

PTE Materials: 1 Aug. – 31 Aug. (1/8 update)

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A. Speaking

Read Aloud

1. Home Design

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #804)

2. Immune Vigilance

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #803)

3. Nikola Tesla

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #802)

4. Clean Water

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #801)

5. Motorcycle Crash

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #800)

6. Intangible Assets

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

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #799)

7. Mediterranean Diet

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #798)

8. Executive Residence

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #797)

9. Amphibians

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #796)

10. Japan

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #795)

11. Cloud Seeding

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #794)

12. Clock Genes

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #793)

13. Fireworks

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #792)

14. Electric Vehicles

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #790)

15. Neutron Stars

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #791)

16. Carbohydrate Intake

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #789)

17. Era of Mayan

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #788)

18. Depression Symptoms

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #787)

19. Book Structure

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #786)

20. Major Conclusion

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #785)

21. University Terms

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

university is no different. Here we have attempted to explain some of the terms you may come across on our websites that are specific to higher education.

(APEUni Website / App RA #784)

22. Noise Restrictions

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #783)

23. Information Office

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #782)

24. Distance Learning

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #781)

25. Eagles

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #780)

26. 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)

27. 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)

28. 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)

29. 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)

30. 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)

31. 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)

32. 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)

33. 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)

34. 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)

35. 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)

36. 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)

37. 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)

38. 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)

39. 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)

40. 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)

41. 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)

42. 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)

43. 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)

44. 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)

45. 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)

46. 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)

47. 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)

48. 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)

49. 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)

50. 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)

51. 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)

52. 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)

53. 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)

54. 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)

55. 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)

56. 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)

57. Stale Water

There are many reasons why water tastes stale when it is kept for a long time. Microorganisms play a big role in this phenomenon. When they grow, they release chemicals into the water from their metabolic activity. This evaporates over time, so the absence of it from water left out for a long period brings about a change in taste.

(APEUni Website / App RA #564)

58. Hottest Month

The Earth just had the hottest month in recorded history, and it's even worse than normal. The record comes in a run of unprecedentedly hot months. 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. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculates temperatures slightly different.

(APEUni Website / App RA #553)

59. Car-free Zone

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #540)

60. Australia's Bushfires

Smoke from Australia's Black Summer bushfires of 2019 to 2020, which burnt through 18 million hectares of land, produced a phytoplankton bloom larger than the entire country of Australia located in the Southern Ocean.

(APEUni Website / App RA #535)

61. Fleeing

Many families are fleeing their native countries due to sectarian repression and political uprisings. Consequently, thousands of people have been stranded in foreign lands for months; other families have gone missing in the sea, marooned in small boats, as the neighboring foreign countries refuse to take them in.

(APEUni Website / App RA #528)

62. First Satellite

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #526)

63. Positive Pressure

It is quite normal to feel under pressure, and pressure can sometimes be a positive force: it can make us feel energized and take action to get results. But if the pressure becomes too much and we tip over into the feeling of being stressed, then it can have negative impact on us and our health. However, stress is a very subjective phenomenon and it lacks a precise medical definition.

(APEUni Website / App RA #519)

64. 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)

65. 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)

66. 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)

67. Neurotransmitter (Shadowing)

A ubiquitous neurotransmitter that carries signals between brain cells, dopamine, among its many functions, is involved in multiple aspects of cognitive processing. The chemical messenger has been extensively studied from the perspective of external cues, or "deterministic" signals.

(APEUni Website / App RA #469)

68. Largest Moon (Shadowing)

Previous research has offered circumstantial evidence that Ganymede, the largest moon in the solar system, contains more water than all of Earth's oceans put together. However, temperatures there are so cold that the water on the surface is frozen solid. Also, Ganymede's ocean is thought to be 100 miles below the moon's crust. This means that the water vapor discovered by Hubble is not likely to represent the evaporation of this ocean.

(APEUni Website / App RA #468)

69. 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)

70. 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)

71. Deaf Children (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #431)

72. 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)

73. Superhighway Network (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #413)

74. Moon

The asteroid that slammed into the moon 3.8 billion years ago creating the Imbrium Basin may have had a diameter of at least 150 miles, according to a new estimate. The work helps explain puzzling geological features on the moon's near side, and has implications for understanding the evolution of the early solar system.

(APEUni Website / App RA #395)

75. 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)

76. 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)

77. 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)

78. Credit Unions (Shadowing)

Credit unions are nonprofit organizations that were imported to the United States from Germany in the early 1900s. They were regulated in 1934 by the Federal Credit Union Act, which limits membership to "groups having a common bond of occupation or association". Groups from particular geographical areas also were eligible to join credit unions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #374)

79. Stone Tools (Incomplete)

Points: Modern humans arrived in westernmost Europe 41,000 to 38,000 years ago, about 5,000 years earlier than previously known, according to an international team of researchers that discovered stone tools used by modern humans dated to the earlier time period in a cave near the Atlantic coast of central Portugal. The tools document the presence of modern humans at a time when Neanderthals were thought to be present in the region.

(APEUni Website / App RA #364)

80. 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)

81. Fractional Reserve Banking

Fractional reserve banking is a banking system in which banks only hold a fraction of the money their customers' deposit as reserves. This allows them to use the rest of it to make loans and thereby essentially create new money. This gives commercial banks the power to directly affect the money supply.

(APEUni Website / App RA #332)

82. Constellation (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #331)

83. 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)

84. Black Swan (B) (Shadowing)

Before the discovery of Australia, people in the old world were convinced that all swans were white, an unassailable belief as it seemed completely confirmed by empirical evidence. The sighting of the first

black swan might have been an interesting surprise for a few scientists, but that is not where the significance of the story lies.

(APEUni Website / App RA #321)

85. Colloquialism (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #317)

86. 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)

87. 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)

88. 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)

89. 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)

90. 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)

91. 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)

92. Examination (Shadowing)

The department determines whether or not the candidate has passed the examination. In cases where an appearance for the final public oral examination would constitute a substantial financial hardship for the candidate, the director of graduate studies may recommend to the dean of the Graduate School that the examination be waived.

(APEUni Website / App RA #311)

93. 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)

94. 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)

95. Actor Training (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #307)

96. 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)

97. 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)

98. 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)

99. 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)

100. 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)

101. 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)

102. 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)

103. Tambora

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #234)

104. Oberto

After a century of making sausage, the Oberto family is selling their namesake business to a large Canadian food conglomerate. But the local management says Oberto's employees, manufacturing plant and sponsored hydroplanes with the red-white-and-green livery will see few changes. Premium Brand Holdings, which is based in Richmond, B.C., and owns dozens of food manufacturers and distributors, is set to buy "substantially all" of Oberto Brands' assets.

(APEUni Website / App RA #232)

105. Facebook (Incomplete)

Points: Facebook has defended itself against claims that using the site can damage wellbeing and mental health. In a blogpost, it said while there was evidence it could negatively affect mood, the way it affected people was determined by how they used it. Facebook's downsides could be combated by

making more use of the site and interacting positively. A social media expert said the way Facebook was built made it hard to use it in those better ways.

(APEUni Website / App RA #210)

106. Dutch Consortium

A Dutch consortium has developed an electrical bicycle that prevents elderly people from falling. The smart Assistive Bicycle, called SOFIE, increases stability by, amongst others, a drive off assistance and by automatically lowering the saddle at low speeds.

(APEUni Website / App RA #188)

107. Control of Genes

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #175)

108. 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)

109. 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)

110. Living Room (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #143)

111. 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)

112. Ford Company

The Ford Company provides plenty of opportunities for its employees. It guarantees not only comfortable

and appropriate working conditions, but also many other advantages. Therefore, becoming a part of the Ford Motor company is always profitable and beneficial. Moreover, it is important to mention that Ford Motors provides its employees with effective and useful services and takes care of their well-being. (APEUni Website / App RA #134)

113. 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)

114. 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)

115. 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)

116. 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)

117. Ecotourism

You may have heard of the new fad known as ecotourism. This means tourism which is environmentally friendly, and conscious about conserving the environment. The key is to minimize the physical, social and behavioral impacts of overseas travel. Tour groups will often work with local and indigenous communities to design respectful and memorable programs for visitors.

(APEUni Website / App RA #122)

118. 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)

119. Gift-giving

Over the centuries, the holiday evolved, and by the 18th century, gift-giving and exchanging handmade cards on Valentine's Day had become common in England. Handmade Valentine's cards made of lace, ribbons, and featuring cupids and hearts eventually spread to the American colonies. The tradition of Valentine's cards did not become widespread in the United States, however, until the 1850s.

(APEUni Website / App RA #108)

120. Botswana (Shadowing)

Although Botswana's economic outlook remains strong, the devastation that AIDS has caused threatens to destroy the country's future. In 2001, Botswana had the highest rate of HIV infection in the world. With the help of international donors it launched an ambitious national campaign that provided free antiviral drugs to anyone who needed them, and by March 2004, Botswana's infection rate had dropped significantly.

(APEUni Website / App RA #107)

121. Television Viewing (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #85)

122. 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)

123. Not-for-profit University (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #80)

124. Material and Non-material

For the purposes of argument, culture is divided into material and non-material, and the speaker's aim is to show how they both affect each other. Material developments in tools and technology can affect non-material culture, our customs and beliefs, and the other way around. Genetics is used as an example as it has changed the way we think about life, but also our beliefs have affected its rate of development.

(APEUni Website / App RA #60)

125. 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)

126. Danny Danziger (Shadowing)

Using more than fifty interviews, award-winning writer Danny Danziger creates a fascinating mosaic of the people behind New York's magnificent Metropolitan Museum of Art from the aristocratic, acerbic director of the museum, Philippe de Montebello, to the curators who have a deep knowledge and passionate appreciation of their collections, from the security guards to the philanthropists who keep the museum's financial life blood flowing.

(APEUni Website / App RA #39)

127. US Student Debt

The numbers on US student debt, after all, are truly staggering. The average 2015 US university graduate who took out loans to help pay for tuition enters the workforce with \$35,000 in student debt. In the U.S., total student debt exceeds \$1.15 trillion — dwarfing, for instance, the nation's credit card debt.

(APEUni Website / App RA #14)

128. Medical Test

Three professors from Hamburg University's medical faculty traveled last month to Ingeborg's sitting room in East Berlin to test her on the work she carried out in pre-war Germany. They were impressed and a special ceremony took place at Hamburg University Medical Centre on Tuesday, in which she finally received the Ph.D. that the Nazis stole from her.

(APEUni Website / App RA #12)

129. 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)

130. 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)

131. 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. Please note, the proposal submission deadline has been extended. #1676 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. **Points:** Human activities are the principal cause of ... #1675 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
3. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #1674 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
4. Many species have not yet been discovered by biologists. #1673 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. The content of the book on the cover must be in capitals. #1672 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
6. He told me it was the most important assignment of all. #1671 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause. #1670 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
8. We've been doing research in that area for probably 25 years. #1669 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
9. The media have had a great influence on people's beliefs and attitudes. #1668 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. You realize that you can deal with a lot of situations. #1667 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
11. Marks will be awarded for a bibliography in the correct format. #1666 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. The campus car park will be closed next weekend. #1665 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
13. Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era. #1664 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
14. She's doing a master's degree by distance learning. #1663 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. Numerous courses devoted to life sciences are listed in the prospectus. #1662 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. You can drop or add your courses online during the registration week. #1661 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. It's obviously vital that companies should fully understand their customers. #1660 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. I took everything to the copy center this morning before class. #1659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. The results of the study challenge previously held assumptions. #1658 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting. #1657 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. Please make sure you have filled in all your details before submitting. #1656 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1655 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. Computer failure is not an excuse for not submitting assignments on time. #1654 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
24. **Points:** Chocolate ... machine ... #1653 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
25. You have to submit projects by the end of this week. #1652 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
26. **Points:** ... review chapter five discussed on Monday. #58 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
27. Most universities have libraries with digital and physical copies of journals. #1651 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. You may use your student identification card to borrow books at the library. #1650 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. Companies should do more to limit the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere. #1649 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. We heard the argument against it from several perspectives. #1648 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. Making a profit and protecting the environment needn't be separate aims. #1647 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
32. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient. #1646 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
33. Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #1645 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand. #1644 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team. #1643 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

36. Students may not use calculators in the final exams. #1642 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
37. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready. #1641 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
38. It is of the utmost importance that you follow the ethical guidelines carefully. #1640 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
39. When I study, I will underline all the main points in my notes. #1639 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
40. It seems that science can satisfactorily explain why the universe still exists. #1638 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
41. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies. #1607 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
42. The bird was fluttering its wings during the rain. #1606 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
43. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1585 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
44. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences. #1584 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
45. Universities play major roles in students' lives. #1583 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
46. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #1582 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
47. **Points:** The active volcano is the most ... in the world. #1581 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
48. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge. #1570 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
49. Telecommunication is based on the array of networks. #1548 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
50. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball. #1508 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
51. Students will need to be in the lecture this Thursday. #976 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
52. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web. #1517 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
53. **Points:** ... Tuesday on the third of February. #1515 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
54. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. #1513 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
55. Essays and assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1512 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
56. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation. #1488 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
57. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #1487 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
58. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term. #1451 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
59. Note that the deadline of the submission of proposals has been extended for a week. #1450 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
60. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study. #1449 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
61. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president. #1431 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
62. The department determines whether or not the candidates pass. #1429 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
63. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1428 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
64. The government must try their best to reconstruct the shattered economy. #1427 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
65. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. #1316 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
66. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company. #1315 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
67. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital. #1227 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
68. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #1230 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
69. There is not enough space for me in the car. #1217 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
70. We can discuss education in the tutorial next week. #1216 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
71. My tutor told him not to repeat the same argument again and again. #1215 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
72. One study asks people to keep daily journals recording their appreciation for their partners. #1211 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
73. Several students raised different examples. #1209 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
74. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #1208 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

75. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #1207 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
76. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
77. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
78. The data infer that further research is needed. #1204 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
79. **Points:** One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #1200
(Incomplete)
80. **Points:** The university's student support office provides helps to students with settling ... early years .. #1195 (Incomplete)
81. The head of the department is available by the third day. #1194 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
82. Soil erosion can be caused by increasing rainfall and changes in plant growth. #1187
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
83. Modern businesses have adapted and been flexible in order to survive. #1181 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
84. Please take the optimizer in the chemistry lab. #1180 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
85. Results will be available in many courts and online. #1179 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
86. There are many people in the USA who are critical of the voting system. #1178 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
87. Please submit your term papers to the general office. #1170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
88. My mom made a milkshake with frozen bananas and chocolate sauce. #1146 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
89. There is no point in designing efficient cars if we use them more and more. #1132
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
90. The rising inflation rate indicates a decrease in demand for consumer product. #357
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
91. The field training will start soon, so pack everything before the deadline. #1130 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
92. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. #1121
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
93. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the footnotes. #461
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
94. By using the student identification card you can borrow books from the library. #1115
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
95. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
96. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #1108
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
97. The gap between the rich and the poor does not decrease. #1093 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
98. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours. #1088 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
99. We should focus on innovation, and if we don't, we are bound to lose out. #1087 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
100. Many industries have moved to the countryside where manufacturing costs are lower. #1086
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
101. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
102. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend. #1084 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
103. There is too much information on this topic. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
104. Presentation skills are important to both universities and workplaces. #1082 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
105. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
106. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #1080
[\(Audio Available\)](#)
107. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically. #1079 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
108. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #1077 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
109. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
110. Today, I'd like to talk a little bit about the other theories that can explain the variations in climate.
#1074 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

111. Half of the marks in mathematics are allocated to the correct working. #1071 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
112. We can meet in my office after the lecture. #827 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
113. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #867 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
114. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1067 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. Children are not allowed to be in the laboratory at any time. #719 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. If you forget your passport, you need to contact the student center. #1065 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
118. An extra lecture is about to be scheduled at the end of this week to assist you with revision. #1063 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. In the winter it gets harsh, but it won't be an issue since there is a heater. #1057 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. Please be careful when using online translation programs. #1024 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #1020 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. Professor Gordon just called me a few minutes ago. #1014 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. There won't be any space for me in the car. #1007 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #1004 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. Our tutorial will take place on the second floor in room one. #1000 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. The library offers group study rooms, so you can work with other students. #999 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts. #980 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday. #445 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. When the demand for the course rose, university authorities took on additional academic staff. #977 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. The university supplies a number of scholarships for those who have specific goals. #919 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. Students should take advantages of the internet before attending the lecture. #710 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #516 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography. #351 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. The health center is situated at the corner of the university behind the library. #569 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #970 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #969 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. Ideally, free trade is beneficial to both trading partners. #968 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. All applications of internship are available in the office. #967 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday. #966 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #961 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #960 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

145. Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #955 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #951 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years. #945 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. Is the hypothesis on black hole rendered moot as the explanation of astrophysics? #939 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. The number of company bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #934 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. The books reserved in the library can be borrowed for up to 3 hours. #920 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. Newspapers across the world reported stories of presidents. #915 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events. #911 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #905 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #903 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
162. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture. #896 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society. #895 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
164. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill. #893 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university. #892 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better. #891 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #888 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
169. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions. #883 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
170. It is within the framework that we're making our survey. #870 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. In 1880, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe. #134 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
172. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
173. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building. #853 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. The genetic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #850 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview. #842 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. Students are competing for every place in the computer courses. #824 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. Our school of arts and technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #811 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. There are a range of housing options near the university. #810 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography. #807 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. 39.5% of Californian residents do not speak English at home. #784 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational programs. #782 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

182. The minimum mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%. #780 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow. #775 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
184. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives. #768 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. You can only choose one subject from biology and media. #760 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
186. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. The United States has the maximum production of chocolate. #749 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight. #721 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. Arteries carry blood from heart to the other parts of the body. #715 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #713 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. Today, we will be discussing the role of government in preventing injustice. #362 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight. #878 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer. #877 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
194. We are constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #875 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. Fishing is a sport and a means for survival. #869 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature. #862 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. The trial is to increase the interest of the issue and the jurisdiction. #855 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. What distinguishes him from others is that he used black and white photography. #846 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
200. Spiritualism is defined as a system of belief or religious practice. #840 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. Student loans are now available for international students. #839 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website. #838 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. Would you pass the material text book on the table? #835 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
205. All lectures' handouts are downloadable on the university website. #829 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
206. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
207. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture together. #817 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses. #804 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
211. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
212. There are lots of people competing for places in computer courses. #794 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
213. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. #793 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
214. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology. #792 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
215. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. #786 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman seminar. #785 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #776 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
218. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. #773 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
219. The course registration is open in early March for new students. #772 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

220. The contest includes both the land history and the human history. #770 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
222. Sport is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
223. The Resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester. #756 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
224. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day. #746 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
225. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
226. Journalism is the collection and publication or transmission of news. #741 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
227. It's time to finalize the work before the Wednesday seminar. #740 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
228. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it. #738 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
229. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. #736 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
230. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
231. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #730 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
232. The context includes both the land history and the human history. #727 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
233. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor. #723 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
234. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer. #722 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
235. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners. #718 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
236. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #702 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
237. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
238. Your watch is fast, you need to reset it. #700 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
239. You can pay using cash or a credit card. #353 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
240. You can find the student service center on level one of Home Building. #709 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
241. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
242. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
243. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
244. The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected. #669 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
245. Number the beakers and put them away. #665 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
246. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies. #664 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
247. What distinguishes him from others is the dramatic use of black and white photography. #663 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
248. A lot of people who have up until now been spending money in having a good time now need to be more careful with their money. #662 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
249. Organic food is grown without being applied chemicals or artificial additives to. #660 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
250. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
251. During the second term, you are supposed to submit one essay per week. #657 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
252. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
253. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms. #637 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
254. That country's economy is primarily based on tourism. #636 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
255. The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork. #635 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

256. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true. #632 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
257. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer. #631 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
258. You can retake the module if your marks are too low. #621 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
259. The well-known economist was supposed to reread the subscription before eight. #620 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
260. Please explain what the author means by sustainability. #618 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
261. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory. #615 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
262. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time. #614 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
263. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website. #613 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
264. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here. #609 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
265. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. #313 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
266. If you have problems, please contact your tutor. #600 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
267. No crop responds more readily than careful husbandry and skillful cultivation. #597 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
268. You should raise your concern with the head of school. #596 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
269. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #584 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
270. This lecture was meant to start at 10. #574 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
271. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month. #570 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
272. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #554 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
273. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. #550 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
274. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States. #546 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
275. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating. #541 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
276. Several copies must be supplied to the university department to fulfil the requirement. #532 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
277. Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date. #522 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
278. No more than four people can be in the lab at once. #511 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
279. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere. #509 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
280. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. #502 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
281. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice. #496 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
282. Humans need to use energy in order to exist. #477 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
283. Reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #467 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
284. Answering such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #466 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
285. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #449 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
286. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center. #447 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
287. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester. #446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
288. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. #444

(Audio Available)

289. Many students are so scared of writing essays, because they never learned how. #442

(Audio Available)

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

(Audio Available)

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

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

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

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

(Audio Available)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Audio Available)

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

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

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

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

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

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

307. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home. #381 **(Audio Available)**

308. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 **(Audio Available)**

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

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

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

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

(Audio Available)

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

314. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online. #366 **(Audio Available)**

315. Just wait a minute, I will be with you shortly. #360 **(Audio Available)**

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

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

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

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

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

(Audio Available)

321. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. #324 **(Audio Available)**

322. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #323 **(Audio Available)**

323. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear. #322

(Audio Available)

324. The medical centre is located near the supermarket on North Street. #321 **(Audio Available)**

325. Essays should be typed with double space in white paper. #320 **(Audio Available)**

326. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305

(Audio Available)

