companies are acting on, and the third one is how the companies' actions benefit those people who trust them because the action planning part is also part of the apology.

(APEUni Website / App SST #413)

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

### 16. 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)

### 17. Primary School Teaching (Incomplete)

**Points:** About learning of basic grammars and languages in the primary school. It is compulsory to learn foreign languages in the United Kingdom, and teachers asked the question how to teach effectively. But students feel dull and bored, especially when learning grammar, because there are few resources and teachers have insufficient knowledge of grammar.

(APEUni Website / App SST #376)

### 18. Success Formula (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the formula to success with a male's voice, a long script with simple main points. Sense of commitment is required. Students who want to be successful should do what they are supposed to do. You should try hard, participate in seminars, tutorials, lectures, and complete assignments and essays. You will be the person that will succeed.

(APEUni Website / App SST #374)

### 19. Driver License (Incomplete)

**Points:** About getting a taxi driver license by a female lecturer. And at the end it compares the drivers' brains. Their posterior hippocampus area of their brains are larger than those of non-taxi drivers. They have a good spacial navigation. Key words: concept of a ... city, London, New York, born and studied there fifty years ago.

(APEUni Website / App SST #373)

### 20. Cigarette Packaging (Incomplete)

**Points:** Two ladies talking bout cigarette packaging – supposed to be plain. Tobacco industries defend themselves: it's not an ad. But in 1950s cigarette boxes are small and plain. Advertisements came from

social aspects of it. Nowadays: bigger and iconic. Key words: New Zealand, Australia, UK, focal, brands, advertising method.

(APEUni Website / App SST #370)

## 21. Canada (Audio Available)

### Original:

Canada is a country of the 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 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.

(APEUni Website / App SST #362)

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

## 22. Australia' Economic Depression (Incomplete)

**Points:** About Australia' economic depression. Key word: productivity, labour force, sluggish, young people's stress.

(APEUni Website / App SST #350)

## 23. Artificial Intelligence (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

For many, these have been vital considerations for the future of artificial intelligence. But British computer scientist Alan Turing decided to disregard all these questions. In favor of a much simpler one: can a computer talk like a human? This question led to an idea for measuring artificial intelligence that would famously come to be known as the Turing test. In the 1950 paper, Computing Machinery and Intelligence, Turing proposed the following game. A human judge has a text conversation with unseen players and evaluates their responses. To pass the test, a computer must be able to replace one of the players without substantially changing the results. In other words, a computer would be considered intelligent if its conversation couldn't be easily distinguished from a human's. Turing predicted that by the year 2000, machines with 100 megabytes of memory would be able to easily pass his test. But he may have jumped the gun.

(APEUni Website / App SST #334)

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

## 24. Public Transport (Incomplete)

**Points:** About network effect in public transport. You can have less bus lines and be more effective with the network effect. Tourists in Paris used metro to go everywhere. Key words: network delays, the public transport like Tram, train, Zurich, Copenhagen.

(APEUni Website / App SST #327)

## 25. Teaching (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the quality of teaching and how we can improve teaching. Teaching is not all about

teachers. Teaching is complex, unpredictable. Not put emphasis on teaching, but teachers. We should not only rate/evaluate/measure teachers but also improve the educational system. Key words: pedagogical forms, assessing and measuring teachers, the matter of teaching.

(APEUni Website / App SST #311)

## 26. Speech Therapy (Incomplete)

**Points:** About speech–language therapy. A professor is introducing the speech–language course. They are trying a different approach in clinical therapy. The best part of this course is that you can study the message behind the speech–language. People can tell a speaker’s background and where he comes from based on his speech, as well as handwriting. This course has created contacts between speech–language and professionals.

(APEUni Website / App SST #298)

## 27. 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.](#)

## 28. 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.

(APEUni Website / App SST #292)

## 29. Absolutism (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

With the concept of moral objectivism, what we’re looking at is the idea that there can be some universal moral principles: some rules, some ideas and guidelines that are valid for all people in all social environments and all situations. The idea that we can essentially have some signposts or a road map to guide behavior is going to be consistent across all individuals. Now if we take a look at this in another perspective, we can come up with a view of moral absolutism. In the area of moral absolutism, basically, what we have is illustrated on the right–hand side of this slide, is a very firm and unyielding boundary between what is right and what is wrong. And so, within moral absolutism, basically what you have are these non–overridable principles. They must be followed. They must never be violated and there were no exceptions. It is always right. It is always wrong. And nothing is subject to interpretation, and nothing is

dependent upon the situation.

(APEUni Website / App SST #115)

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

### 30. Clone (Incomplete)

**Points:** The word 'clone' originated (or derived) from a Greek word, which means a branch of a tree. Just like grafting, you attach the branch on to the root of another tree and the mother tree provides nutrients to it. Grafting uses the method (process) of clone, and can copy a lot of new trees.

(APEUni Website / App SST #287)

### 31. 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)

### 32. 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.

### 33. Boys and Girls (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

The research shows that girls have a higher level of English results than boys in the same class, because boys and girls are different in learning styles, and their brain functions are different in mechanisms. Male students were detected to be significantly more aware of the developments in the field of physics than female students. According to the content analysis results concerning this finding, unlike female students male students were more interested in technological developments. This finding is not surprising when the passive social role of females and the general social structure in which they tend to more sociable fields are considered. This finding may have occurred due to the fact that males are generally more interested in technology than females. Previous studies support this finding. Boys are more simplified, and teachers' teaching style normally suits girls better than boys. Teachers should find different teaching

approaches respectively for boys and girls.

(APEUni Website / App SST #282)

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

### 34. 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)

### 35. Definition of Literature (Incomplete)

**Points:** How to define theory literature is the most fascinating thing. There are a lot of questions: what causes literature, what affects literature, what is an author, and what is the reader? 'introduced topic' is mentioned. Then the speaker explains ... ideas... Theory literature has something in common with other literatures, but there are still logical differences. The literature is caused by language, by human psyche, by historic and economic forces in some sense. 'the theory of literature, fiction and definitions of literature' is also mentioned. Keywords: reputation, obligation, psychological harmony, psychological research, disharmony, factors.

(APEUni Website / App SST #279)

### 36. 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](http://APEUni Website / App) to listen.

### 37. Sugar (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Both fruits and milk contain sugar, and this sugar is healthy sugar. Many people have heard that sugar is bad, and think that this must also therefore apply to fruits. Unhealthy sugar is normally found in desserts, ice cream etc. It's much easier to consume excess sugar from foods and drinks that contain 'free sugars'. Free sugars include these same sugars, but in this case they have been removed from their naturally occurring source, rather than being eaten as natural parts of fruits, dairy products, and some vegetables and grains. This includes sugar that is added to food and drinks by food companies, cooks or consumers. Many people drink juices, and this is a healthy approach. But directly eating fruits is better, because the human body can process it easily. It is better to eat a small piece of fruit, which our bodies can digest better rather than drink smoothies or more than half a cup of fruit juice because it is the

same as drinking soft drinks.

(APEUni Website / App SST #277)

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

### 38. 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.](#)

### 39. 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)

### 40. 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.](#)

#### 41. 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)

#### 42. Nuts (Incomplete)

**Points:** Nuts are good and bad for health. Good, because nuts have vitamins, minerals and proteins. Bad, because nuts are high in energy and calories. The energy density of a handful of nuts is equal to two chocolate bars. Ten to twelve nuts at a time is good. Too many (handful and handful), bad. Key words: healthy food, healthy fat, measuring energy in food, micro joules, carbohydrates

(APEUni Website / App SST #266)

#### 43. 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.](#)

#### 44. 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)

#### 45. 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)

#### 46. 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)

#### 47. 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)

#### 48. Literature in Poem (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Today, poems remain an important part of art and culture. We often talk about the knowledge about the literature in poem. Poetry is probably the oldest form of literature, and probably predates the origin of writing itself. The oldest written manuscripts we have are poems, mostly epic poems telling the stories of ancient mythology. The English language in poems and poetries is difficult to understand, often giving readers a feeling of frustration and making it hard for readers to enjoy poetry. This is because poems use literary expressions. Poetry was once written according to fairly strict rules of meter and rhyme, and each culture had its own rules. Some poems incorporate rhyme schemes, with two or more lines that end in like-sounding words. We should learn to simply enjoy it, and to know more about literature knowledge.

(APEUni Website / App SST #246)

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

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

**Original:**

A leader can define or clarify goals by issuing a memo or an executive order, an edict or a fatwa or a

tweet, by passing a law, barking a command, or presenting an interesting idea in a meeting of colleagues. Leaders can mobilize people's energies in ways that range from subtle, quiet persuasion to the coercive threat or the use of deadly force. Sometimes a charismatic leader such as Martin Luther King Jr. can define goals and mobilize energies through rhetoric and the power of example. We can think of leadership as a spectrum, in terms of both visibility and the power the leader wields. On one end of the spectrum, we have the most visible: authoritative leaders like the president of the United States or the prime minister of the United Kingdom, or a dictator such as Hitler or Qaddafi. At the opposite end of the spectrum is casual, low-key leadership found in countless situations every day around the world, leadership that can make a significant difference to the individuals whose lives are touched by it. Over the centuries, the first kind—the out-in-front, authoritative leadership—has generally been exhibited by men. Some men in positions of great authority, including Nelson Mandela, have chosen a strategy of “leading from behind”; more often, however, top leaders have been quite visible in their exercise of power. Women (as well as some men) have provided casual, low-key leadership behind the scenes. But this pattern has been changing, as more women have taken up opportunities for visible, authoritative leadership.

(APEUni Website / App SST #243)

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

### 50. 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.](#)

### 51. 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.](#)

**52. 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.](#)

**53. Housing Price in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

Well, it's like, why is Australian housing is so expensive? Essentially, it's showing of how well the Australian economy has been doing over the last 15 years. We have had 15 years more or less of an uninterrupted economic growth during which average earning has been raised by close to 90 percent. While over the course of that period, the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. That meant that the amount which a typical home buying household can afford to borrow under rules which aren't strictly applied as they used to be had more than doubled. Over the same period, rising immigration in falling average household size has meant that the number of households looking for accommodation has risen by about one and a half million. That's around 200 thousand more than the number of dwellings has increased by. So you have had a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. No net increase in the supply of housing enhance all that addition purchasing power has gone into pushing up the price of housing.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about why Australian housing is so expensive. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes

that an uninterrupted economic growth is a main reason. Also, he mentions that the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. Lastly, the speaker believes that rising immigration in falling average household leads to a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #219)

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

#### 54. 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.](#)

#### 55. Brand Image (Explanation) (Audio Available)

##### Original:

It turns out consumers are incredibly smart. They combine a lifetime of experience with that brand, combined with whatever its designed appeal is, how it makes them feel, performance and price. And they do all that in a few seconds. So brands are essential to our business to allow us to deliver the increased consumer value associated with our products. We're not into the generic business of toilet paper. We're into probably about the softest product you're going to want to buy. We're not into a generic soap. We're into the best, you know, stain removing laundry detergent you're going to buy. But we're going to want you to remember that as the tide brand. Now, that means there's a second moment of truth. If they do select you and they pay 50% more than they would have paid for Walmart's brand, when they get home, it'd better perform when it's used. And here's where the science starts, folks. There's an amazing number of fundamental engineering contradictions, right? Airplanes deal with, you know, weight and strength. I want something that's light but strong. That's an engineering contradiction. Once I deal with our things, got to be strong but soft. They have to be strong even when they're wet. Bright but not tear, liquids, mixtures, not common things, but they need... they can't separate. You don't want to shake before use, before you pour down in your washing machine.