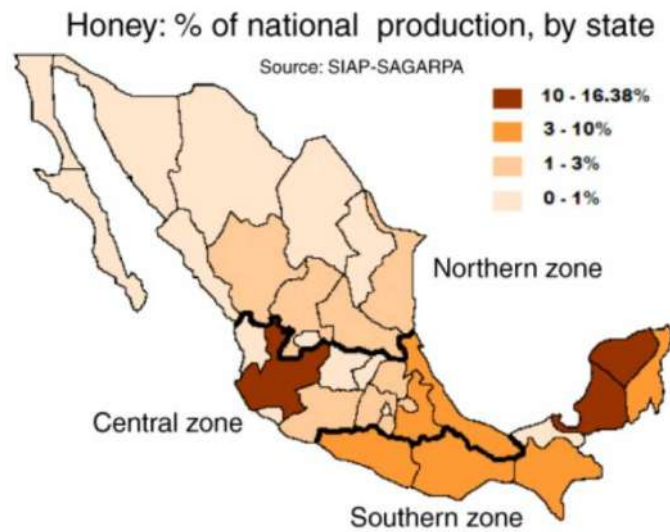
327. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. #299

(Audio Available)

328. The Romans left in 410 at the beginning of the fifth century. #297 **(Audio Available)**
329. 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)**
330. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in Europe. #284 **(Audio Available)**
331. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #283 **(Audio Available)**
332. This part of the story is the story of my father. #276 **(Audio Available)**
333. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #264 **(Audio Available)**
334. This argument relies on huge advances in computer translation and speech recognition. #223 **(Audio Available)**
335. I won't be able to attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. #478 **(Audio Available)**
336. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture. #521 **(Audio Available)**
337. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. #170 **(Audio Available)**
338. Email's quick and convenient. #130 **(Audio Available)**
339. Next year I'm planning to take a sabbatical so that I can travel to South America. #123 **(Audio Available)**
340. Fatigue is a factor in a significant proportion of road accidents. #100 **(Audio Available)**
341. A new cafe is opening in the library's basement. #80 **(Audio Available)**
342. Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors. #68 **(Audio Available)**
343. Lack of sleep can lead to changes in behavior. #60 **(Audio Available)**
344. Advertisements have to appeal to people of different ages, socioeconomic groups and sexes. #50 **(Audio Available)**
345. Marketing involves many activities, including doing research, developing products and promoting them. #31 **(Audio Available)**
346. I really don't think so. Scientists should be free to do what they like. #10 **(Audio Available)**
347. When we talk, we use tone and expressions to understand. #8 **(Audio Available)**
348. Adverts might use humor, drama or catchy slogans to grab people's attention. #7 **(Audio Available)**
349. The research looked at the neighborhood cooperative schemes such as community gardens. #6 **(Audio Available)**
350. Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #1 **(Audio Available)**
351. I've had a very happy childhood so I sometimes forget that others haven't. #9 **(Audio Available)**
352. We know that sleep is essential for a normal life. #175 **(Audio Available)**

Describe Image

1. Honey Production

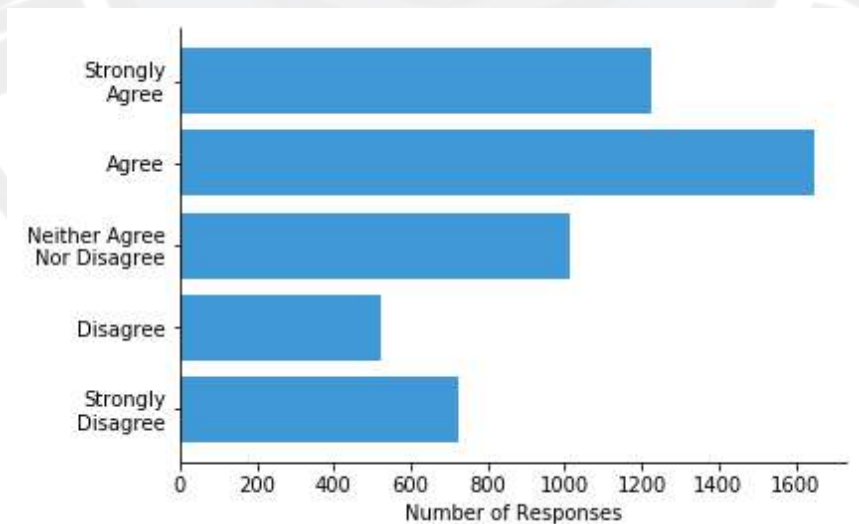


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #717)

2. Points of View

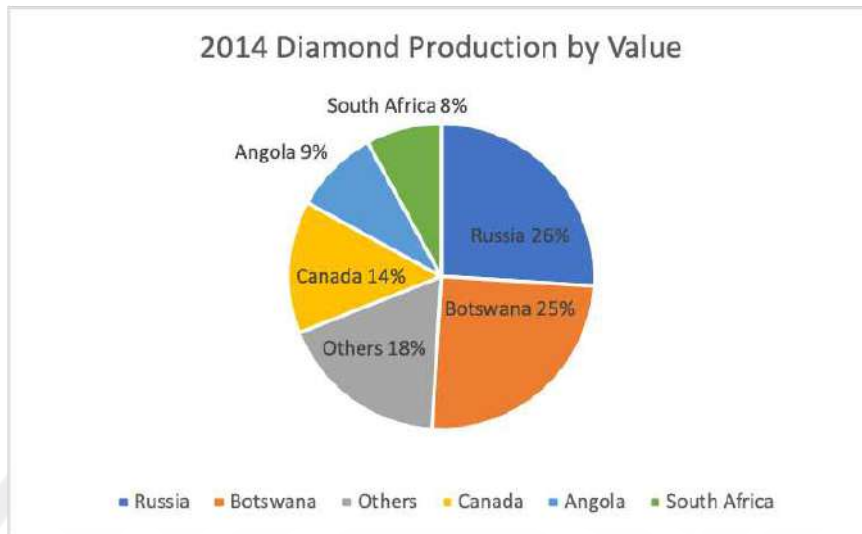


Answer:

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

And disagree has the lowest number. In conclusion, the bar chart is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #715)

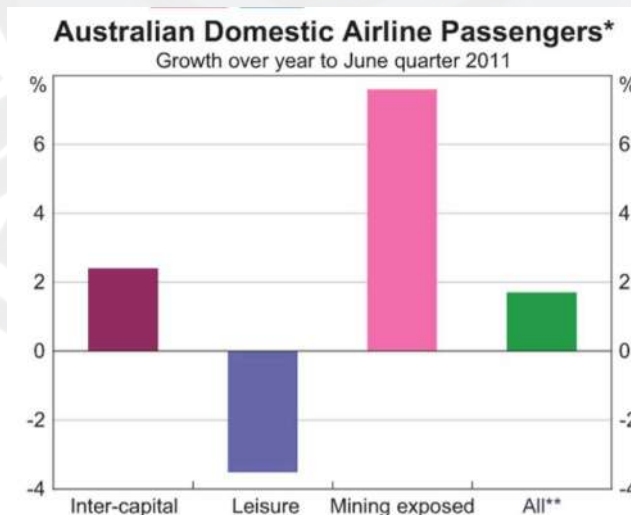
3. Diamond Production



Answer:

The following pie chart gives information about diamond production by value. The items include Russia, Botswana, Canada, and other countries. According to this graph, the value of Canada is around fourteen percent, and that of others is higher, which is eighteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is Russia, which is around twenty–six percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is South Africa, which is around eight percent. In conclusion, the countries produce so much diamond.
(APEUni Website / App DI #713)

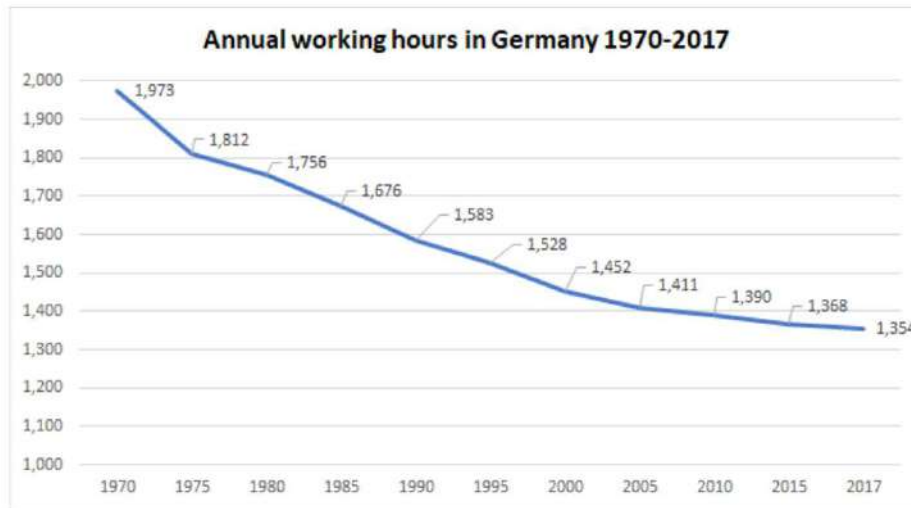
4. Airline Passengers



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

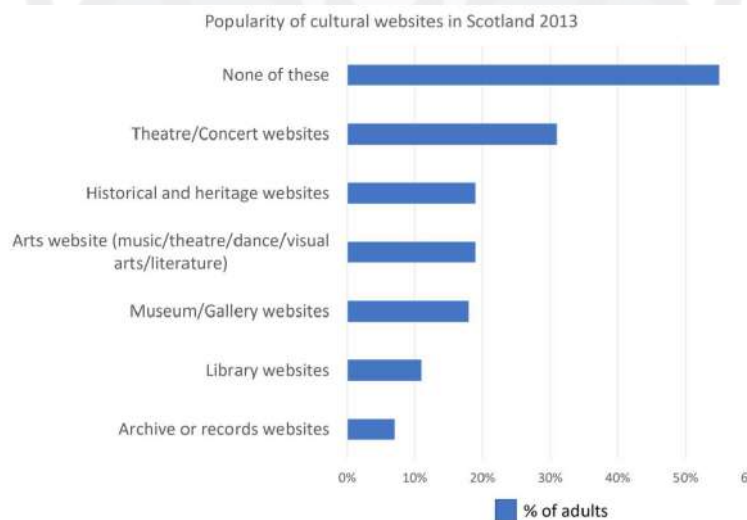


Answer:

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

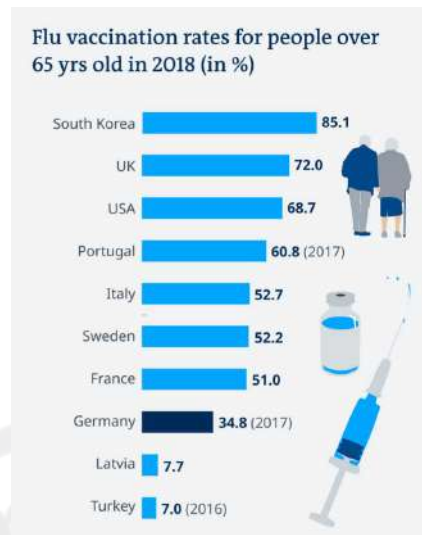


Answer:

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)

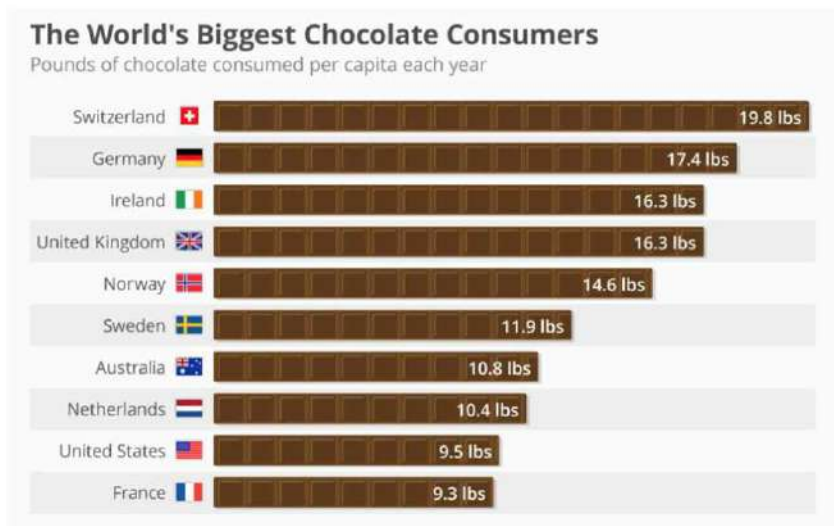
8. Fog



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

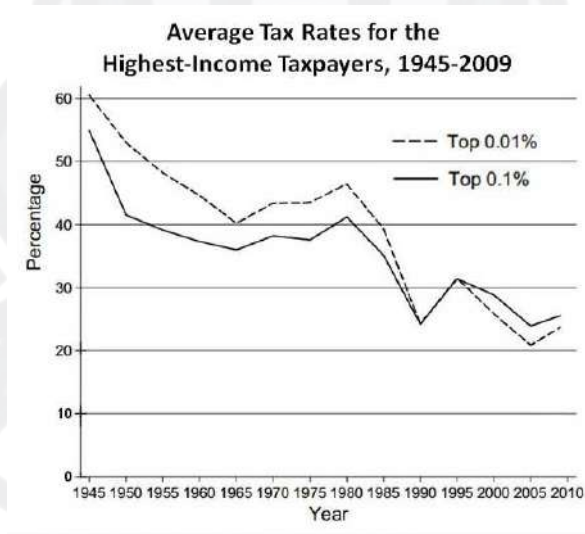


Answer:

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. Average Tax Rates

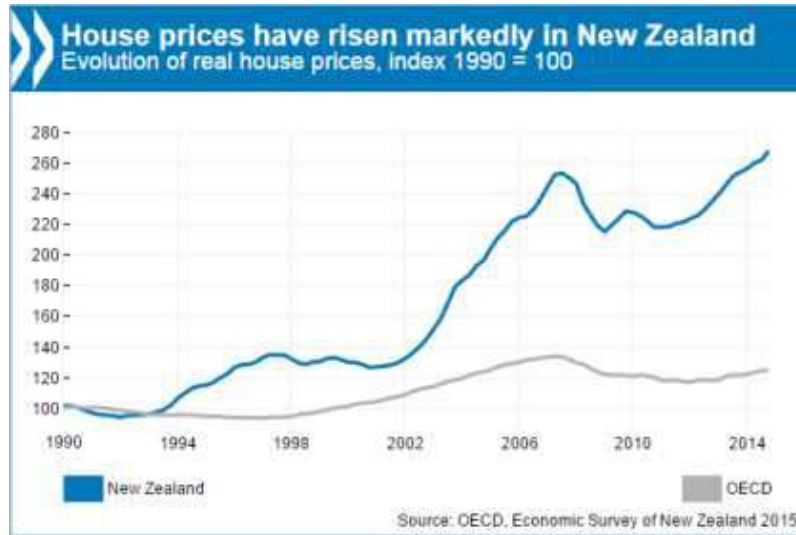


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #674)

11. NZ House Price

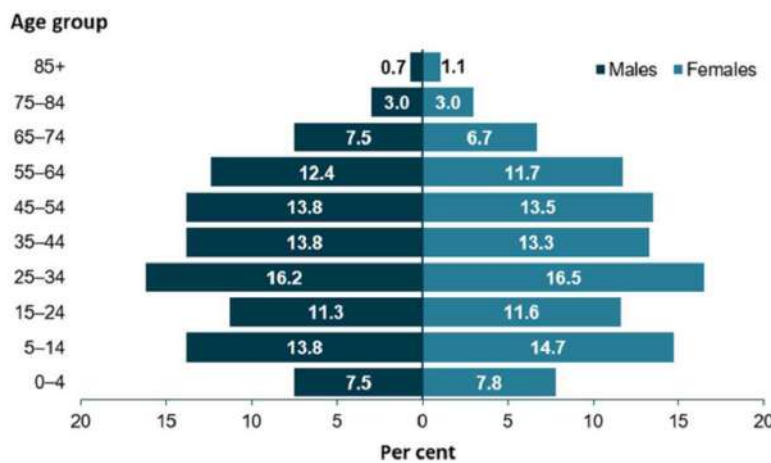


Answer:

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

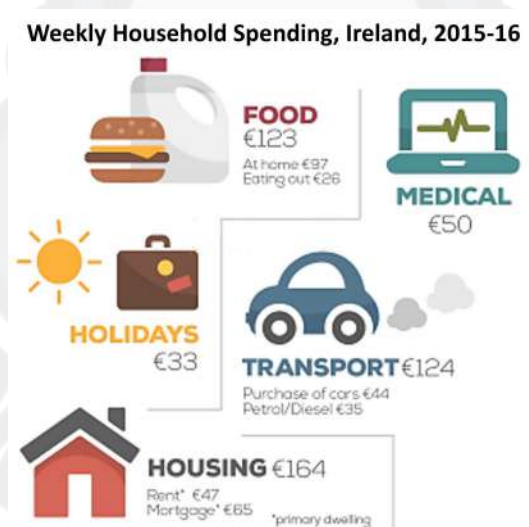


Answer:

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

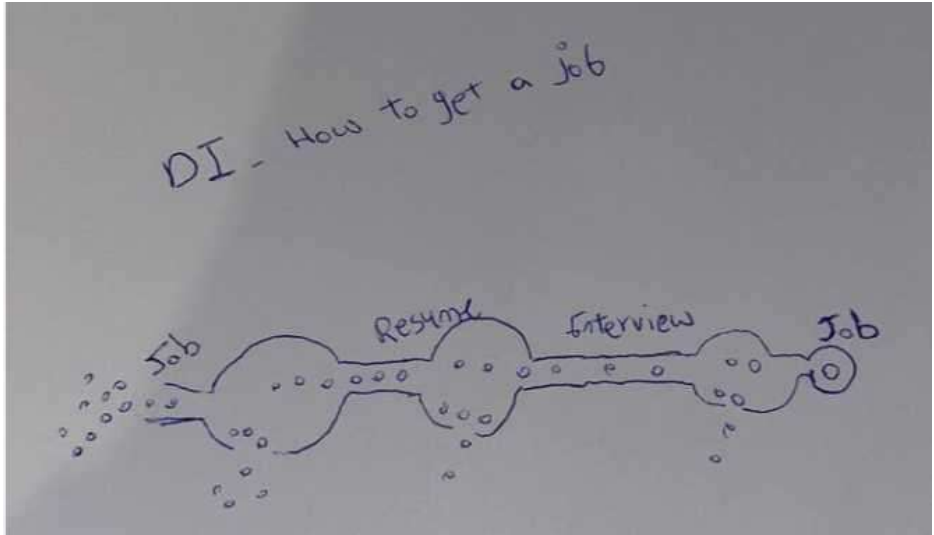


Answer:

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)

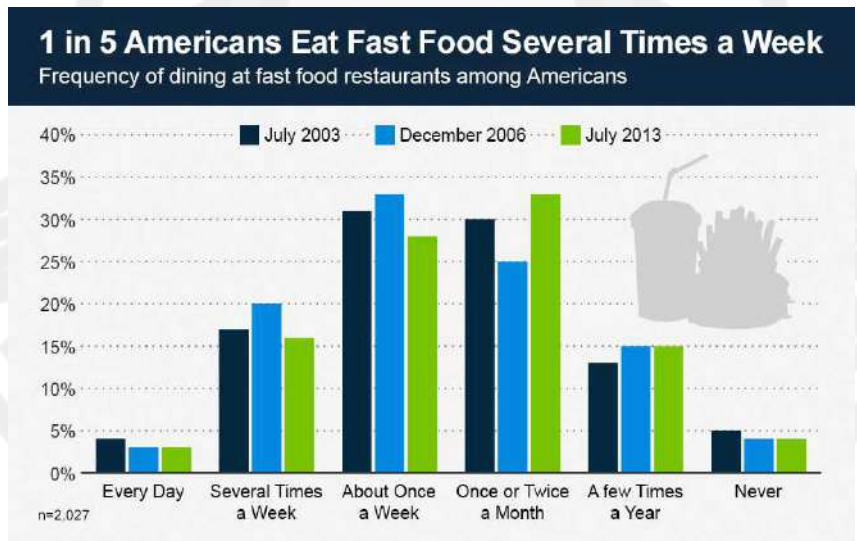
15. Interview



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)

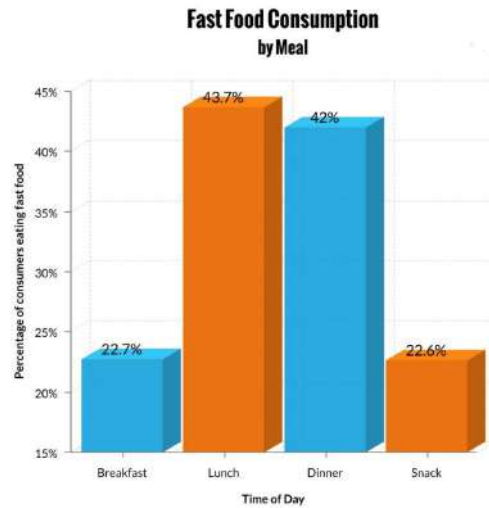
16. Fast Food Times



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

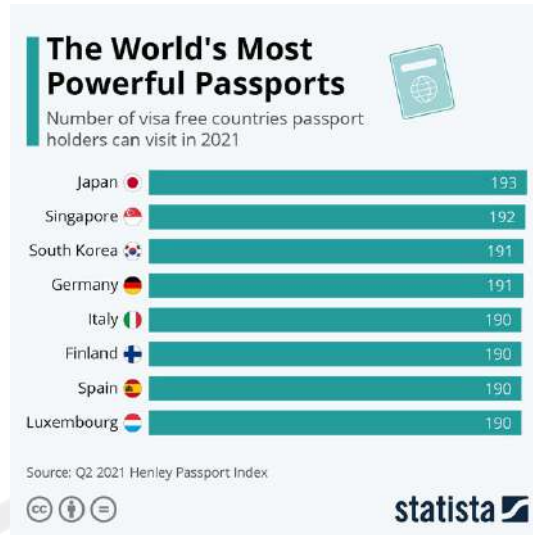


Answer:

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. Arctic and Antarctic



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the comparison between Arctic and Antarctic. According to this graph, at the central area, there is a blue globe with letters N, S and VS on it. You can see from this graph that, in the upper area for Arctic, there is a thermometer giving the average yearly temperature as zero degree. And in Arctic we see pole bears, a human population but no penguins. You can see from this graph that, in the lower area for Antarctic, temperature is minus fifty-eight degree, and there are only penguins. In conclusion, Antarctic is the coldest place on the Earth.
(APEUni Website / App DI #564)

22. 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)

23. Plastic Bottle Recycling

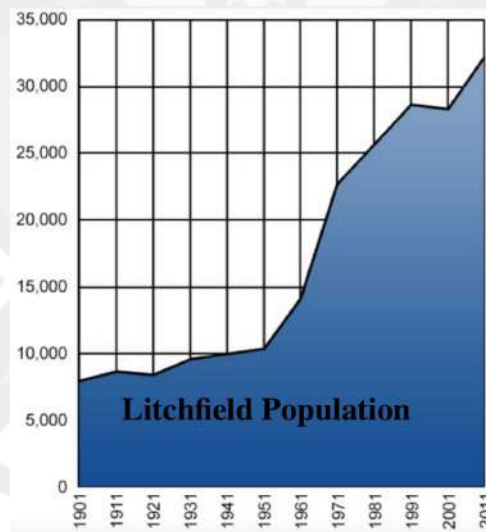


Answer:

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)

24. Litchfield Population

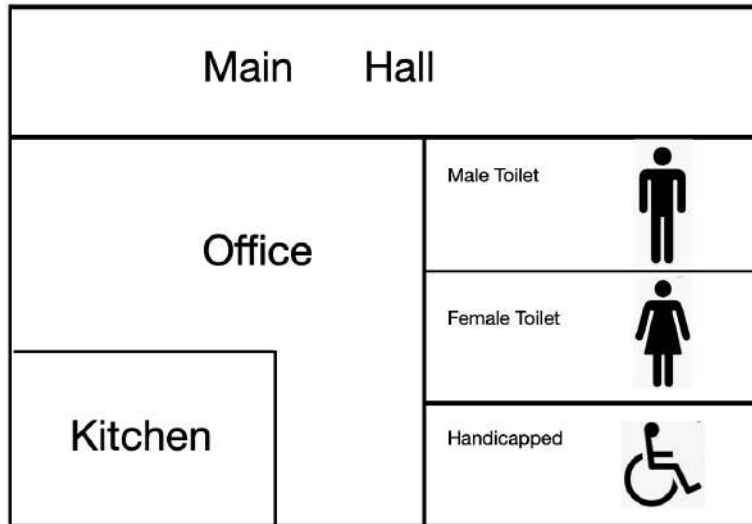


Answer:

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.