(APEUni Website / App SST #211)

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

#### 56. 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 fish resource of wildlife in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health. And also, wildlife tourism is the multiple 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.](#)

**57. 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.](#)

## 58. 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.](#)

## 59. 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.](#)

## 60. 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.](#)

## 61. 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 knight 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.](#)

## 62. 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.](#)

### 63. 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.](#)

### 64. 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.](#)

### 65. 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.](#)

## 66. 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.](#)

## 67. 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.](#)

### 68. 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.](#)

### 69. Food Production (Explanation) (Audio Available)

#### Original:

It is projected that people are going to suffer from a serious food crisis for the next 30 years until 2030. Unless immediate action is taken, it is increasingly clear that there is an impending global food emergency that could have long-term impacts on hundreds of millions of children and adults. We must double the yield of our production by increasing 100% to feed a growing global population and to cater for the future demand of food. This is an urgent matter and is quite frightening. About 50 million people risk falling into extreme poverty this year. People should elevate food production now. Scientists have predicted an increase in food production of 30% to 50% for developing countries in the next three years. There will be an increase of the cost of the production. There is also an opportunity for developing countries to improve food systems alongside reducing poverty and increasing global resilience to shocks.

(APEUni Website / App SST #126)

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

### 70. 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)

### 71. 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.](#)

**72. 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.](#)

**73. 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.](#)

#### 74. Globalization and Detraditionalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

So, I think you all know what I mean by globalization, don't you? This is the idea that we all live in a global village. With instant communications, we can share ideas, and consume cultural artifacts from countries all over the world, just by going into the Internet and all dream up, basically. The world is shrinking. In terms of speeds, it is accelerating, but in terms of distance, it's shrinking. What do I mean by detraditionalization? I mean the disappearance or the erosion, for the better word to use, the erosion of traditional values, of conventional ways of doing things, of conventional moralities. More and more young people around the world are rejecting the culture they grow up in, and it's probably a little bit cruel. But some imitating a Hollywood model of society, rather than the one which they inherit from their local tradition background. OK?

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about globalization. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we all live in a global village with instant communications, by which we can share ideas. Also, he mentions that the world is shrinking in terms of distance. Lastly, the speaker believes that detraditionalization means the erosion of traditional values, conventional ways of doing things, and conventional moralities. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #108)

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

#### 75. Earthquake and Fault (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

So, faults are breaks in the earth's crust. We can identify them because of the discontinuity in the structure within the earth crust across faults. And earthquakes occur on these faults, so varied processes by which these faults move to a large extent are due to earthquakes. So, we have a fault plane and the earthquake is so focused on this fault plane. And the earthquake starts at the particular point on the fault plane and we call that the focus of the earthquake. The rupture propagates out from that point on the rupture plane to cover the entire fault plane. The rupture is in that particular earthquake. We

talked about the epicenter of the earthquake a lot. The epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. So, if you wanted to look at map view where the earthquake was located, we would be able to look that into the earth. We would see the focus down some depth in the earth or the epicenter just a point vertically above that focus at the surface of the earth. So, this is the relationship between the faults and the earthquakes.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about faults and the earth crust. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these faults moving processes are due to earthquakes. Also, he mentions that the epicenter is the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. Lastly, the speaker believes that the focus down some depth in the earth. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #107)

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

## 76. Talent War (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

I think there is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world. Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire the most talented workers and also between countries, which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants. We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby-boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about an intense competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries. Also, she mentions that on many levels, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium. Lastly, the speaker believes that we have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #104)

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

## 77. 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.](#)

## 78. University Competition (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Today a university like the LSE certainly has to acknowledge that it is in competition for the best students, all of whom have choices they can exercise, and many of them choices which run across national and continental borders. We are in competition, too, for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global 25 there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. We are in competition for government funding, through the assessment of research quality. We are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sector sources, and indeed we are in competition for the philanthropic pound. Many of our own donors were at more than one university, and indeed think of the LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a vice-Chancellor.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about university competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that universities are in competition for the best students and staff. Also, he mentions that universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. Lastly, the speaker believes that we are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sectors. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #96)

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

## 79. Black Hole (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

This simulation shows what you might see. If you are orbiting a black hole. The light and position of background stars around the hole are distorted by its gravity and they seem to spin around. On the right the constellation Orion appears to approach the event horizon the boundary from which nothing can escape. Orion stars look like they become separated and get spun around. Once the hole has passed by Orion reappears on the left and looks normal again. Users can also experiment with different scenarios. This is what you might see if you were traveling towards a black hole with rocket engines slowing your descent. Another simulation mimics free fall into a hole. In the middle the light of the entire universe appears to be concentrated in a bright ring.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about black holes. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the light and position of

background stars around the hole are distorted by its gravity and they seem to spin around. Also, he mentions once the hole has passed by Orion reappears on the left. Lastly, the speaker believes that in the middle the light of the entire universe appears concentrated. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #93)

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

## 80. 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.](#)

## 81. Global Warming (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called "greenhouse gases" – primarily carbon dioxide – into the atmosphere. As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by amounts of mass panic and what to do about it. To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian "Population Bomb" of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity – with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit. Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about. Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interest to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions – now, rather than at some future time? As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.

### Answer:



This lecture mainly talks about global climate change effects. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that population growth outpaces agricultural production capacity, with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. Also, she mentions that the three-part crisis scenario seems to be present. Lastly, the speaker believes that eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #40)

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

## 82. 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.](#)

## 83. Market Economy (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism, notions of the fact that we have democracies, have succeeded in tempering the market economy. In the 19th century, 18th century, the Industrial Revolution had a very negative effect on people, particularly working classes all over the world. We see data where life expectancy was reduced, heights were reduced. We were looking at the medical record. We can see that actually, living standards, much among large fractions of population, actually went down. But eventually, we pass the legislation about working conditions. And eventually, we circumscribe some of the worst kinds of behavior. We eventually, in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. And so some of the damage was reversed, and that we have made the market economy work in ways that the benefits of the all is far more what we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about the market economy. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism have succeeded in tempering the market economy. Also, he mentions that the industrial revolution had a negative effect on people, particularly working classes. Lastly, the speaker believes in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #74)

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

**84. Economic Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

Globalization, what is globalization? I think that it takes on a few different definitions in one sense of the word. Globalization means proliferation of transactions across country. So, one way of thinking about globalization is a way to describe, increase international communications, more trade happening between countries and be less self-sufficient in providing goods and services to their people and more companies that have offices in multiple countries, which we call multinationals. So, the source of growth in travel and communication and corporate trade across borders. And this way of thinking about globalization is the continuation of thinking that has been around for a long time, such as when the Europeans went to the Orient, to find spices, which was also an example of global trade and communication. Another way to think of globalization though, is an economic system. It is a system in which countries become integrated in a way that never had been before. In this system, we see a global split in the process between consuming and producing goods. Some countries produce goods, some countries consume goods, and then these countries in different areas of the globe depend on each other in a kind of organic solidarity rather than having an economic system being just inside your country. The system is the way economy in your country functions depends on economy of another country. And in fact this way of thinking about globalizations represents a new area of economic progress. The past industrialist economy has been a global issue.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about what globalization is. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that globalization means proliferation of transactions across the country. Also, he mentions that another way to think of globalization though, is an economic system. Lastly, the speaker believes that the past industrialist economy has been a global issue. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #70)

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

**85. Climate Change (Explanation) (Audio Available)****Original:**

Well, what I want to focus on now is climate change, more specifically on the fact that climate change is a result of human activities. Now there has been some disagreement regarding the extent to which human activity can be blamed for climate change but I want to argue that there is evidence which clearly demonstrates that our own actions really are causing a genuine threat. The available evidence seems to indicate fairly conclusively that land and sea temperatures started to increase around 200 years ago. So, what's the significance of this! Well, 200 years ago roughly coincides with the beginning of the industrial revolution in the northern hemisphere. In other words, this was when our production of harmful gases really got going as a result of increased industrialization. Since that time our production of gases has

accelerated due to the fact that not only has industry grown in size but it has also now spread to the southern hemisphere, indeed, most parts of the world. So, in the last 200 years, as industry has grown we can see a gradual rise in the temperatures which, to my mind is sufficient proof of the damaging effect of our actions and needless to say it's an issue which we need to address.

**Answer:**

In the last two hundred years the industrial revolution has led to the growth of the industry worldwide. The result of this growth means that more and more harmful gases are released into the atmosphere. In the same period, sea and land temperatures have risen noticeably. Therefore, according to the speaker climate change is the result of human activity.

(APEUni Website / App SST #6)

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



## Multiple Choice (Multiple)

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

### 1. Language (Incomplete)

**Points:** About language and ... .. same and different ancient artificial ... .. both can be translated ...  
(APEUni Website / App LMCM #124)

### 2. Museum (Incomplete)

**Points:** About a Britain museum, with a video, likely from an official interview of the museum. Why is this museum unique? It helps people experience the beauty of the world. Their jobs include not only protection of antiques, but also studying, because the understanding on arts of each generation differs. Question: What are their aims?  
(APEUni Website / App LMCM #100)

### 3. 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)

### 4. 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)

### 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. (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: industry, welcome, particularly, ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #214)

### 2. 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.](#)

### 3. Mars Touchdown (Audio Available)

Touchdown confirmed. We are safe on Mars. .... The control room at NASA's Jet Propulsion **laboratory** late in the evening of August 5th, Pacific time, when word arrived that the Curiosity rover had landed safely on Mars. The one-ton rover, which dwarfs all Mars landers that came before it, will now spend a planned two years **exploring** the Martian surface. The mission is expected to cost \$2.5 billion. Curiosity's task is to investigate the inside of Gale Crater, where a giant mound of **sedimentary** deposits may provide evidence of a wetter, possibly habitable Mars billions of years ago. But first it had to survive an elaborate landing **sequence** which appears to have gone smoothly. Curiosity landed on time and on target and soon beamed back grainy photos of its wheels and its shadow. Given the carlike size of the rover and the challenges of landing on Mars, Curiosity's **landing** goes down as one of the greatest parking jobs in history.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #167)

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

### 4. Cultural Heritage (Audio Available)

All around the world, significant parts of our cultural heritage are **threatened** by pollution, neglect, **carelessness** and greed. In learning the importance of our history, we come to understand the need to protect significant **remains** from the past so that future **generations** can come to understand their heritage.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #166)

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

### 5. Cavemen (Audio Available)

You might picture Neanderthals as cavemen gnawing on bones around a campfire. Which wouldn't be **inaccurate** But Neanderthals may have also dined on roasted vegetables and known a bit about medicinal plants too. So says a study in the journal *Naturwissenschaften* (The Science of Nature).

Researchers **analyzed** hardened dental plaque from five Neanderthals found in El Sidrón cave, in northern Spain. Yes, 50,000-year-old dental plaque. And they found a lot lurking between the teeth. Like evidence of nuts, grasses and green veggies, **chemical** traces of wood smoke, and tiny, intact starch granules, proof Neanderthals ate their carbs. And in one individual, they detected compounds found in the **medicinal** herbs chamomile and yarrow. The herbs have no nutritional value, and since Neanderthals did have the gene to detect the herbs' bitter taste, the researchers **speculate** that the cave dwellers were munching on them not as food—but to self-medicate. Not too far-fetched, they say, because primates like chimps also use medicinal plants. Luckily for the scientists doing this **detective** work, Neanderthals may have known a thing or two about medicine, but they didn't get regular check-ups at the dentist.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #165)

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

### 6. 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.](#)

### 7. 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.](#)

### 8. Unstoppable (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: Unstoppable, disables, nauseating.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #159)