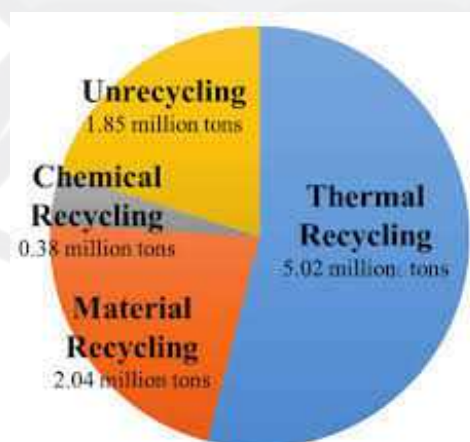
(APEUni Website / App DI #553)

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

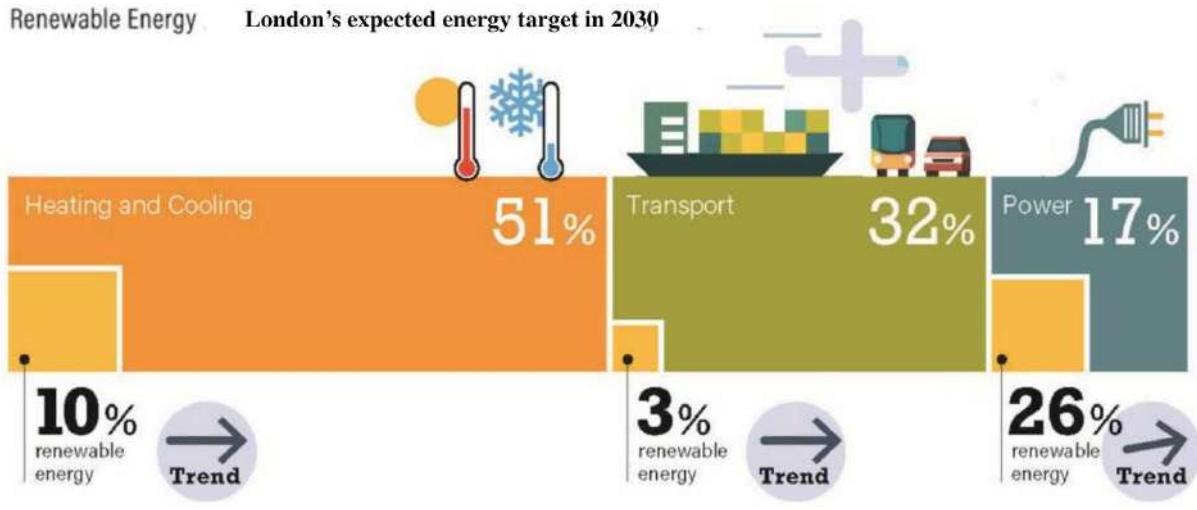


Answer:

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

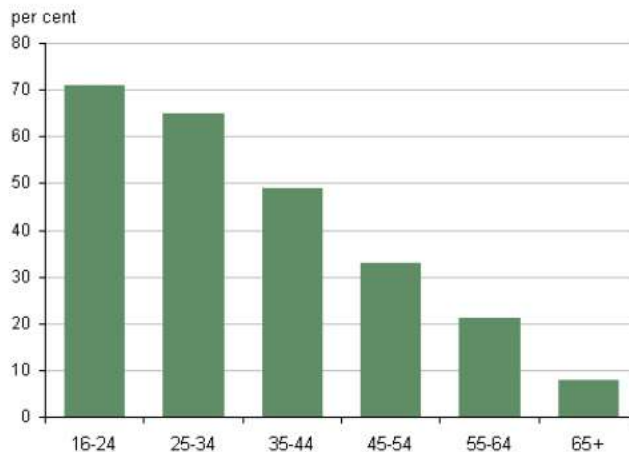


Answer:

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.

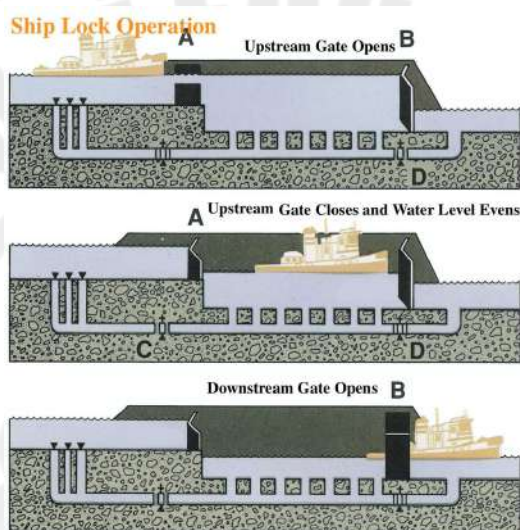
(APEUni Website / App DI #549)

30. Age group (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #400)

31. Ship Lock

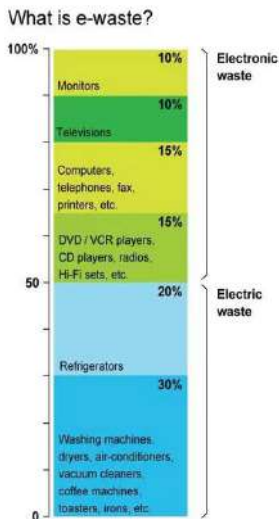


Answer:

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)

32. 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)

33. Water Cycle (C)



Answer:

The following graph gives information about water cycle in nature. It shows how the process is done. The items include evaporation, transportation, precipitation and run–off. You can see from this graph that the first step is water vapour rising from the blue sea. You can see from this graph that the second step is the vapour growing into clouds in the skies. You can see from this graph that the third step is clouds transported into mountainous areas raining or snowing. You can see from this graph that the next step is precipitation turning into run–off on the ground. The final step is the run–off converging back into the sea. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #545)

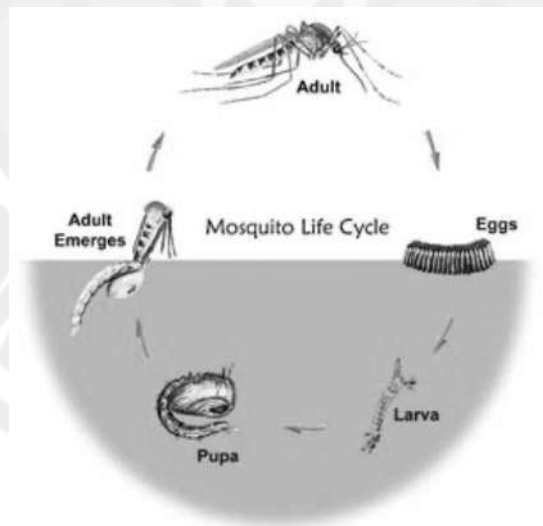
34. Historic Gardens



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)

35. 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)

36. Ice Thickness

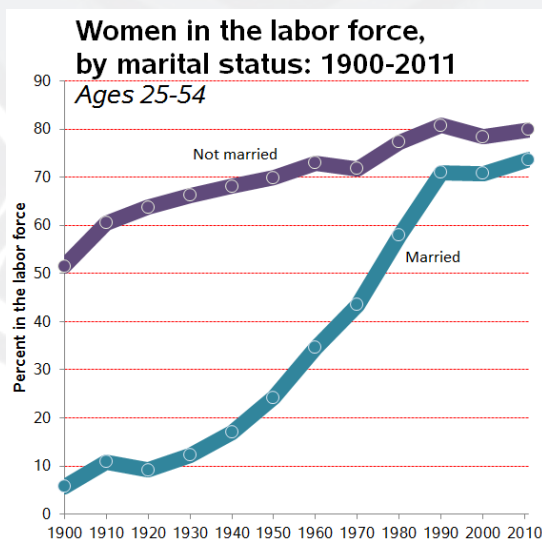


Answer:

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)

37. Women in Labor Force

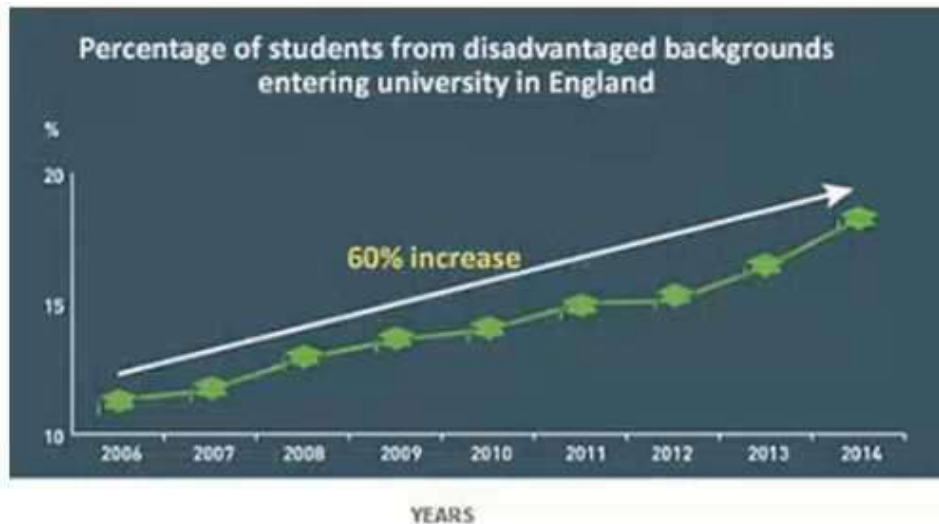


Answer:

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)

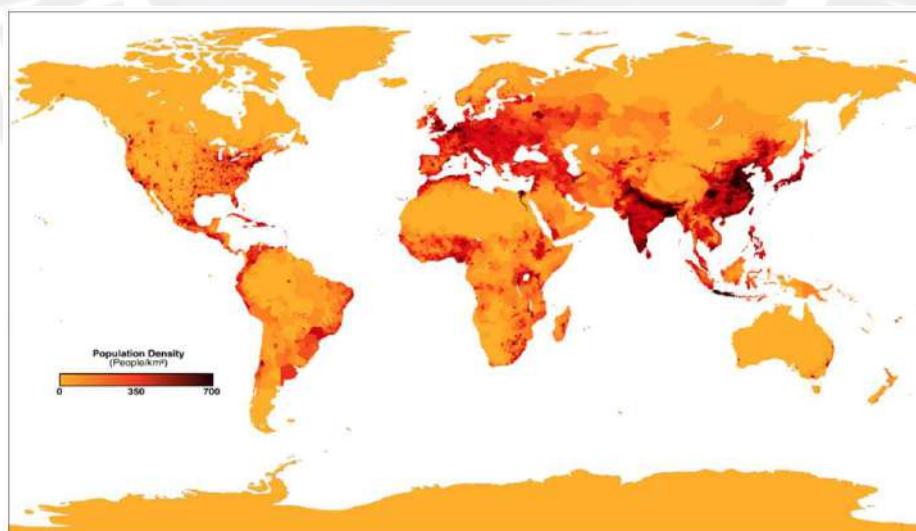
38. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students



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)

39. 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)

40. Dining Table

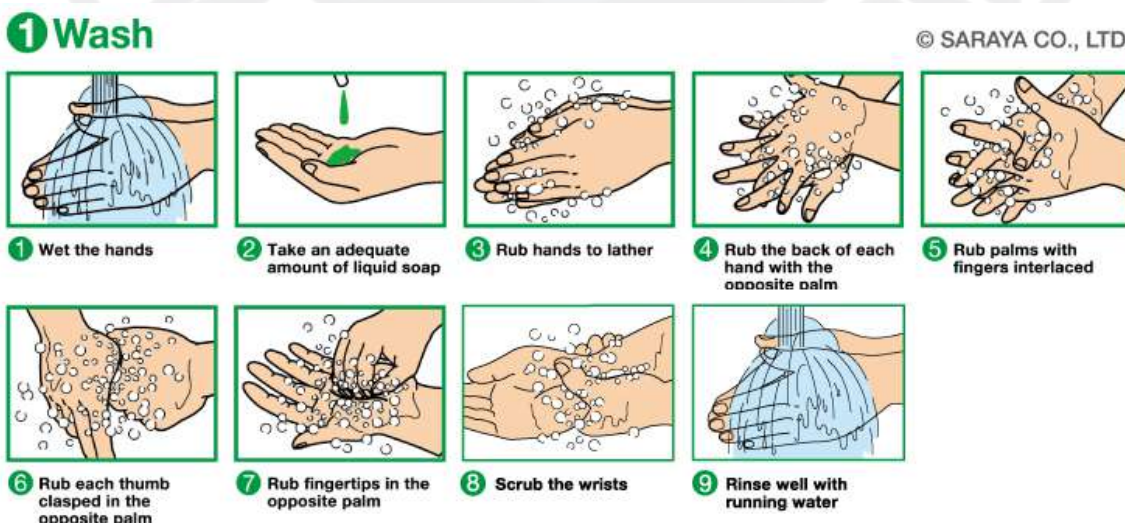


Answer:

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)

41. 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)

42. 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)

43. 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)

44. Coffee House

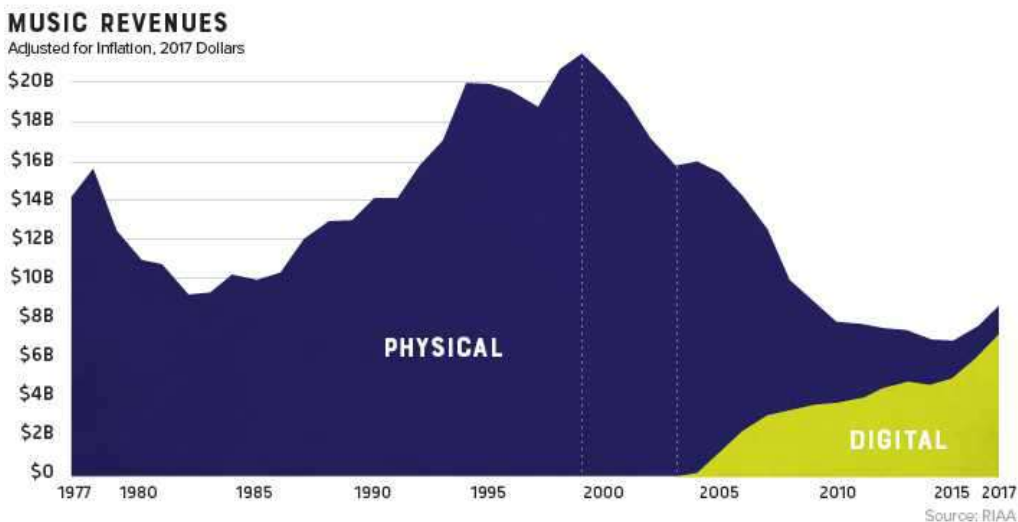


Answer:

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)

45. Music Revenues

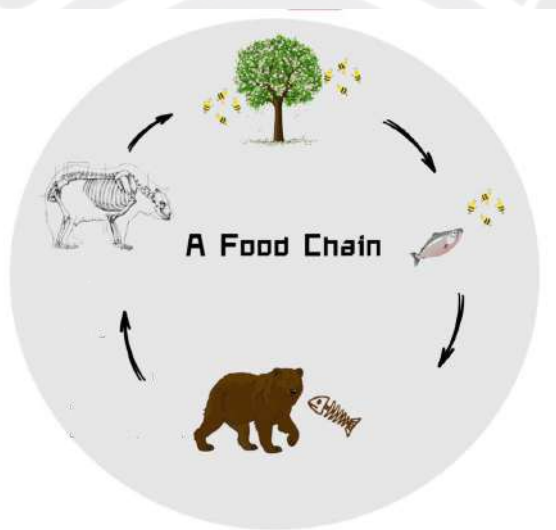


Answer:

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)

46. A Food Chain

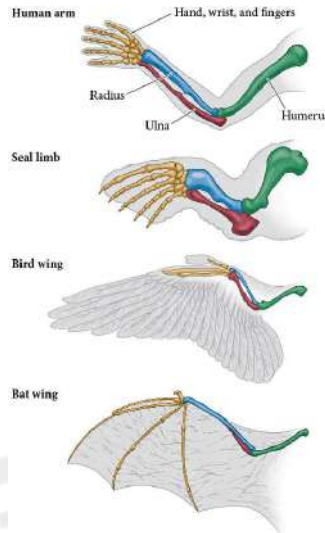


Answer:

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)

47. Upper Arms (B)

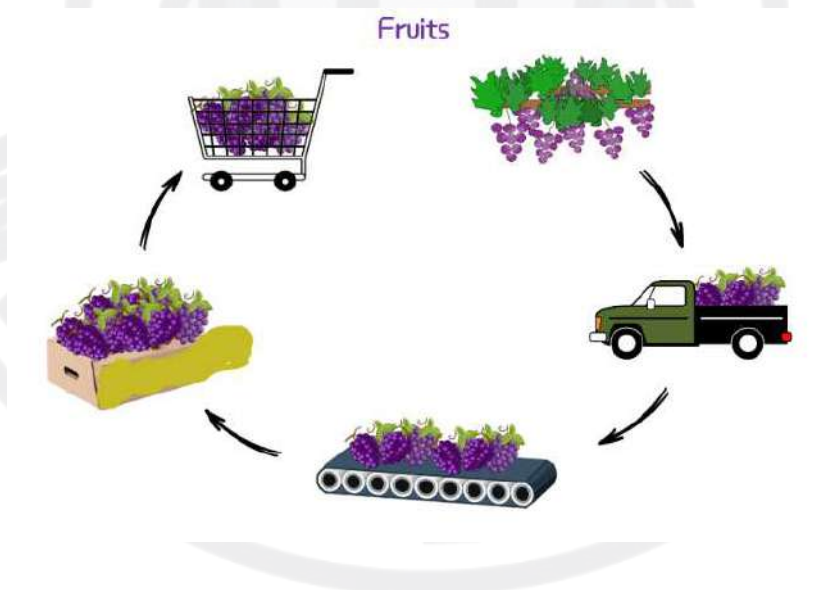


Answer:

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)

48. 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)

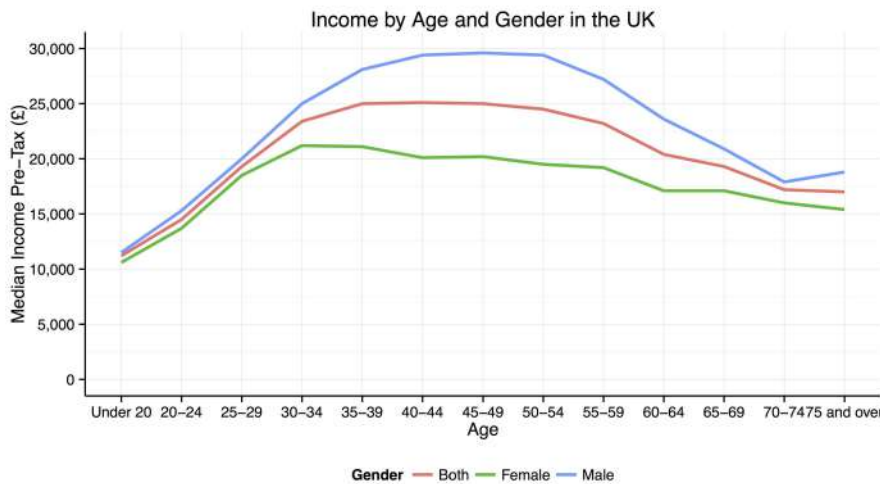
49. South American Rainforest



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)