### 9. 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.

### 10. 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.

### 11. 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.

### 12. 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.

### 13. 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)



#### 14. 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.](#)

#### 15. 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.](#)

#### 16. 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.](#)

#### 17. 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)

#### 18. 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.

### 19. 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.

### 20. 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.

### 21. 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.

### 22. 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.

### 23. 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.

### 24. 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.

### 25. 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.

### 26. 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)

### 27. Planting Bananas (Incomplete)

**Points:** 关于香蕉种植史。 单词有:communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #90)

### 28. 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.

### 29. 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.

### 30. 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.

### 31. 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.

### 32. 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.

[App to listen.](#)

### 33. 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.](#)

### 34. (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)

### 35. 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.](#)

### 36. 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.](#)

### 37. Neutron Stars (Audio Available)

Last year, astronomers observed two neutron stars collide. A crash **transmitted** in gravitational waves to detectors here on Earth. Represented in sound, you can hear a small upwards sweep in frequency, in the data, if you listen closely. Several seconds later, the first waves of electromagnetic radiation arrived here on Earth – the first time a collision has been detected by both light and gravitational waves. And it's in studying the electromagnetic **echoes** of the collision that astrophysicists have gotten a far better **glimpse** of what really happened after those binary neutron stars merged, 130 million light years away. "Oh yeah, absolutely, so it gives us an understanding of **basically** all the nitty-gritty of what's going on after the merger takes place." Kunal Mooley, an astrophysicist at Caltech. First, he says, the

stars collided, creating a massive, black hole-like object, which started sucking up the cloud of neutron-rich cosmic debris left over from the crash. But its **appetite** was limited. "It cannot eat all of it, so some bit of it basically escapes." Those escaping leftovers spewed outward into space, as a powerful jet. But along the way, Mooley says, the jet appears to have interacted with that cloud of neutron-rich material, blowing up a sort of cocoon within the debris **floating** around the collision. Until finally, the jet burst out and slammed into interstellar space releasing yet more radiation we could detect here on Earth.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #77)

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

### 38. 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.](#)

### 39. 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.](#)

### 40. Japanese Researchers (Audio Available)

For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real-life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a **single** track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a **constant** speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to **vary** and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams **spread** backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backward at about the same speed.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #71)

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

## Highlight Correct Summary

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

### 1. Population Aging (Incomplete)

**Points:** About aging Japan and Australia. The whole audio talks about thg population structure of Australia. The population aging in Australia will affect politicians' policy-making. Economists predict that the population aging will affect economy negatively, and economic growth depends on immigration or ... (APEUni Website / App HCS #105)

### 2. Goals (Incomplete)

**Points:** Scientists do five experiments with college students on their goals for completing something, including present-goal, ... Scientists sell these things to entrepreneurs to help marketing ... (APEUni Website / App HCS #104)

### 3. Ambassador (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点：男声的说他是英国驻日本的ambassador，在日本很多年。选项： politician; (答案) businessman; (干扰项) teacher (干扰项) (APEUni Website / App HCS #66)

### 4. Ugly Building (Audio Available)

**Original:**

It seems to me that architecture is pretty much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are really really ugly, and this distresses me everytime when I walk to a supermarket or walk to the tube. I do not understand why they built those buildings without architecture. A bad building has a serious impact on the people around it, which could be hundreds of years. It lasted so long, and if you write a bad book or a bad play, I will be shocked when it was shown. Suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, and then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as "beauty", which is a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of the beholder. I couldn't help but think about that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization. Surely they are something we can say about why a building works or why it doesn't. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might go wrong when it doesn't work.

**Options:**

- A) Whether buildings are beautiful or not does not have any influence on people' 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.](#)

## 5. Pancake Ice (Audio Available)

### Original:

Pancake ice is an intermediate step between an open-water configuration and a totally frozen body of water. We know that a combination of very cold temperatures and waves is necessary to make the pancakes form in the first place. After these waves make it form, there's an entire spectrum – so a wide collection of frequency waves that they would encounter, whether they be from wind shear or they'd be from you know that the ocean long slow waves. The easiest way to study it is to look at each individual range of frequencies one after another. Sort of gain a wider perspective on how the pancake ice interacts with waves. The ultimate aim of our research is to better inform the meteorological modelers of the world who are looking at Antarctica as well as the Arctic and some of the other cold regions of the world. We're conducting work in the Sea-Ice-Wind-Wave-Interaction facility here at UniMelb. It was designed by the head of our department Jason Monty. He had the foresight to use a modular design, which means there are individual sections that are stacked together, so since we're built to the space that we have in this lab right now. When we moved to Fishermans Bend we can extend our model and a few more sections to make it much longer. And that will enable us to have longer runtimes, have more developed waves as well as add some other possibilities of study.

### Options:

- A) Pancake ice is formed under deep sea, which only requires extremely cold temperature itself. The aim of the research is mere scientific experiments, and does not have serve practical purposes.
- B) Pancake ice exists in a warm river, which requires warm water, rain or snow. The aim of the research is to forecast weather in those river regions.
- C) Pancake ice is formed by extremely cold temperature and waves, which needs a wide collection of frequency. The aim of the research is to give the meteorological modelers a better understanding of this phenomenon through a special lab.

### Answer:

C  
(APEUni Website / App HCS #60)

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

## 6. Green Light (Audio Available)

### Original:

Did any of you notice those strange greenish coloured lights in the sky last night? Anybody? Mark? I did, sir. They were beautiful. But what were they? We call them the northern lights. But they're also called or or as there are two types of or as those in the northern hemisphere and those in the southern hemisphere, in the north, we call them the aurora borealis in the south. There the aurora australia is or as appear as colorful streams of light in the sky in high, northern and southern latitudes. They frequently occur during the months before or after the equinox. The equinox happens in march and september. That's when the planet is tilted, so that it's neither pointed away from nor toward the sun. So, uh, why do or or as occur they are the result of reaction in the upper atmosphere. Solar winds hit the earth's magnetic field. This may excite the oxygen and nitrogen atoms in the atmosphere. After some time, the atoms become relaxed. As they relax. The electrons in these atoms give off energy. This energy appears in the form of light. The color of the light depends on whether it comes from oxygen or nitrogen. In addition, the height in the atmosphere helps determine the colors that the light forms also. Um, just so, you know, oxygen usually emits a green or brownish red light. Nitrogen typically gives off a red or blue



light. Most are or as are green in color.