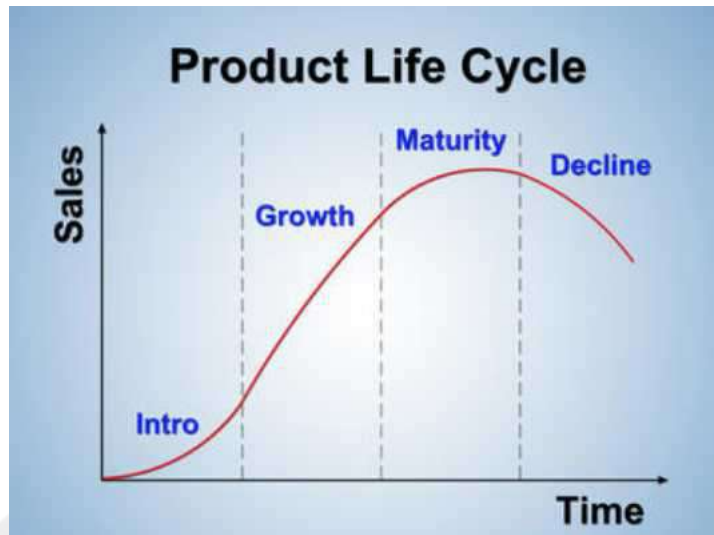
50. UK Income by Age&Gender



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)

51. 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)

52. Computer Then and Now



Computers then and now

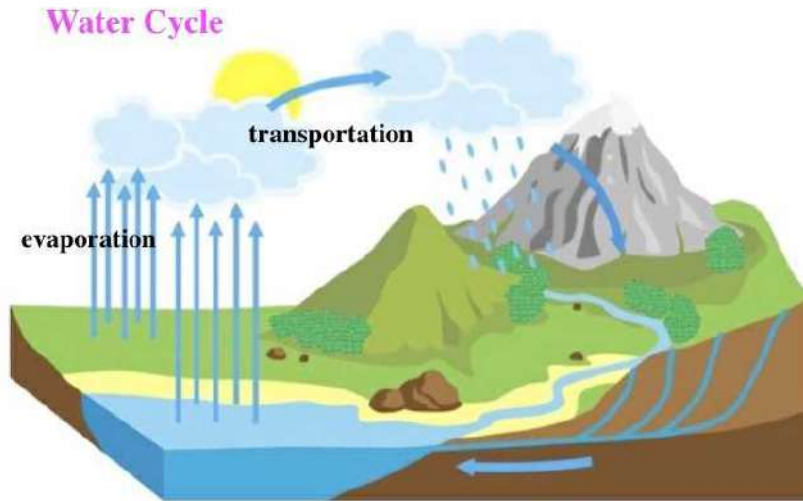


Answer:

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)

53. Water Cycle

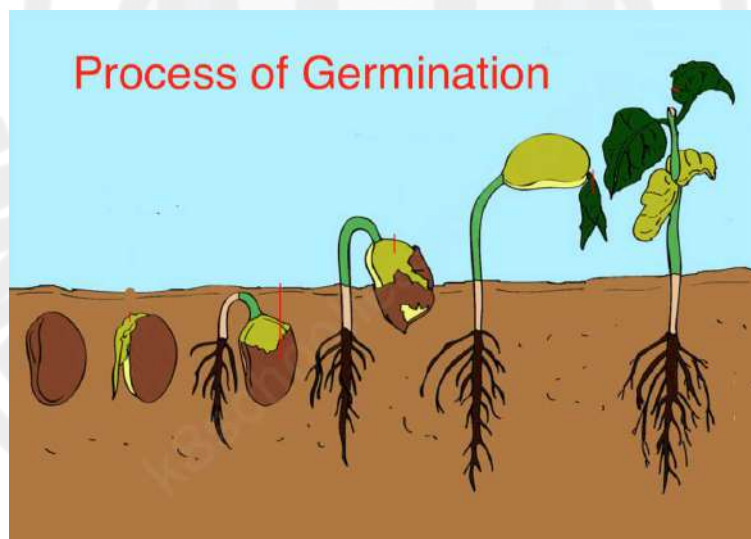


Answer:

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)

54. Germination

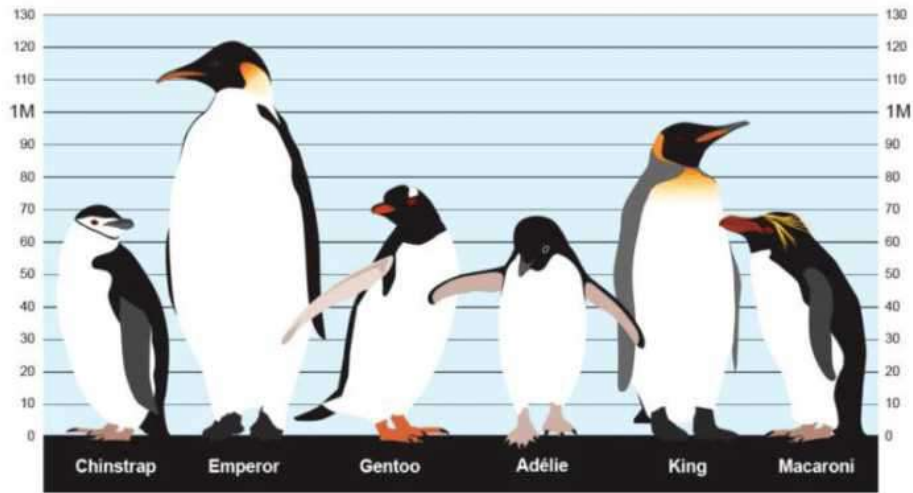


Answer:

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)

55. Penguin

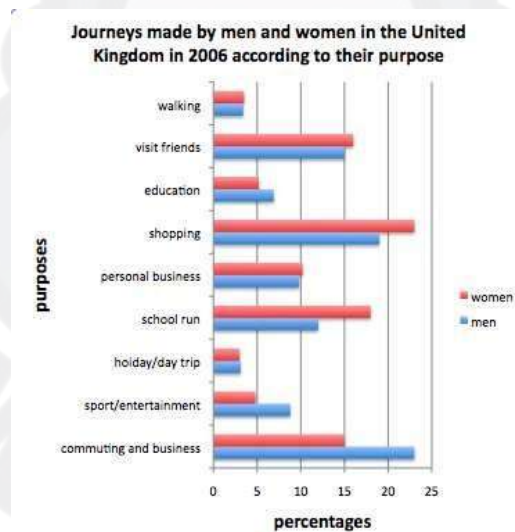


Answer:

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)

56. Journeys in the UK



Answer:

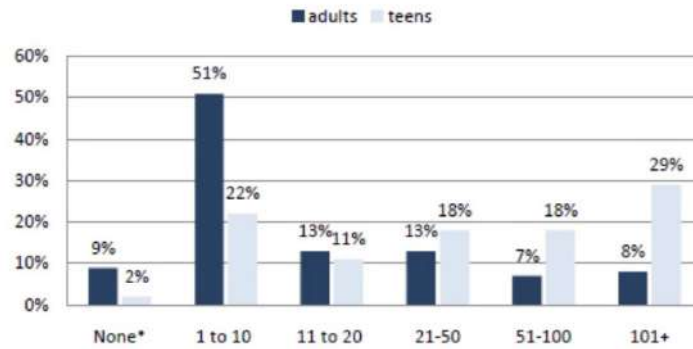
The following graph gives information about journeys made in the UK in 2006 according to their purpose. The items include walking, education, shopping, personal business, school run, day trip, sport, entertainment, and commuting. According to this graph, in walking, the value of men and women are around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

57. 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)

58. Auditorium

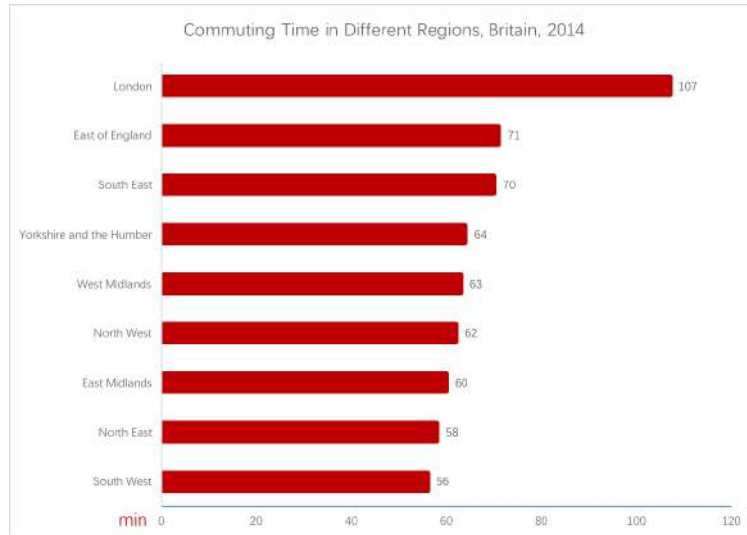


Answer:

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)

59. Commuting Time

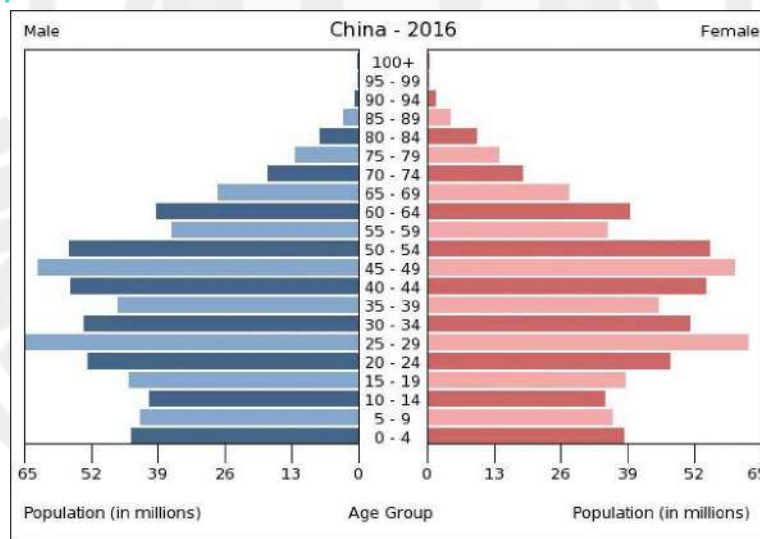


Answer:

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)

60. China Age Group

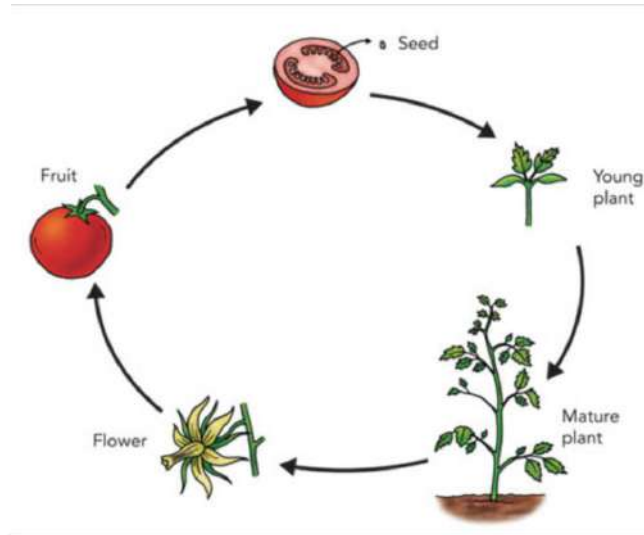


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #338)

61. 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)

62. 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)

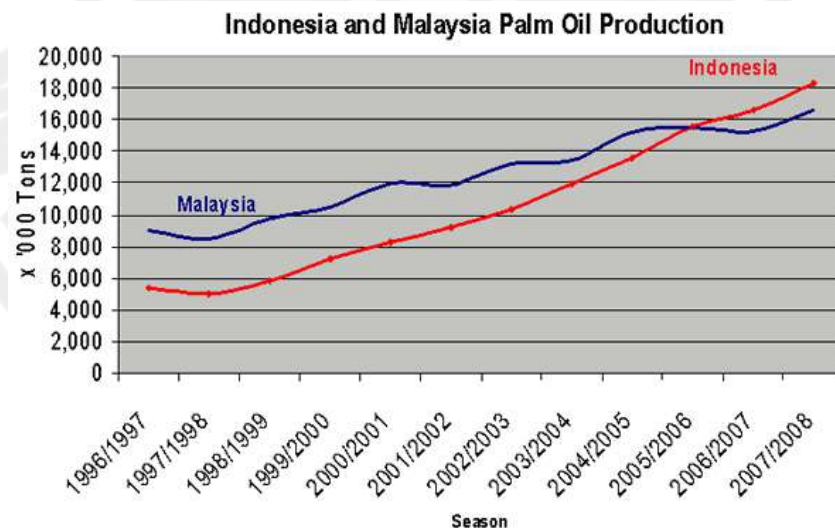
63. Green Bin Program



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)

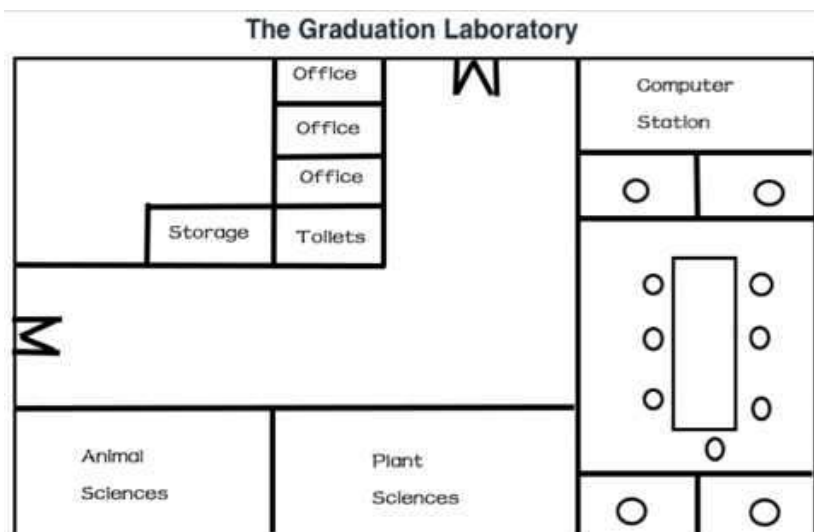
64. Palm Oil Production



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)

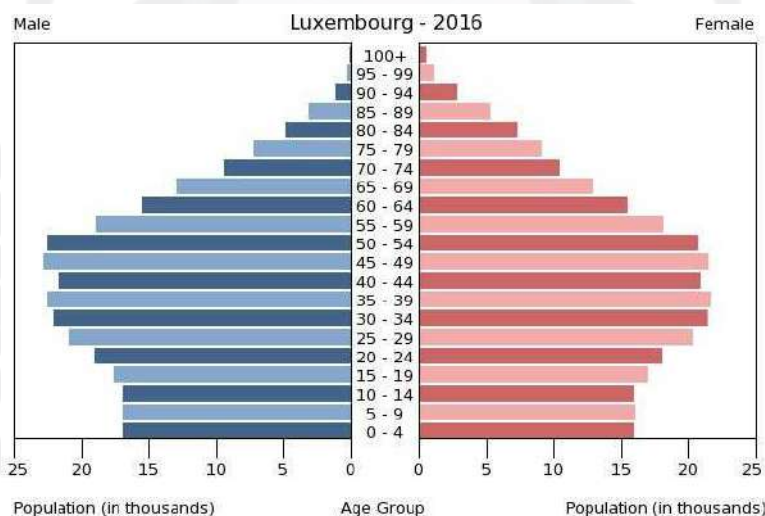
65. Laboratory Plan



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)

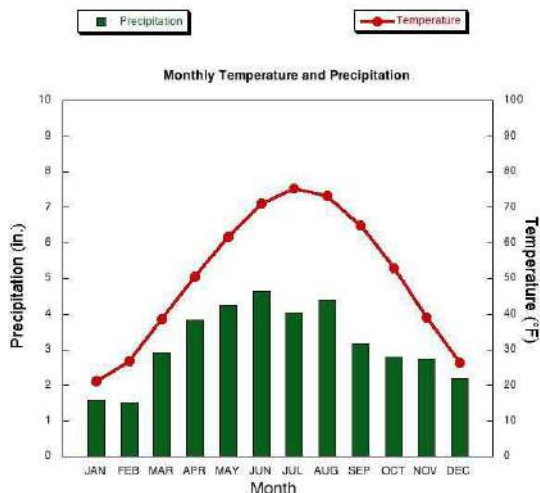
66. Luxembourg Age Group



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)

67. 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)

68. Closed-loop Recycling

How Dell does closed-loop recycling



Answer:

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

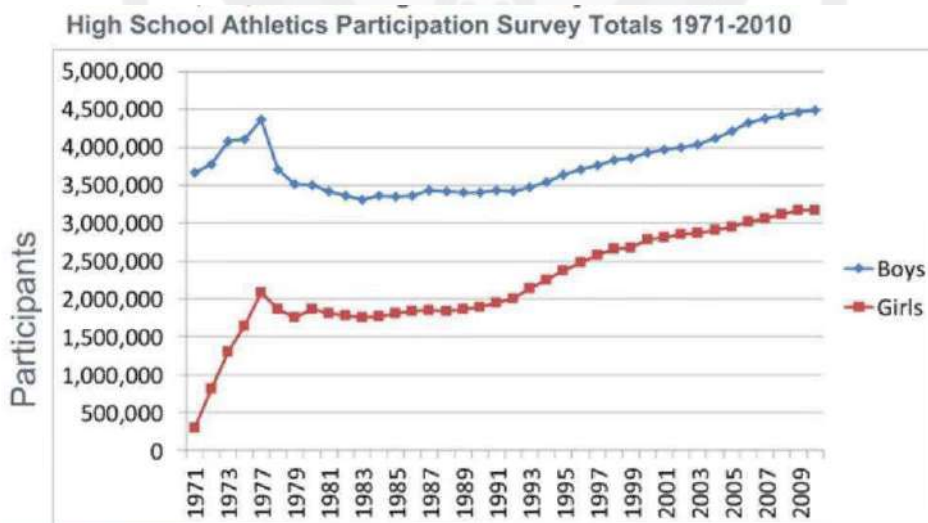
69. Teaching Career

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)

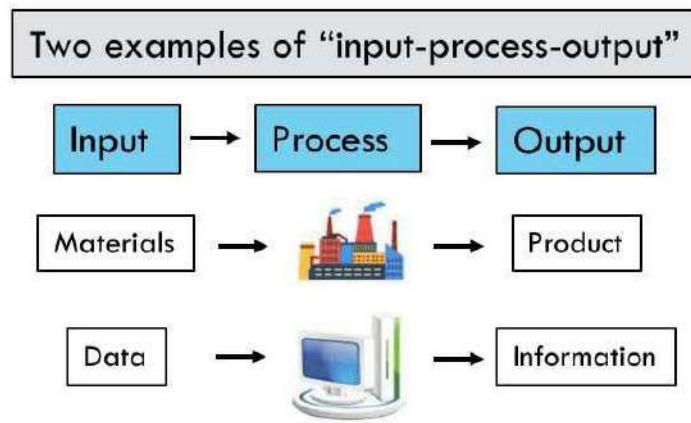
70. Athletics Participation



Answer:

The following graph gives information about high school athletics participation survey totals 1971–2010. The items include the participant of boys, the participant of girls. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1971 to 2009. According to this graph, in 1971, the value of boys is around 3500000, and that of girls is lower, which is around 500000. According to this graph, the highest value of boys is 4500000, which is in the 1977 year. According to this graph, the value of boys is higher than girls, which is from 1971 to 2009. In conclusion, boys have the highest high school athletics participation. (APEUni Website / App DI #179)

71. Input and Output

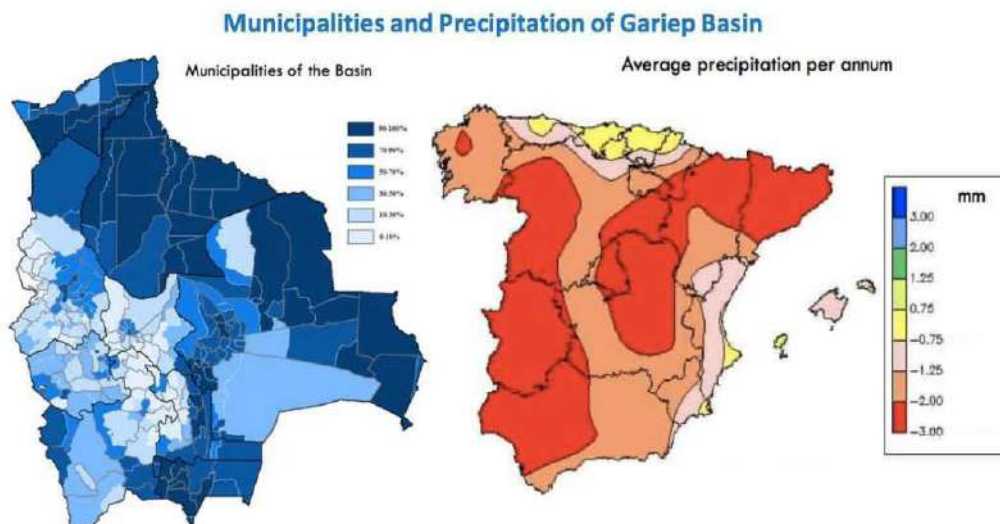


Answer:

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)

72. Gariep Basin

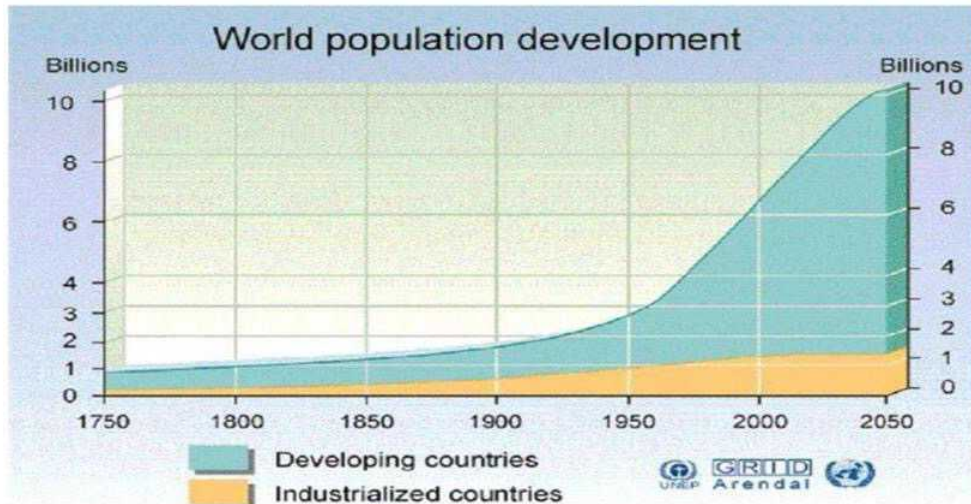


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #160)

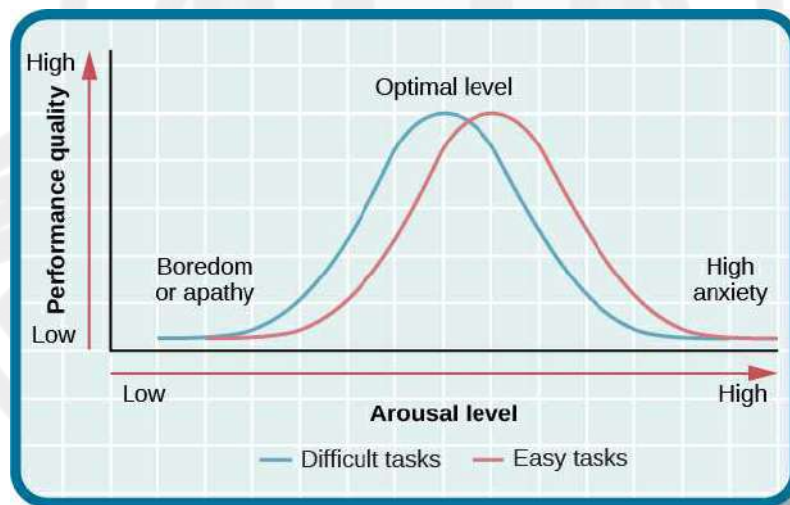
73. World Population Development



Answer:

The following graph gives information about world population development from 1750 to 2050 in developing and industrialized countries. From the graph we can see that the population in developing countries has remained stable in 1 billion from 1750 to 1900, after that it witnessed a dramatic increase to 10 billion until 2050. However, for industrialized countries, it remained at a relatively low level throughout the years, which is around 1 billion. In conclusion, while developing countries have undergone a sharp population increase, the population in industrialized countries has seen little change. (APEUni Website / App DI #79)

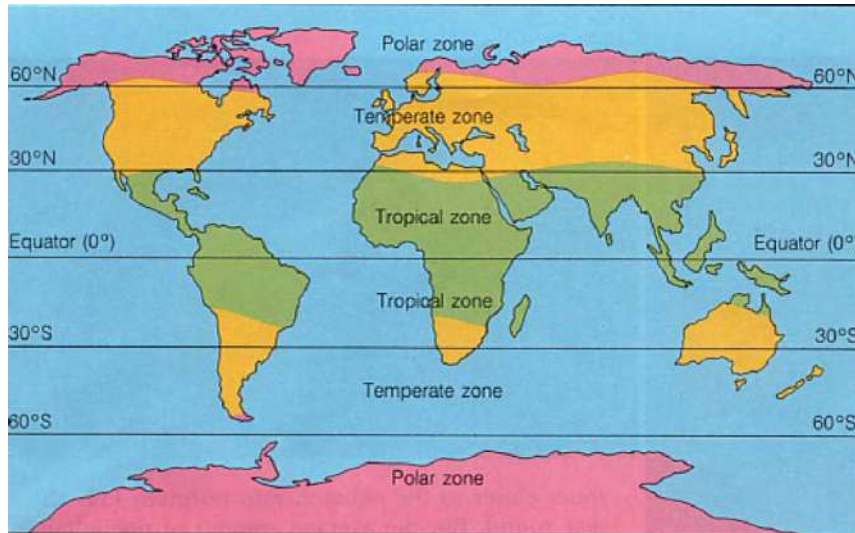
74. Arousal Level



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)

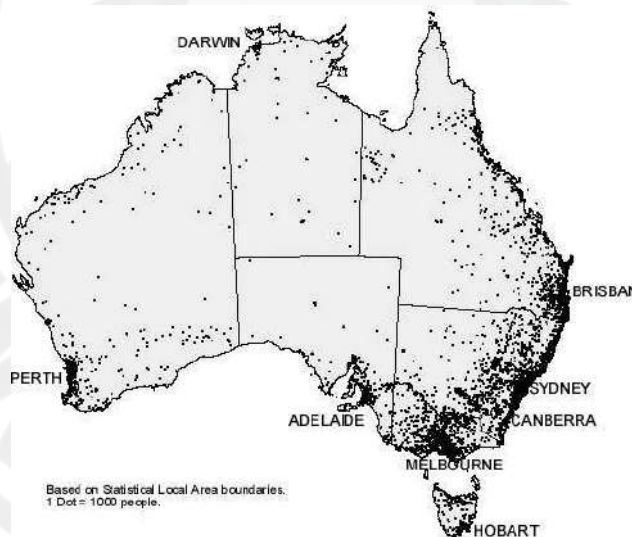
75. Climate Zones



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)

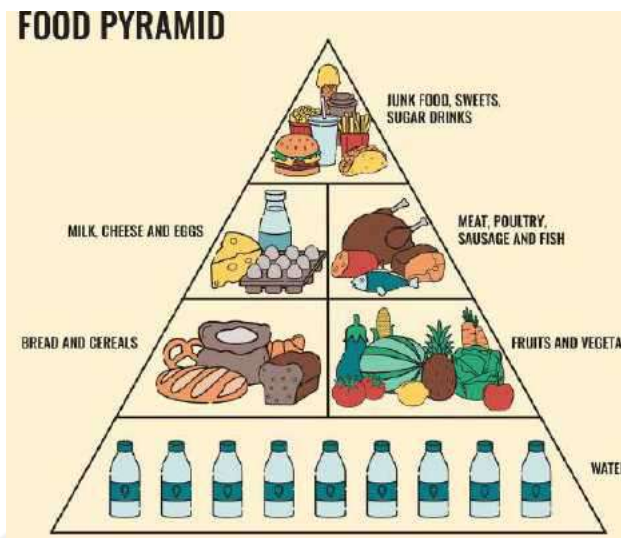
76. Australian Population Density 1



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)

77. Food Pyramid

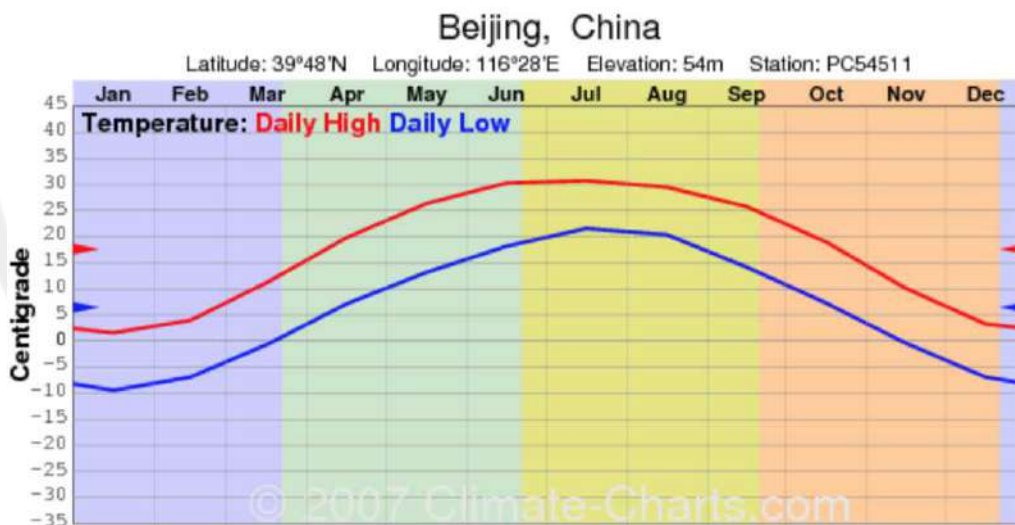


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #538)

78. Beijing Weather

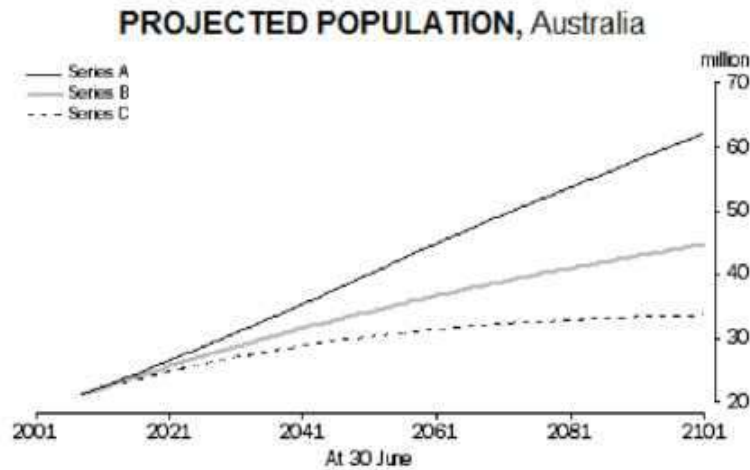


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #535)

79. Projected Population

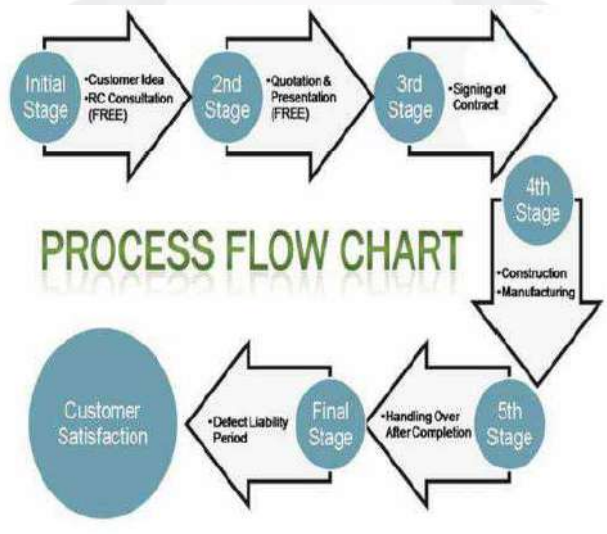


Answer:

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)

80. Customer Satisfaction



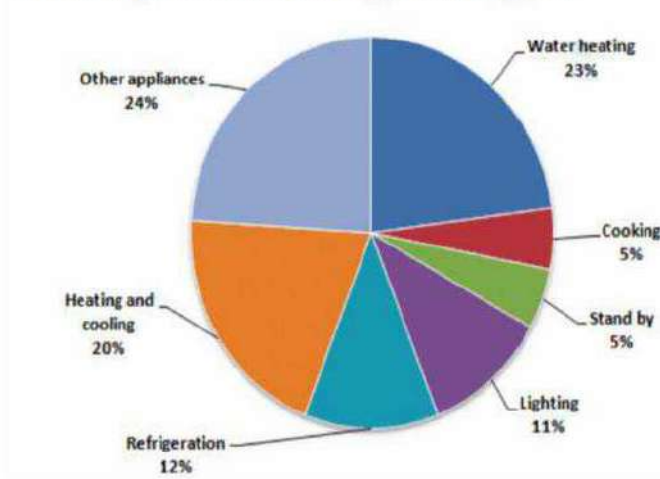
Answer:

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)

81. Household Energy

The Average Household Energy Consumption



Answer:

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

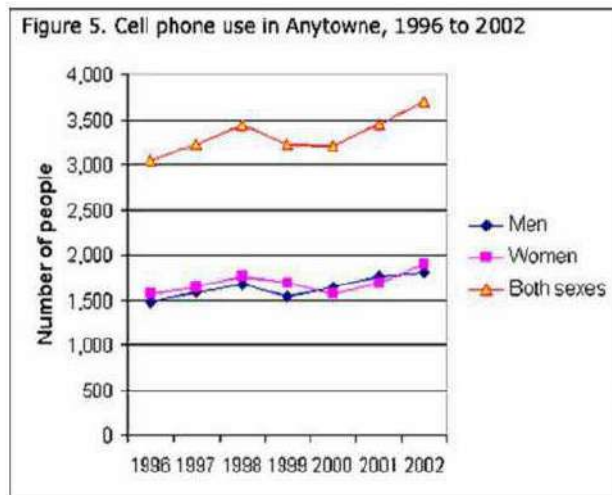
82. Population Age Groups



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the population age groups in Australia. The items include female, male, and age. According to this graph, in female, the value of age from 40 to 59 is around 13.1 and that of the male is higher, which is around 13.3. You can see from this graph that the highest value of age from 0 to 19 is in male, which is around 14. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of age from 20 to 39 is in male. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #455)

83. 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)

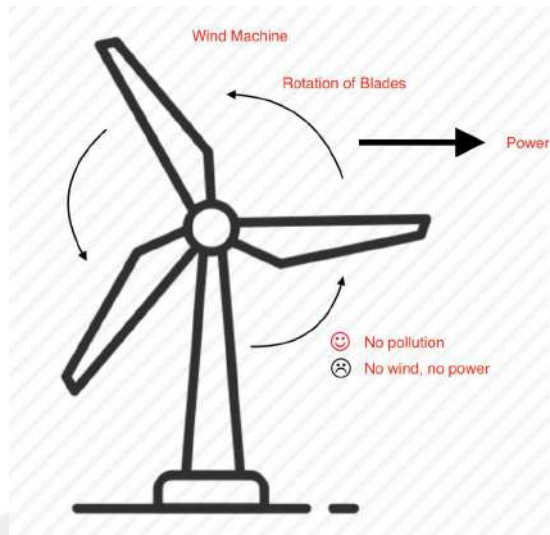
84. Maslow's Hierarchy



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)

85. Wind Machine

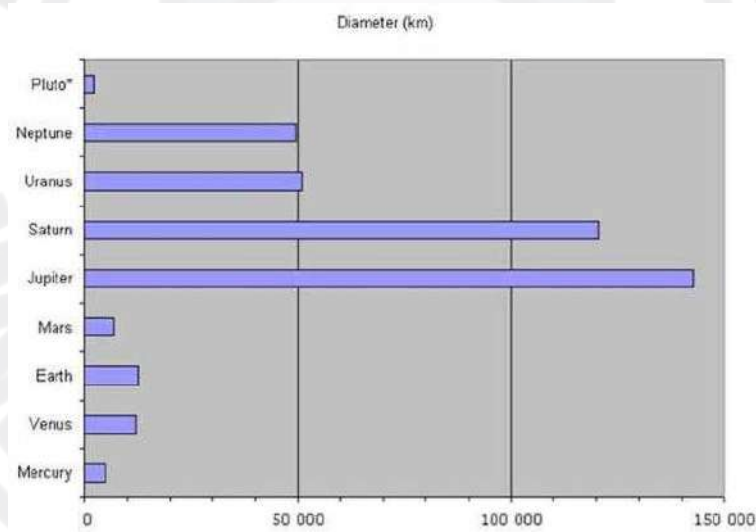


Answer:

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)

86. Diameter of Planets



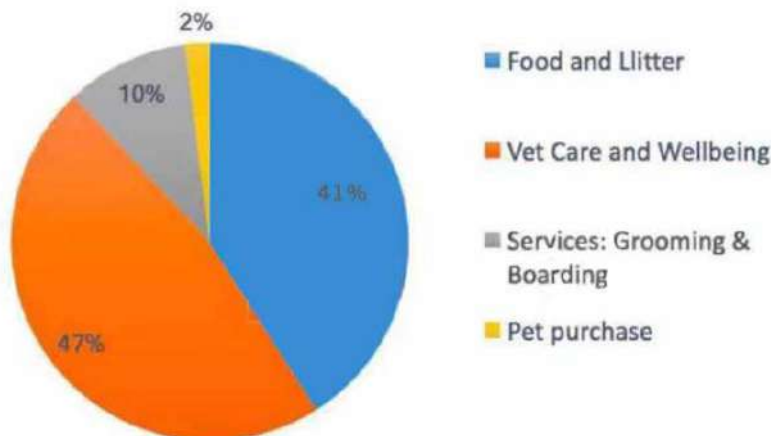
Answer:

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)

87. Pet Expenditure

Pet Expenditure in US



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)

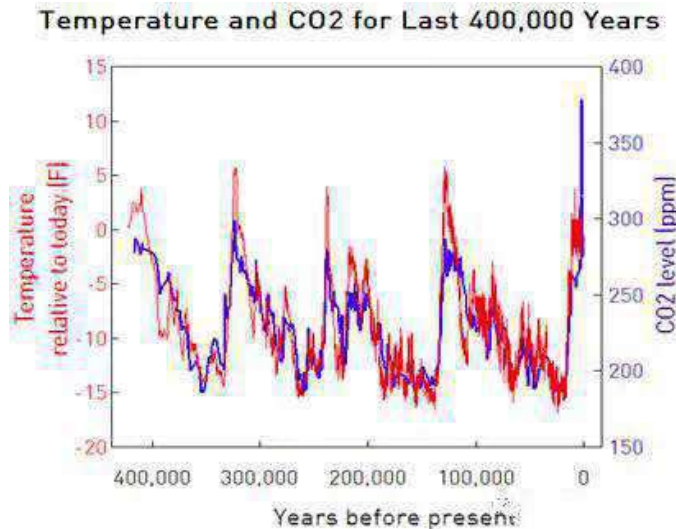
88. 100% Health



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)

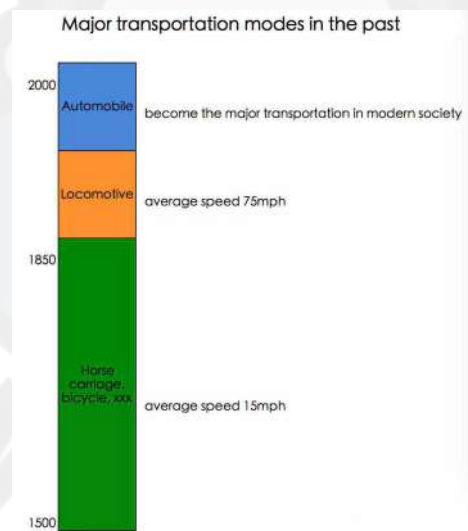
89. Temperature&CO2



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)

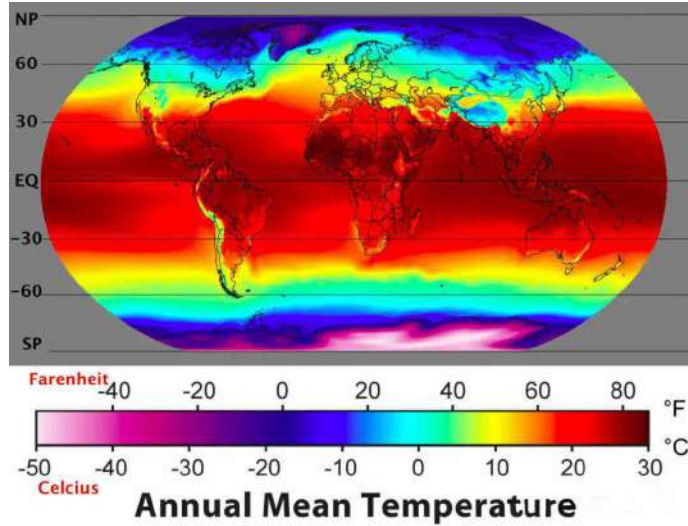
90. Past Transport



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)

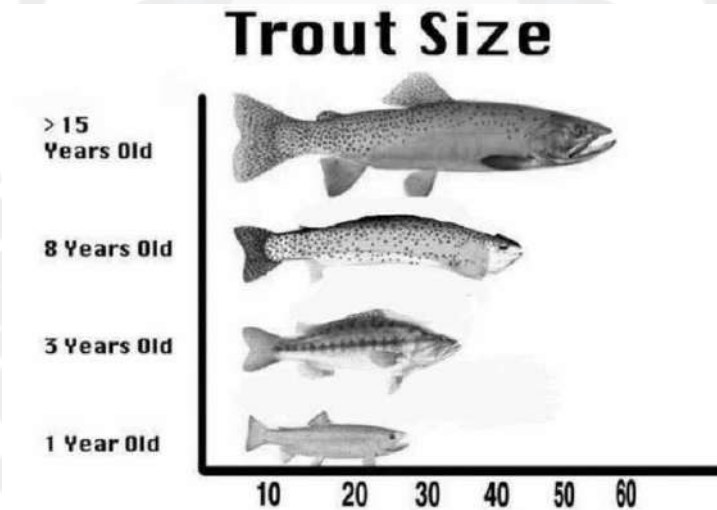
91. Mean Temperature World Map



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)

92. Length of Fish



Answer:

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

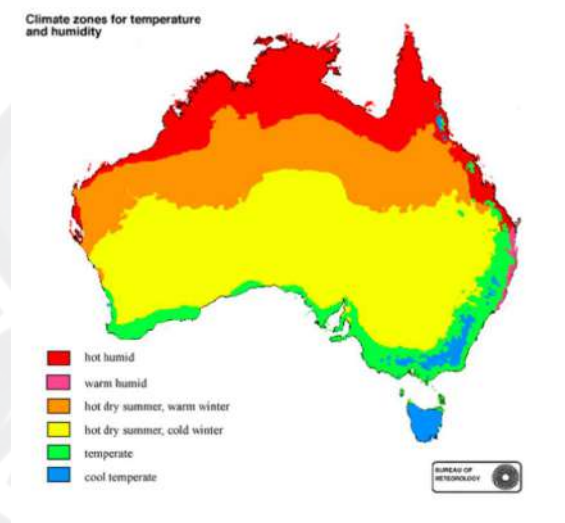
93. London Street View



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)

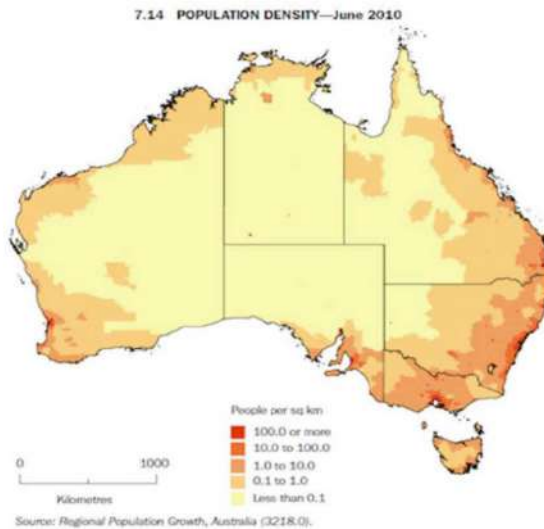
94. Australian Climate Zones



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)

95. Australian Population Density

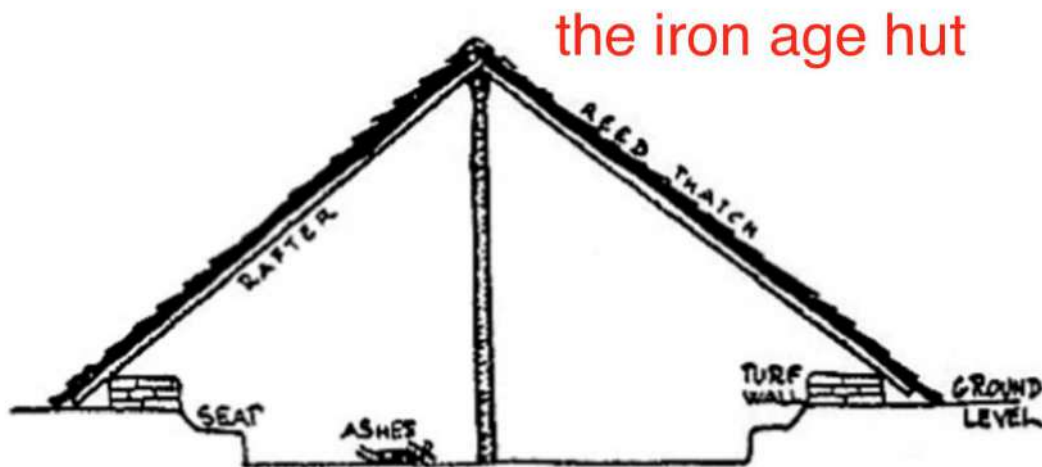


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #336)

96. 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)

97. 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)

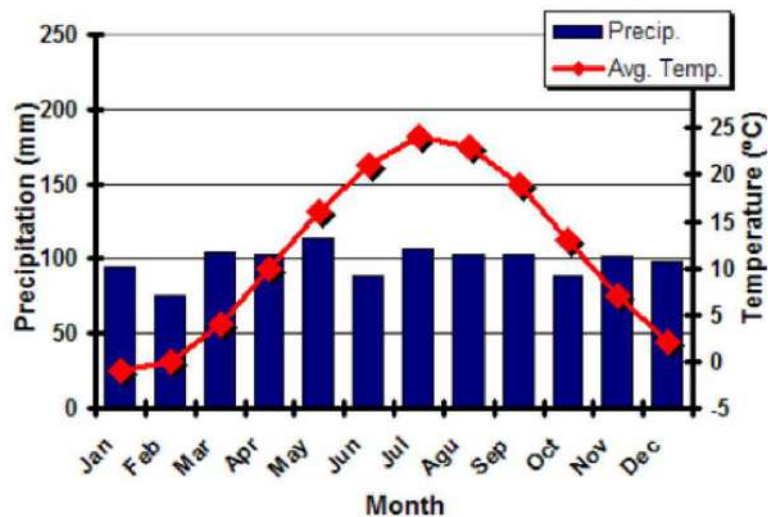
98. Music Download



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)

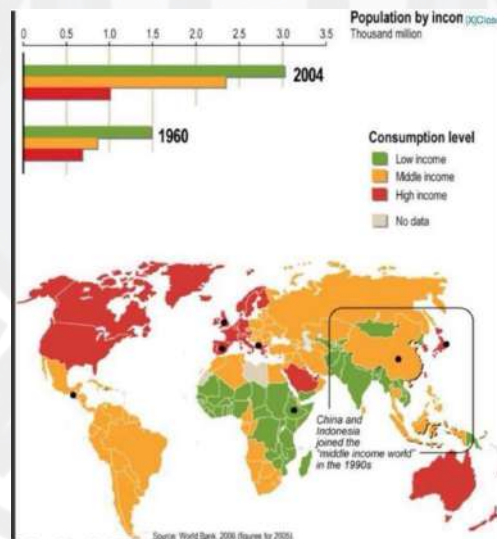
99. Temperature&Precipitation



Answer:

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

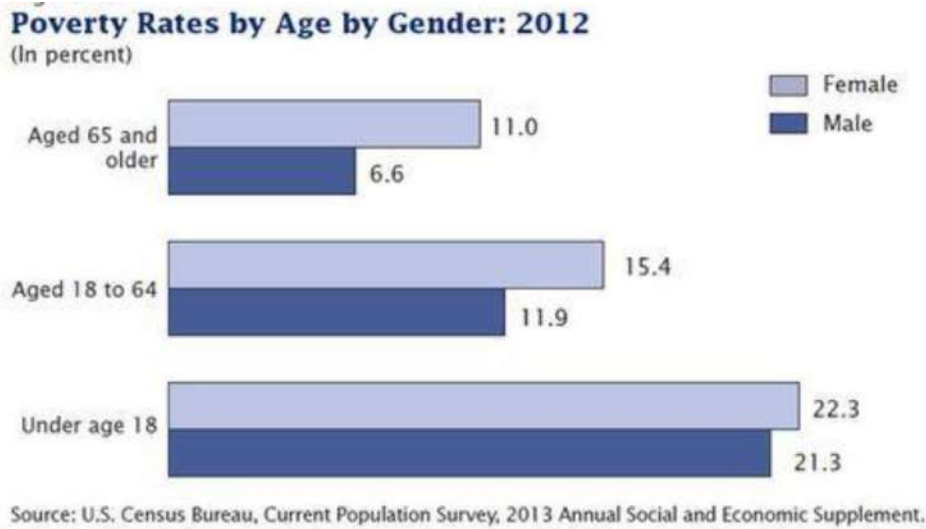
100. Population&Consumption



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)

101. Poverty Rate

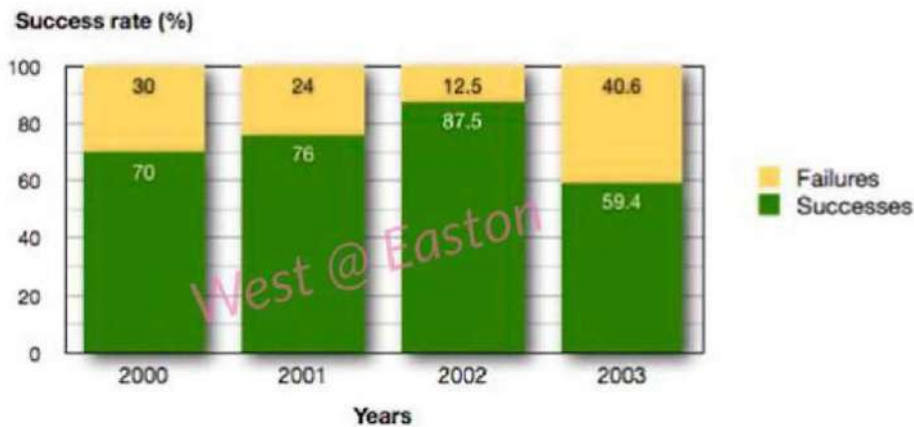


Answer:

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)

102. Evolution Success

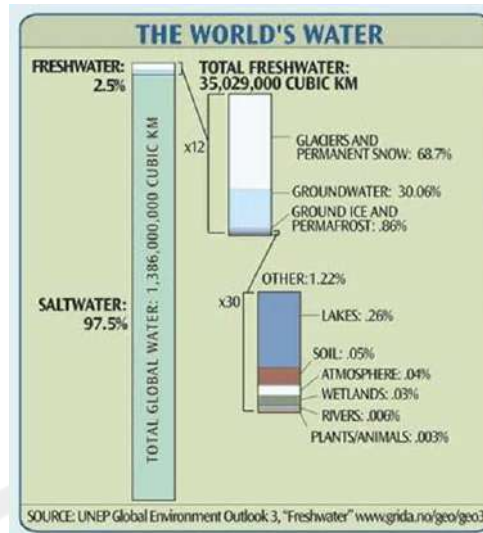
Evolution of success rate in Canada - 2000 to 2003



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)

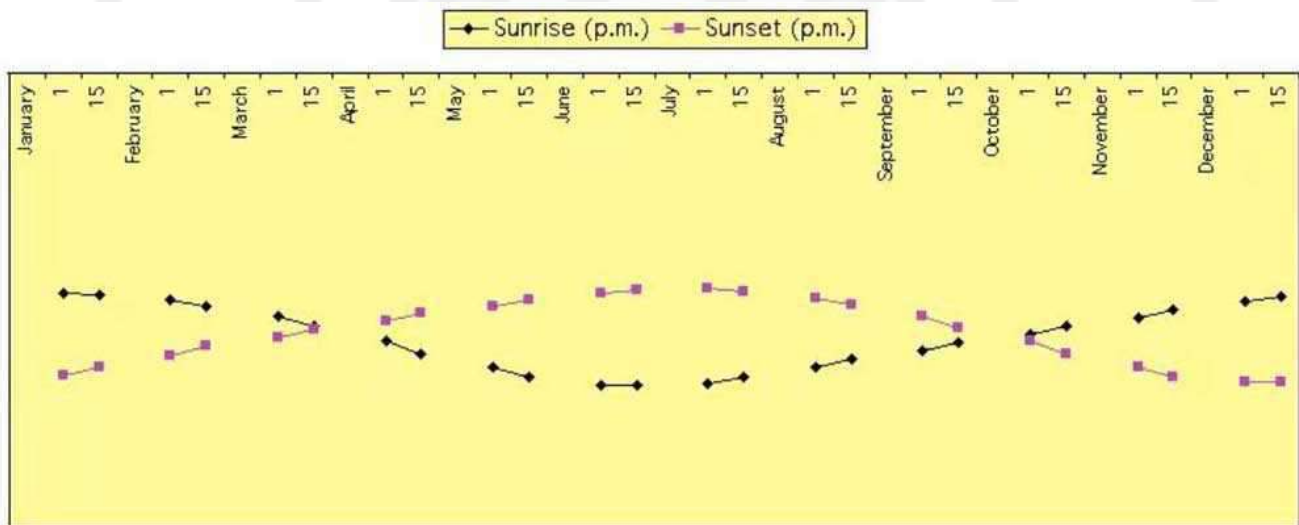
103. World Water



Answer:

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

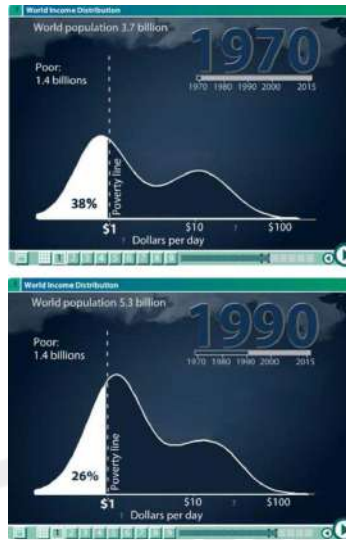
104. Sunrise & Sunset



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)

105. World Income Distribution

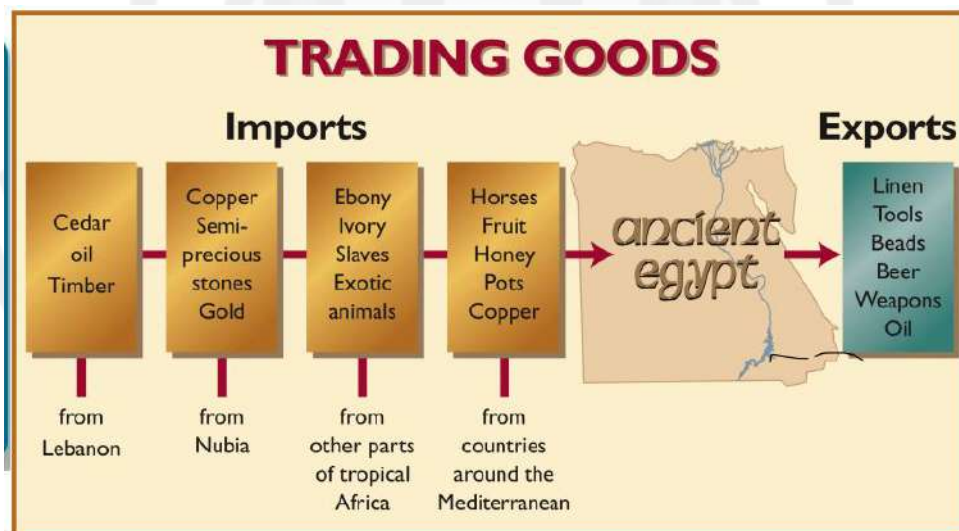


Answer:

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)

106. Egypt Trading

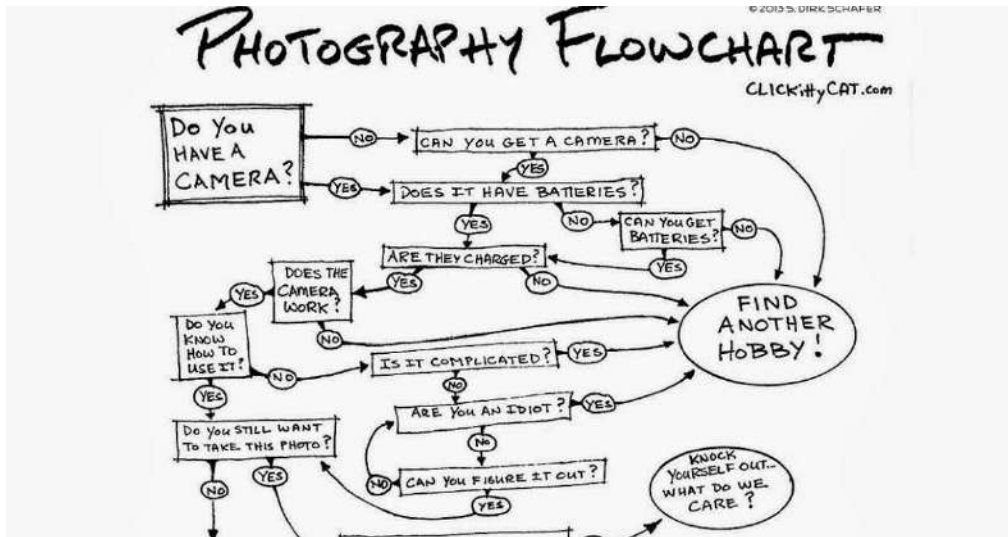


Answer:

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)

107. Photography Flowchart

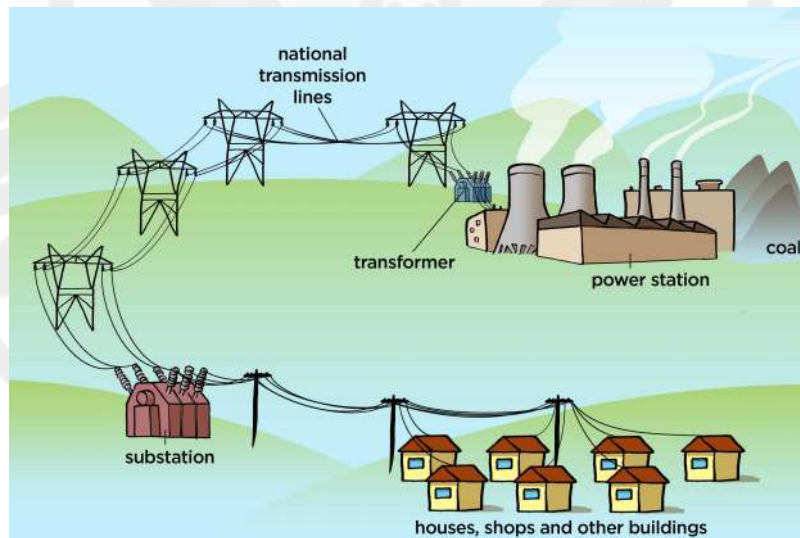


Answer:

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)

108. Power Transmission



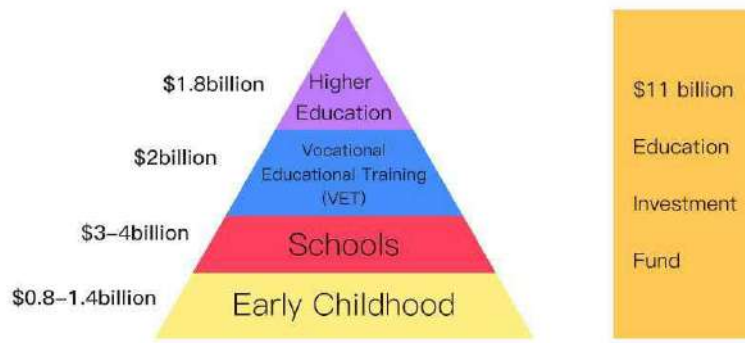
Answer:

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)

109. Government Expenditure

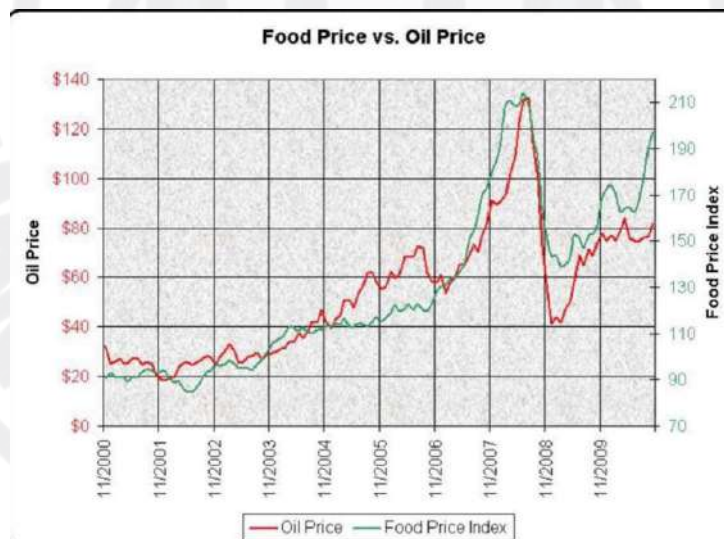
Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



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)

110. 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)

111. 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)

112. Bird Migration

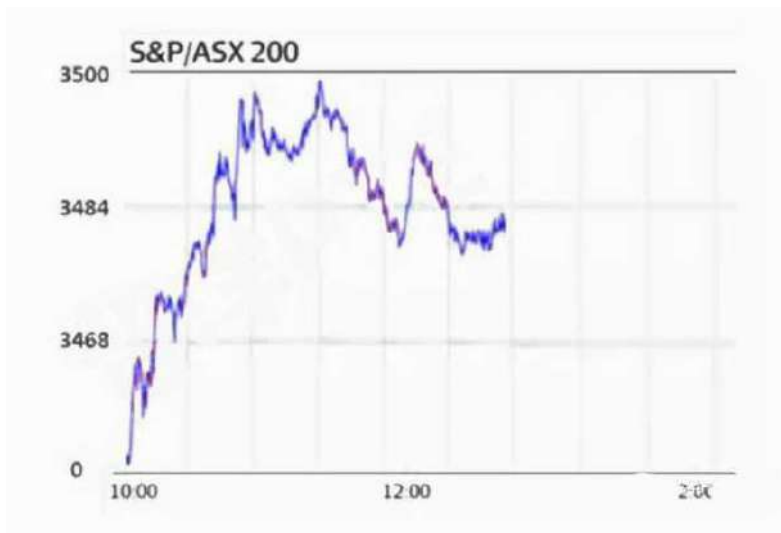


Answer:

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)