**Options:**

A) Students are confused about the effects of the Earth magnetic field. When solar winds reach the Earth's magnetic field, the electrons in oxygen atoms give off energy. Thus, auroras are the result of solar winds hitting the magnetic field.

B) Auroras appear as colorful streams of light in the sky in high northern and southern latitudes. They are caused by three things: nitrogen atoms getting excited, solar winds in the Earth's magnetic field, and electrons in oxygen atoms giving off energy.

C) The aurora australis are seen in the Northern Hemisphere in March and November. When nitrogen atoms in the atmosphere get excited, the magnificent green lights appear in the sky.

**Answer:**

B

(APEUni Website / App HCS #35)

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



## Multiple Choice (Single)

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

### 1. Facebook (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video with a PPT in it. Facebook is used ... Facebook is another stage. They choose to show how they want to present themselves in front of people – happy, sad, talented, ... . Question: According to the speaker, students ... use Facebook as ... ? Options: a website to show their emotions; a social environment; ...

(APEUni Website / App LMCS #95)

### 2. 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)

### 3. 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)

### 4. 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)

### 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)

### 7. Gornicka (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Okay, class. Today i'm going to tell you about one of Picasso's greatest master pieces, Gornicka as you know, Gornicka is also the name of a basque town. In order to understand this picture, we need to go over some of the historical background of this town. The mass tone is a city located in northern Spain.

During the spanish civil war, the german air force bombed the city. It was a massive aerial bombardment of a civilian population. It happened since the nazis were helping spain's dictator francisco franco. Hundreds of civilians were killed in the raid. It shocked the world and this prompted picasso to begin painting. He completed it in less than two months and hung it in the spanish pavilion at the paris international exposition of eighteen thirty seven. The painting became a timely and predictive vision of the second world war. There is a complexity of symbolism in the painting. It does not portray the event directly instead, because so used imagery such as suffering people, animals and buildings wrenched by the violence. It certainly shows the chaos of carpet bombing. We can feel the in humanity, brutality and hopelessness of war from it. Picasso really expressed his outrage very well with this monumental painting. People say gornick a is the last great historical painting. It is now recognized as an international icon for peace. You can also see a tapestry copy of it displayed on the wall of the united nations building in new york city. It is often described as the most important work of art in the twentieth century, but its meaning is still beyond the understanding even of some of the most well known scholars.

**Question:**

According to the lecture, why do the most well-known scholars still find the meaning of the painting beyond their understanding?

**Options:**

- A) Picasso completed the painting in only two months.
- B) The bombardment of Guernica was so brutal.
- C) The painting has a complexity of symbolism.
- D) The painting was made during the Second World War.

**Answer:**

C  
(APEUni Website / App LMCS #45)

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

## Select Missing Word

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

### 1. 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)

### 2. 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. 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.

### 2. 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.

### 3. 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.

App to listen.

#### 4. 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.

#### 5. 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.

#### 6. 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 "**code** (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 **contract** (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](#)

[App to listen.](#)

## 7. 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:** ... tree cloning and grafting ... #1948 (Incomplete)
2. If you need any assistance please get help from the general office. #1947 (Audio Available)
3. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web. #1946 (Audio Available)
4. All students and staff have the access to printers and scanners. #1945 (Audio Available)
5. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #1944 (Audio Available)
6. She is an expert in the eighteenth-century French literature. #1943 (Audio Available)
7. Newspapers across the country have been reporting stories of the president. #1942 (Audio Available)
8. Students must clean their hands before attending the engineering workshop. #1941 (Audio Available)
9. Many people think they are more talented than others. #1940 (Audio Available)
10. You should be careful when searching internet sources. #1939 (Audio Available)
11. Apple is expected to announce several new products this fall. #1937 (Audio Available)
12. During that time people had large families as an insurance against some children loss. #1936 (Audio Available)
13. Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #1935 (Audio Available)
14. The postgraduate education depends entirely on private funding. #1934 (Audio Available)
15. The instant availability of information has radically changed people's lives. #1908 (Audio Available)
16. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies. #1907 (Audio Available)
17. In computer science degree, there is a new module in artificial intelligence. #1881 (Audio Available)
18. The guidelines are due to be updated shortly. #1880 (Audio Available)
19. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #1861 (Audio Available)
20. **Points:** ... tolerate fundamental ... in gender balance ... #1860 (Incomplete)
21. Please cite several sources in your work. #1859 (Audio Available)
22. Students must present a valid identification to enroll in this course. #1848 (Audio Available)
23. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #1847 (Audio Available)
24. **Points:** He is unstoppable in his career ... #1816 (Incomplete)
25. It is not always possible to find patterns in data. #1814 (Audio Available)
26. Understanding ancient poetry is efficient for the project. #1813 (Audio Available)
27. The rising temperature has led to lower agricultural output. #1812 (Audio Available)
28. Application forms for sharing accommodations must be completed two months in advance. #1765 (Audio Available)
29. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #1730 (Audio Available)
30. Studying philosophy can help learners think in new ways. #1729 (Audio Available)
31. The university will see colossal renovation to the faint, empty theater. #1727 (Audio Available)
32. The lecture is intended to promote serious thoughts and discussions. #1670 (Audio Available)
33. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1669 (Audio Available)
34. Different factors affect the freezing time of water. #1667 (Audio Available)
35. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1666 (Audio Available)
36. Most penguins live in southern Atlantic sea. #1664 (Audio Available)
37. Background music can help students concentrate on their studies. #1663 (Audio Available)