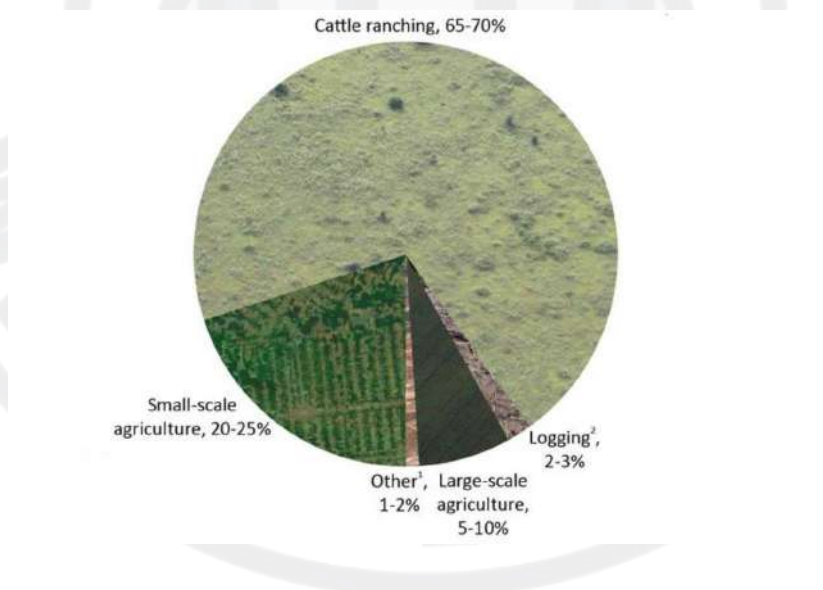
113. S&P



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)

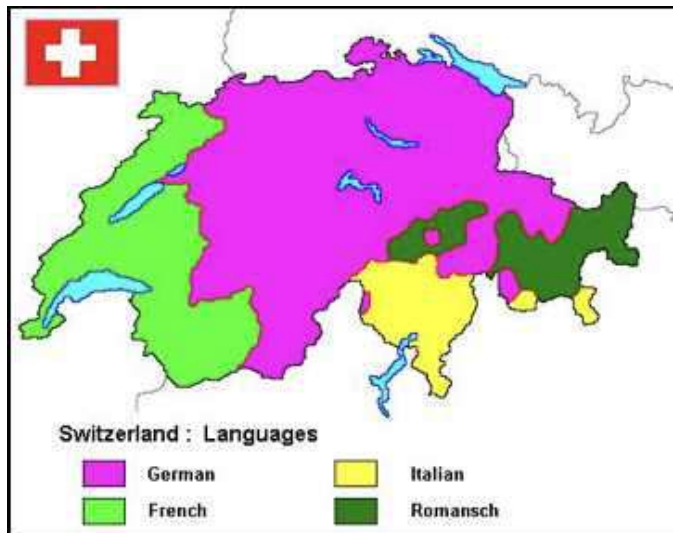
114. Deforestation Reasons



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)

115. 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)

116. Bird Feeder

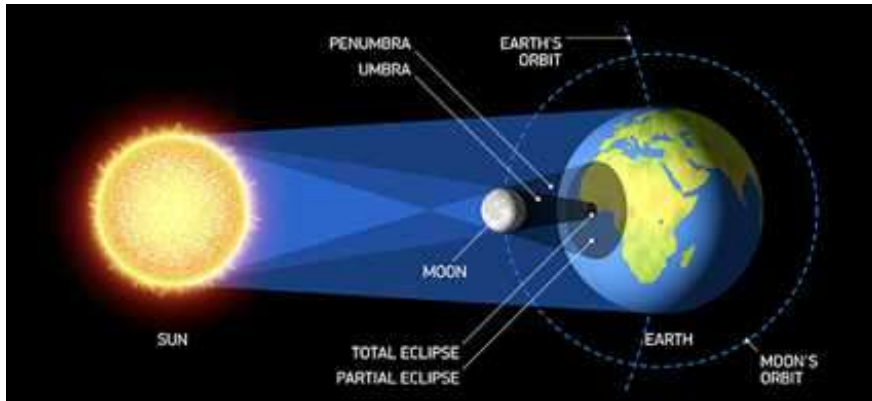


Answer:

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.

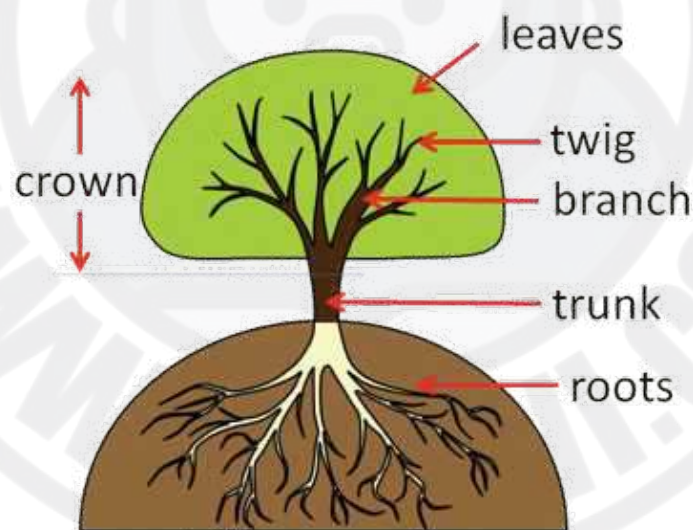
(APEUni Website / App DI #224)

117. 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.

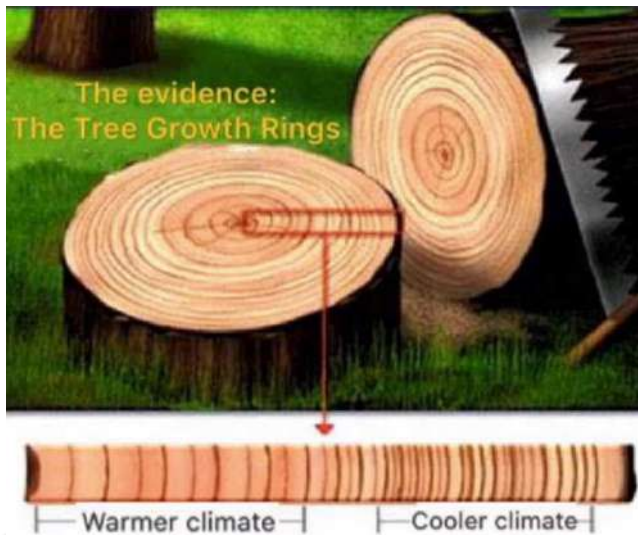
(APEUni Website / App DI #223)

118. 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)

119. Tree Ring and Saw

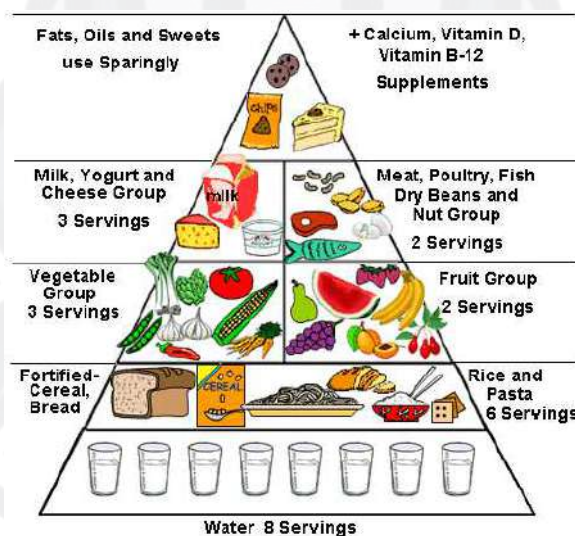


Answer:

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)

120. Food Pyramid 1

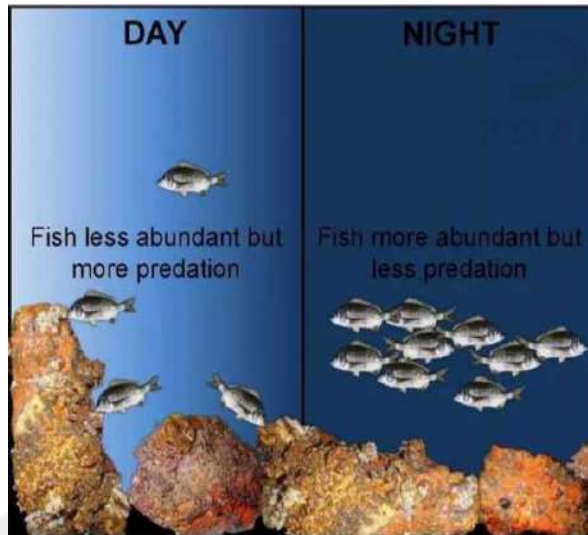


Answer:

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)

121. Fish Shoal

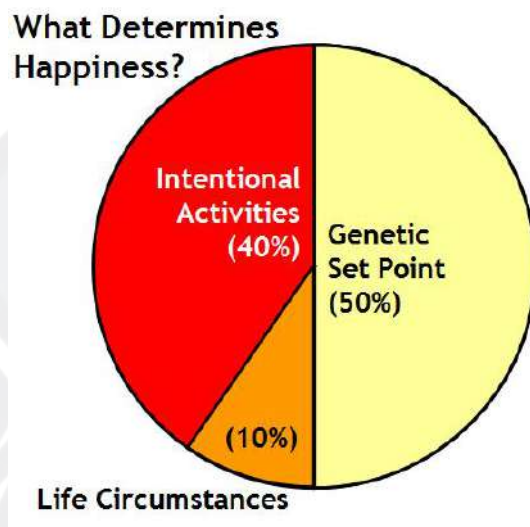


Answer:

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)

122. Happiness

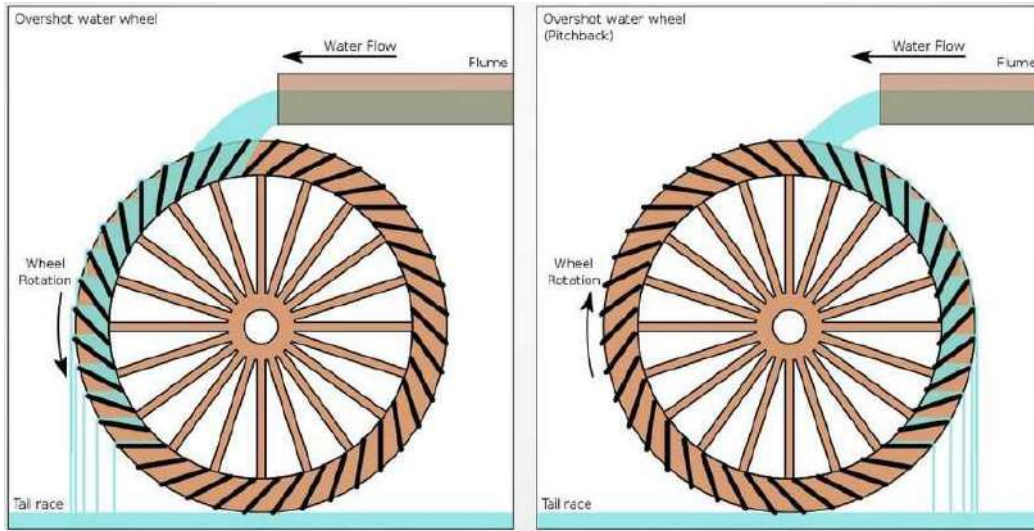


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #203)

123. Water Wheel

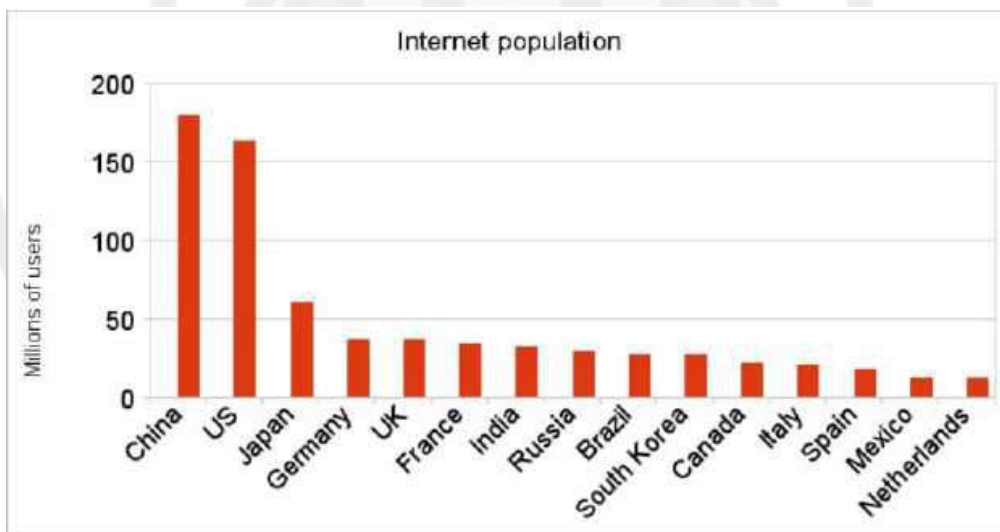


Answer:

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)

124. Internet Population

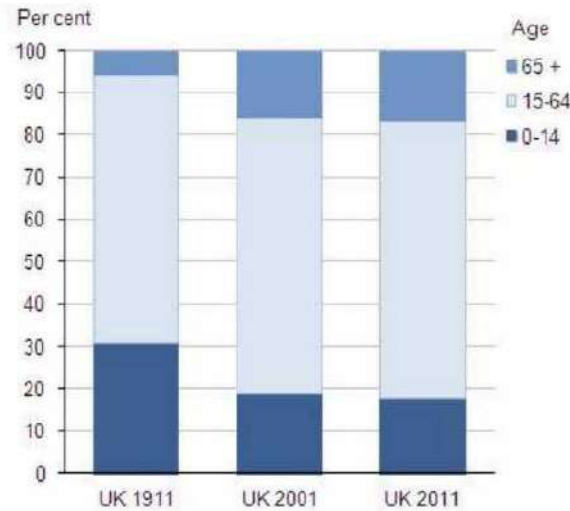


Answer:

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)

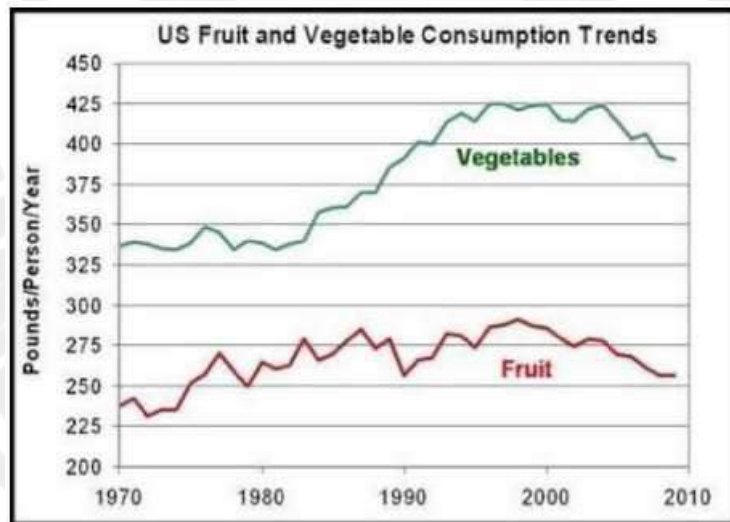
125. Age Percentage



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)

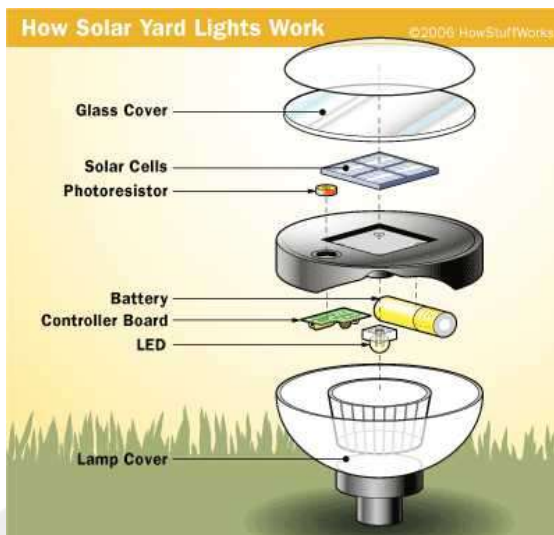
126. Fruit&Vegetable Consumption



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)

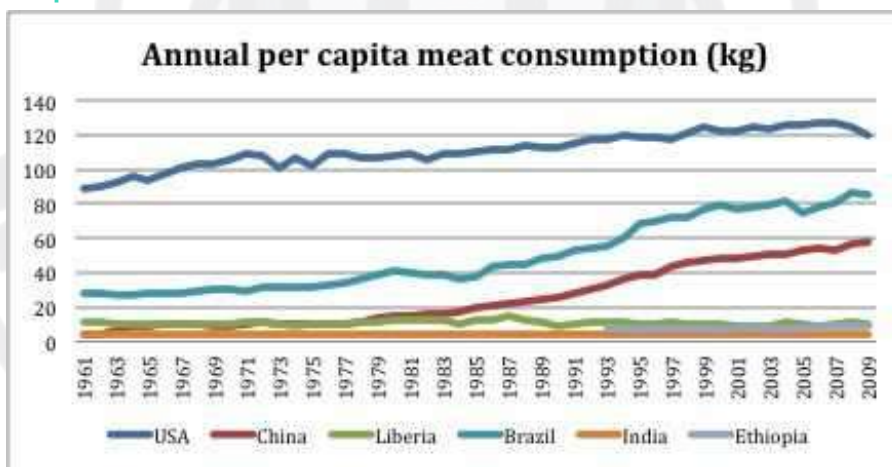
127. Solar Yard Light



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)

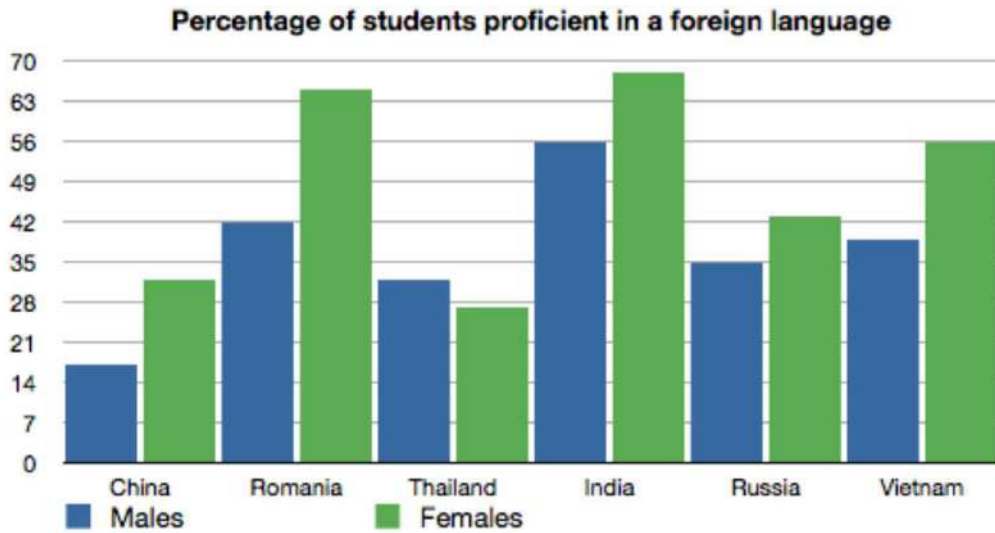
128. Meat Consumption



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)

129. Foreign Language Proficiency

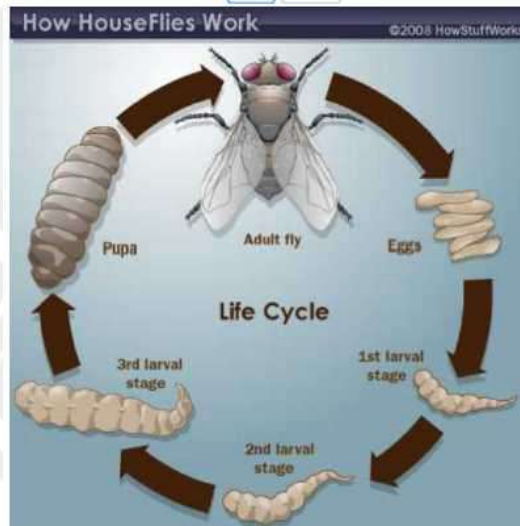


Answer:

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)

130. Fly Life Cycle

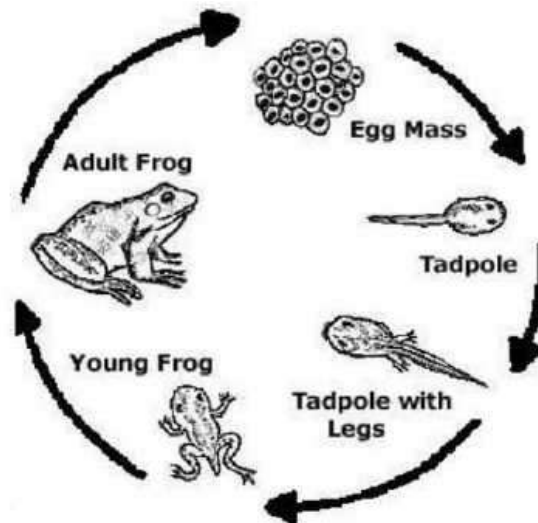


Answer:

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)