38. You should return books to the library before ending your term. #1584 (Audio Available)
39. Fee is the key factor for university students to choose courses. #1583 (Audio Available)
40. Keep your audience in your mind when writing an essay. #1195 (Audio Available)
41. Excellent knowledge is needed for mathematics. #1067 (Audio Available)
42. A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject. #1164 (Audio Available)
43. The lecture will take place in the main hall. #1135 (Audio Available)
44. Humans use symbolic languages to communicate plans and contentions. #1108 (Audio Available)
45. Online courses enable people to improve their skills while employed. #1096 (Audio Available)
46. Joining a society can help to meet new people. #1088 (Audio Available)
47. The field of journalism has been seeing job declines for decades. #1080 (Audio Available)
48. Exam results will be published on the noticeboard. #1078 (Audio Available)
49. We have to reduce the use of our plastic material. #1075 (Audio Available)
50. Many businesses near the campus offer students discounts. #1054 (Audio Available)
51. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge. #1015 (Audio Available)
52. Mathematics can be applied in various disciplines. #992 (Audio Available)
53. I looked into my closet for something to wear but couldn't find anything that was appropriate. #956 (Audio Available)
54. All students are expected to participate in all class activities. #822 (Audio Available)
55. The lectures today were carried out in the field of global warming. #801 (Audio Available)
56. **Points:** Digital gadgets ... what we react. #781 (Incomplete)
57. The teacher asked the group to complete the task. #762 (Audio Available)
58. The elephant is the largest animal living on land. #739 (Audio Available)
59. The speaker began the outlines before the presentation. #713 (Audio Available)
60. The gap between the rich and the poor does not decrease. #562 (Audio Available)
61. The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts. #541 (Audio Available)
62. You should submit your term papers to the general office. #475 (Audio Available)
63. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training. #217 (Audio Available)
64. Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of mathematics. #101 (Audio Available)
65. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media. #98 (Audio Available)
66. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #60 (Audio Available)
67. Scientists have found all parts of science. #549 (Audio Available)
68. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theater. #36 (Audio Available)
69. The study center in the library has all the latest technologies. #1511 (Audio Available)
70. The blue whale is the largest animal that ever lived. #15 (Audio Available)
71. The typical part of this course involves the study of society. #142 (Audio Available)
72. The untapped potential use of sunrays is phenomenal. #1485 (Audio Available)
73. New materials and techniques are changing the style of architecture. #1484 (Audio Available)
74. Lecture outlines are available on the faculty board and the internal website. #1481 (Audio Available)
75. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life. #1478 (Audio Available)
76. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined. #1465 (Audio Available)
77. Scientists were unsure when the early man first left Africa. #1463 (Audio Available)
78. Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media. #1378 (Audio Available)
79. Many food crops require a large amount of water and fertilizer. #1449 (Audio Available)
80. You will study two core and three optional modules. #1445 (Audio Available)

81. Information technology has changed the way people study today. #1444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
82. Students are advised that all the lectures today have been canceled. #1438 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
83. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course. #1425 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
84. There is an accounting assignment for finance students. #1417 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
85. Essays and assignments spread out across the academic year. #1400 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
86. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology. #1399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
87. Calculators may not be used in the examination. #1398 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
88. University departments carefully monitor articles and other publications by faculty. #1385 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
89. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1369 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
90. All industries consist of systems of inputs, processes, outputs and feedback. #1359 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
91. The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal. #1347 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
92. Scientists were unsure when the early man left Africa. #1329 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
93. New media journalism is an exciting area of study. #1323 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
94. Medical researchers have focused on the causes of diseases and treatments. #1288 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
95. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #1278 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
96. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers. #1238 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
97. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect. #1231 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
98. The key witnesses of the event are factors of your convention. #1223 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
99. Many universities are continuously expanding the postgraduate education's online learning resources. #1206 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
100. Rising inflation means increasing goods' prices and decreasing demand for products. #1183 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
101. These three separate resources are not enough for this assessment. #1091 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
102. Students would develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #1087 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
103. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing in our society today. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
104. The universities provide excellent leisure facilities for students and staff. #1079 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
105. The resources cited are not enough for this assessment. #1076 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
106. It takes a long time to walk to the university. #1073 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
107. Philosophy uses logic and reasons to analyze human experience. #1059 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
108. The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the sovereignties. #1052 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
109. You will be tested via continuous assessment and examinations. #1045 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
110. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #1035 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
111. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film. #1032 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
112. Philosophers used logic and reasons to analyze the human behaviors or experiences. #1026 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
113. The project is divided into four main sections. #1024 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
114. Undergraduates may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs. #323 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. Classical mechanics is considered as a branch of mathematical physics. #936 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. This advanced course requires a basic knowledge of economic theory. #888 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. We should never underestimate the power of creative design. #877 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
118. Air pollution is a serious problem all over the world. #866 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

119. Americans have progressively defined the process of plant growth and reproductive development in quantitative terms. #847 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week. #755 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. Banks charge interest for money they loan to their customers. #737 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. We can all meet in the office after the lecture. #729 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. Physics is a key subject to understand the world and the universe. #725 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday. #1000 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. The printers automatically print two sides of each page. #977 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. Archeologists discovered tools and artifacts in ancient tombs. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. Undergraduates may need to pursue some specific interests within the specific program. #966 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #963 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. Academic development needs to be supported by governments. #962 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently. #943 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history. #919 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. Many graduates studying journalism get jobs in communications field. #914 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. This class will look at the structure of the essay. #850 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. This paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #818 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. Law is beneficial to investors by protecting their rights and avoiding any improper actions in the market. #803 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. Many students find true–false questions harder than short answer questions. #823 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. Many vocational courses in the institution are funded by private enterprises. #701 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. Despite their differences, all forms of lives share the same characteristics. #698 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. A group meeting will be held tomorrow in the library conference room. #688 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills. #669 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. There are more opportunities to receive the grants in most artistic fields. #663 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. The visiting speaker used to be a lecturer in this department. #659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. The site is designed to be highly interactive. #653 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theater. #651 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. The cooperator operates a continuous assessment. #644 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. Several candidates will be qualified as the greatest scientists of all time. #636 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. Peer review is an essential part of the scientific method. #627 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge. #626 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. It would be extremely beneficial to work together. #615 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. In his lifetime, he composed most of the works. #611 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. Economic development needs to be supported by the government. #603 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. As student union members, we can influence the change of the university. #604 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms. #600 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. #592 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. You will need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #590 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. You should submit your team papers to the general office. #587 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #582 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. Banks charged interest from whom they lent money to. #417 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. His appointment as Minister of Culture was seen as a demotion. #186 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination. #518 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. You can contact all your tutors by email. #576 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

162. When launching a product, researching and marketing are very vital. #564 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. We can work together to achieve the higher educational standards. #555 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
164. University fees are expected to increase next year. #551 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. Undergraduates pursue their interests in special stages within the program. #547 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. Travelling by boat on the river is not possible in winter. #540 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. Traffic is the main cause of air pollution in many cities. #539 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk. #531 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
169. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience. #522 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
170. There is clearly a need for further research in this field. #509 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. There is a welcome party for all new students each term. #508 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
172. There is a clear need for further research in this field. #505 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
173. The university theatre group will be performing in the concert hall. #490 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. The toughest part of research for postgraduate students is funding. #483 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. The theme of the instrumental work exhibited more of a demure, compositional style. #478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. The teacher asked the group to commence the task. #473 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies. #459 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. The other book is not thorough but it's more insightful. #435 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. The new paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #430 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. The lecture will cover the reason of climate change. #415 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
182. The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment. #412 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. The island is located at the south end of the bay. #411 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
184. The economy is now on its first signs of recovery. #387 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation. #382 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
186. The designers will complete the plan later today. #379 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. The dance department stages elaborated performances each semester. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. The courses cover several aspects of the subject. #372 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them. #357 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #356 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm. #354 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics. #346 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. The article first introduces various interesting experiments. #336 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
194. The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas or places. #335 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. The archaeologist's new discoveries stand out in previously overlooked foundations. #333 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation. #330 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. The advertisement for children is open to much debate. #329 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. #328 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. Studies show there is a positive correlation between two variables. #317 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
200. Students will focus on reporting news on the changing media world. #316 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. Students who attempted to go to the conference must register now. #315 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. Students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday. #313 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. Students must pass all the qualifying examinations. #309 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. Student concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form. #307 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

205. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #303  
(Audio Available)
206. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances. #297  
(Audio Available)
207. Some students find true-or-false questions harder than short answer questions. #295  
(Audio Available)
208. Some departments have their own special book collections. #288 (Audio Available)
209. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry. #285 (Audio Available)
210. She began by giving an outline of the previous lecture. #284 (Audio Available)
211. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century. #280 (Audio Available)
212. Scientists learned through the observations and the analysis of the human behavior. #279  
(Audio Available)
213. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #276 (Audio Available)
214. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #273 (Audio Available)
215. Review all resources before drawing your conclusions. #269 (Audio Available)
216. Remember, the prestigious section has strict eligibility criteria. #267 (Audio Available)
217. Read the first section before the next meeting. #260 (Audio Available)
218. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. #258 (Audio Available)
219. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. #231 (Audio Available)
220. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #221  
(Audio Available)
221. Novelists write things about things they know about. #212 (Audio Available)
222. Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars. #205 (Audio Available)
223. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth. #201 (Audio Available)
224. Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from it. #188 (Audio Available)
225. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history. #184 (Audio Available)
226. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react. #175 (Audio Available)
227. It may not mean that it is possible to solve the problem easily. #173 (Audio Available)
228. It is hard to observe the reaction of the character. #166 (Audio Available)
229. Students requiring an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #310 (Audio Available)
230. He landed his job in a very prestigious law firm. #136 (Audio Available)
231. The bar chart provides useful means of data comparison. #351 (Audio Available)
232. Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience. #262  
(Audio Available)
233. Please check the information on the website for the opening time. #241 (Audio Available)
234. Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally. #311 (Audio Available)
235. Student representatives will be visiting classes with voting forms. #299 (Audio Available)
236. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action. #558 (Audio Available)
237. The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate. #397 (Audio Available)
238. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #128 (Audio Available)
239. Find out how to get your resources before your research. #124 (Audio Available)
240. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. #106 (Audio Available)
241. Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment. #104 (Audio Available)
242. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. #87 (Audio Available)
243. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice. #86 (Audio Available)
244. Please click the logo above to enter the site. #83 (Audio Available)
245. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts. #59 (Audio Available)
246. An architect is required of problem-solving skills and an eye of design. #56 (Audio Available)

247. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. #51  
(Audio Available)
248. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester. #46 (Audio Available)
249. All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. #43 (Audio Available)
250. All lectures and learning materials can be found on the internet. #42 (Audio Available)
251. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 (Audio Available)
252. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 (Audio Available)
253. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 (Audio Available)
254. A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. #20 (Audio Available)
255. Building trust is something that cannot be achieved overnight. #76 (Audio Available)
256. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. #40 (Audio Available)
257. Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by a logical deduction. #81  
(Audio Available)
258. Interim grades will be posted on the board outside the student lounge. #17 (Audio Available)
259. The undergraduates need some specific sources to analyze a program. #9 (Audio Available)
260. Please confirm that you have received the textbook. #2 (Audio Available)
261. The artists and conservative politicians earn their rules of politics. #1 (Audio Available)
262. The results of the study underscore the discoveries from early detection. #7 (Audio Available)