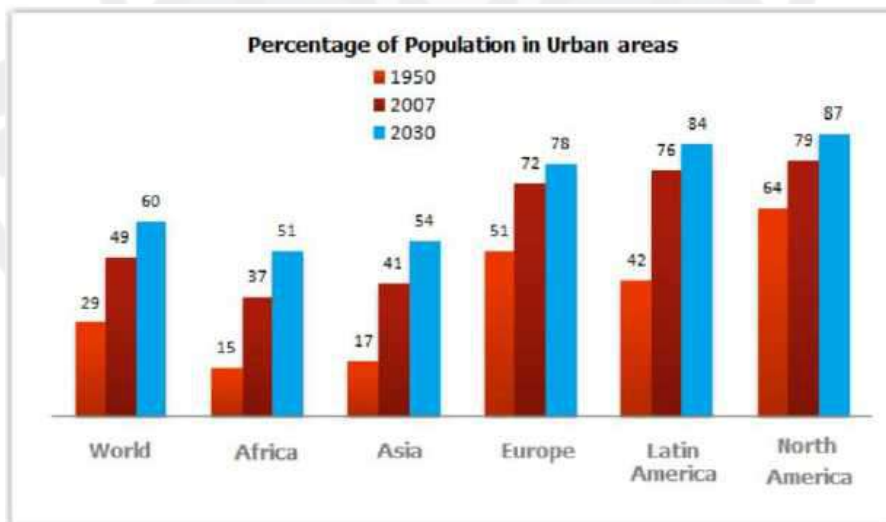
131. Frog Life Cycle 1



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)

132. Urban Percentage 1

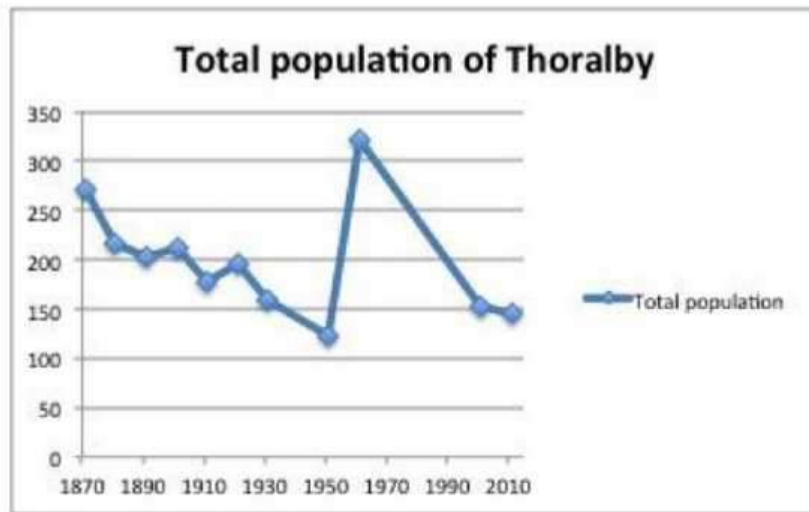


Answer:

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)

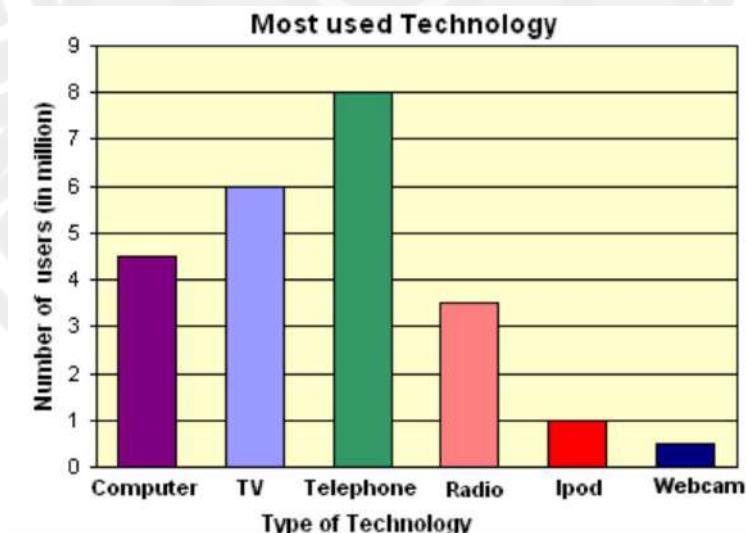
133. Thorlby Population



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)

134. Most Used Technology

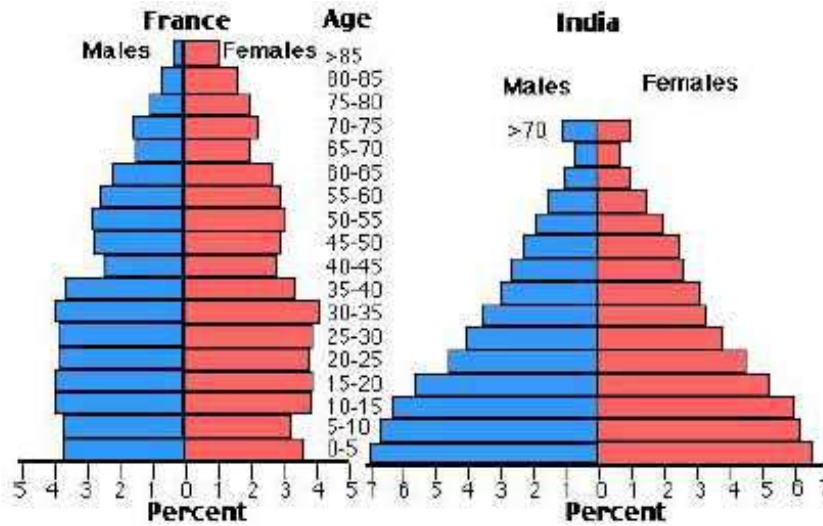


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #107)

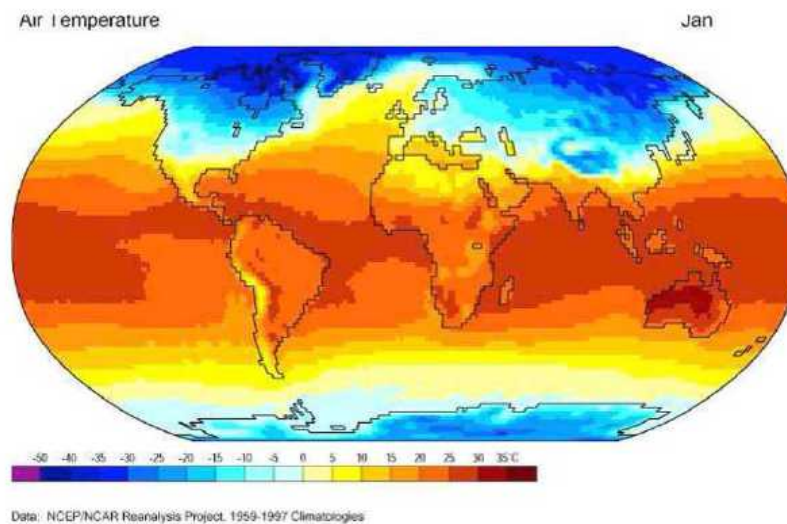
135. Countries' Age Group



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the population structure of France and India in percentage. As we can see from the graph, the largest population in France is occupied by age 30–35, which is 4% in males and 5% in females. In contrast, the smallest amount is taken up by age above 85, which is 0.5% in males and 2% in females. When we look at India one, age 0–5 has taken up the largest amount, which is 7% in males and 6.5% in females. On the other hand, age 65–70 has made up the smallest amount, which is 1% in males and 1.5% in females. In summary, France and India have totally different population structures but with nearly balanced male and female populations. (APEUni Website / App DI #101)

136. Air Temperature

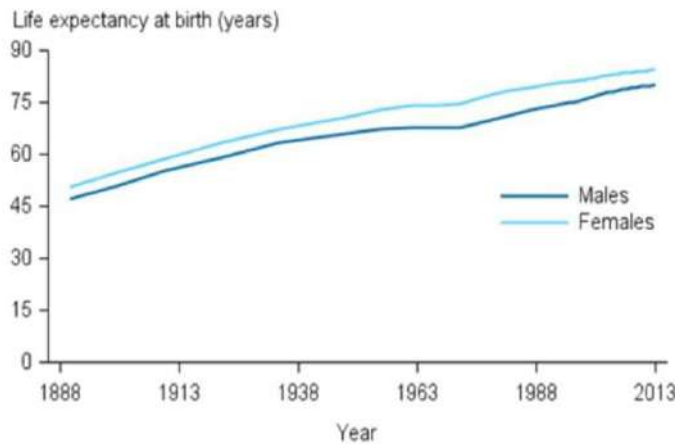


Answer:

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)

137. Life Expectancy

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

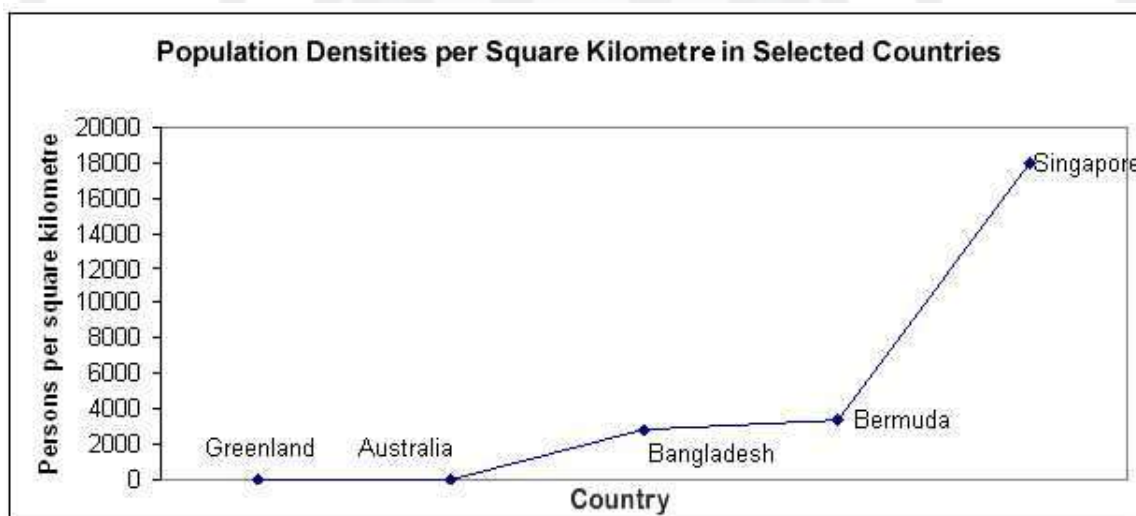


Answer:

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 78, 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)

138. Countries' Population Density



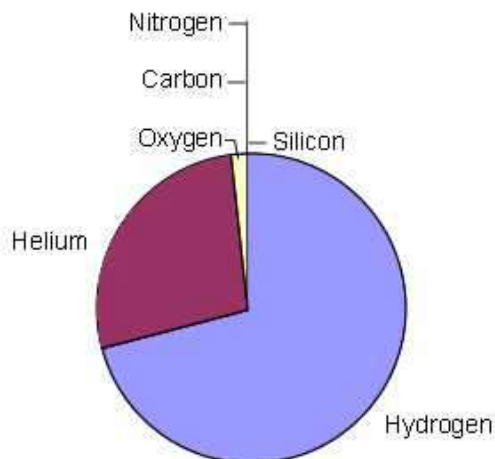
Answer:

The following graph gives information about the population densities per square Kilometre in Selected Countries. The horizontal axis is countries. According to this graph, in the population of Greenland, the value is 0. And according to this graph, in the population of Australia, the value is 0. The highest value is 18000, which is in Singapore. On the contrary, the lowest value is 0, which are in Greenland and Australia. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #63)

139. Solar Composition

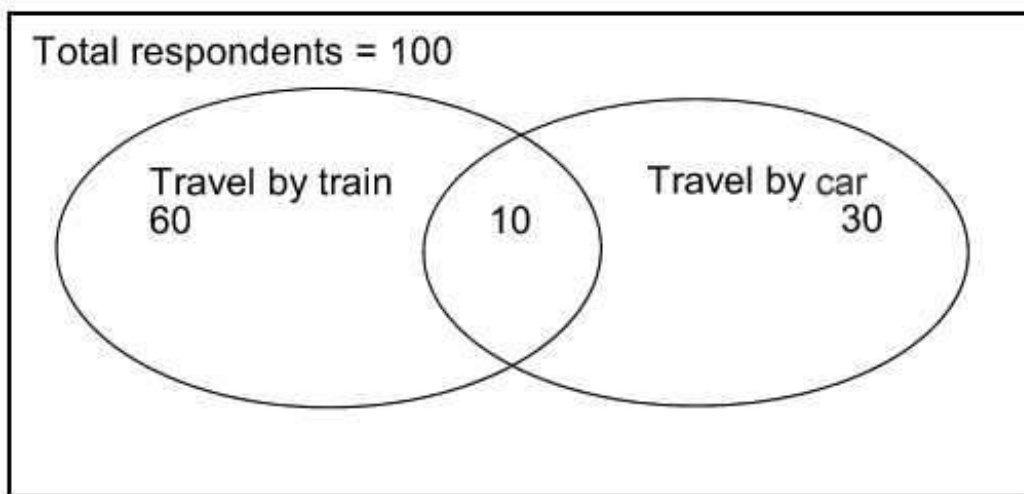
Composition of the Sun (% components)



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the proportion of composition of the Sun. The items include hydrogen, helium and carbon. According to this graph, the proportion of hydrogen is around 60%, and that of Helium is lower, which is around 16%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is hydrogen, which is around 60%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is carbon, nitrogen and silicon which are less than 1 %. In conclusion, hydrogen has the highest proportion. (APEUni Website / App DI #62)

140. 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)

141. Monday Timetable

Timetable: Monday (Semester 1)

9 a.m.	Introductory Statistics
10 a.m.	Psychology (1) –Lecture
11 a.m.	
12 p.m.	Lunch
1 p.m.	English Literature
2 p.m.	Tutorial
3 p.m.	Economics (1) – Lecture
4 p.m.	

Answer:

The following graph gives information about Monday timetable. The items include classes and time. According to this graph, in classes, the time of introductory statistics is around 9 am. And in classes, the time of psychology is around 10 am, which is later. You can see from this graph that the earliest time of classes is in introductory statistics, which is around 9 am. You can also see from this graph that the latest time of the class is in Economics, which is around 3 pm. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #53)

142. Apartment Plan

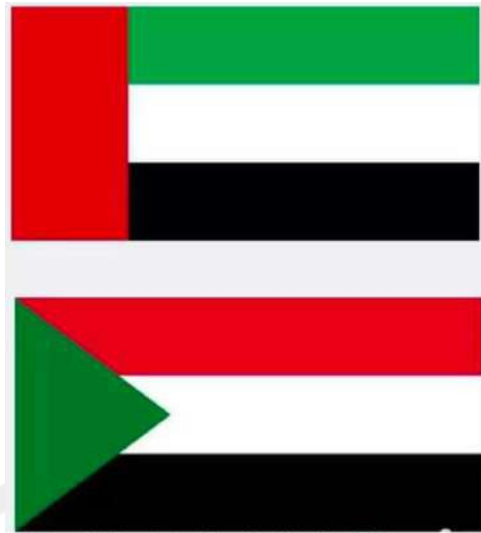


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #45)

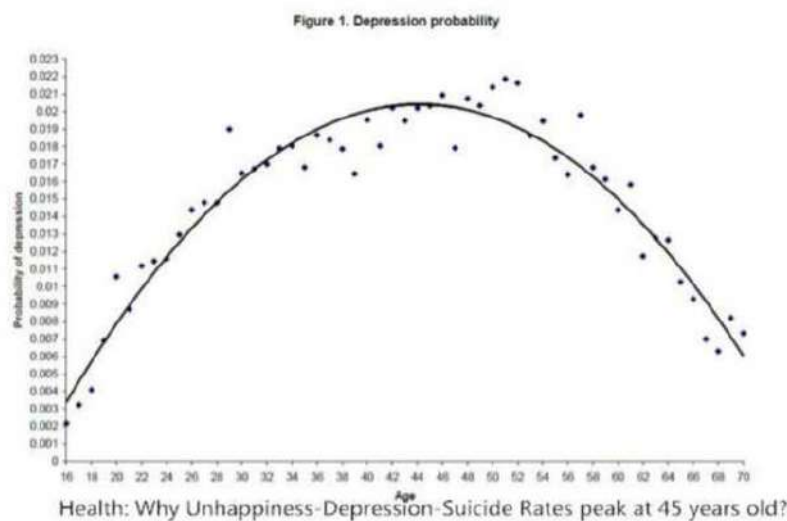
143. National Flags



Answer:

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

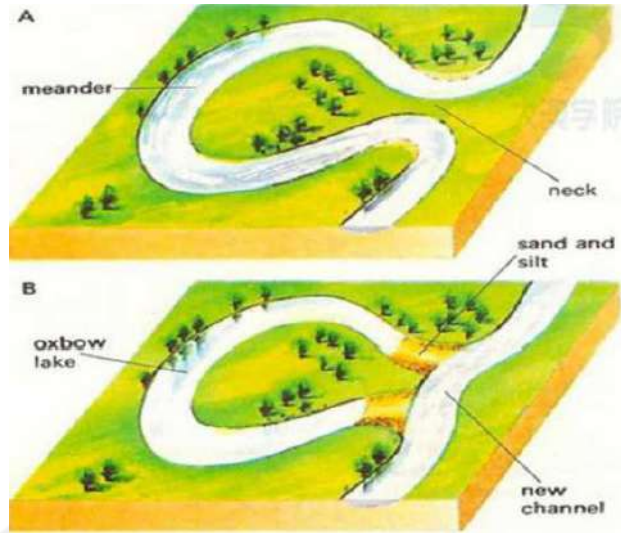
144. Depression Probability



Answer:

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

145. Oxbow Lake

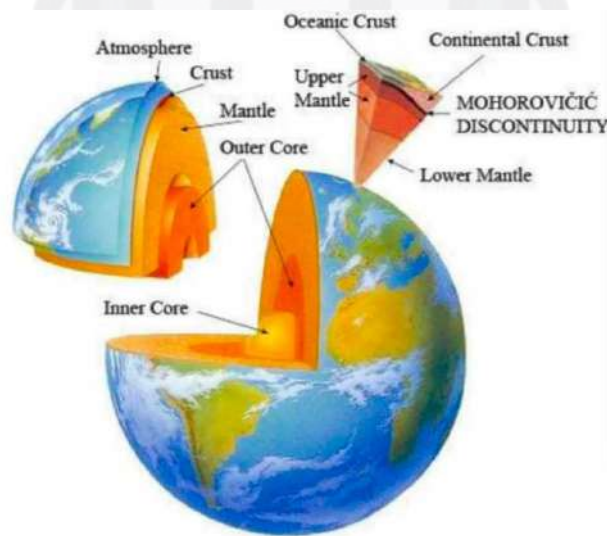


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #36)

146. Earth Crust (2)

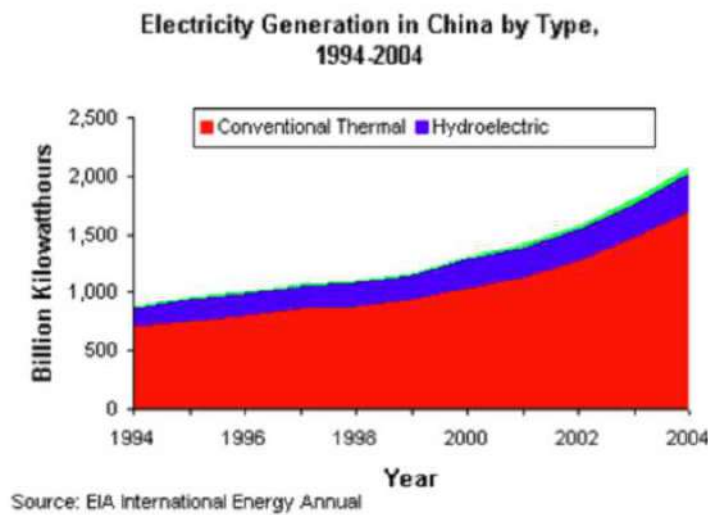


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #31)

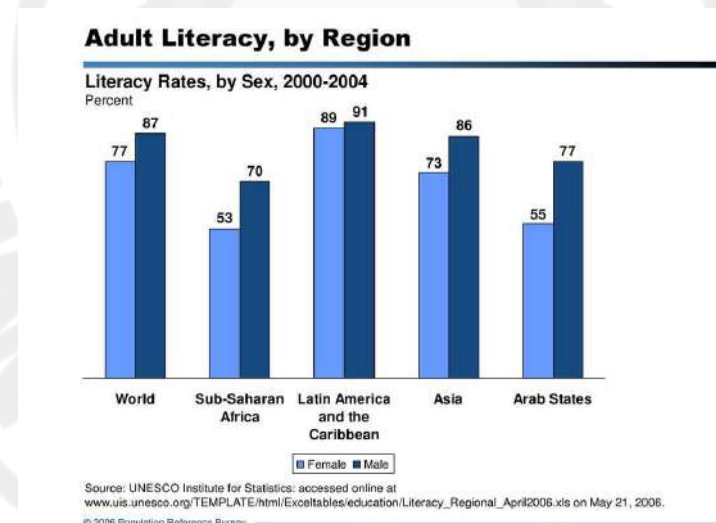
147. Electricity Generation



Answer:

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

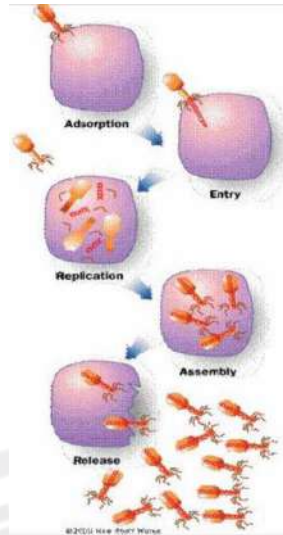
148. Adult Literacy



Answer:

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

149. Virus Replication

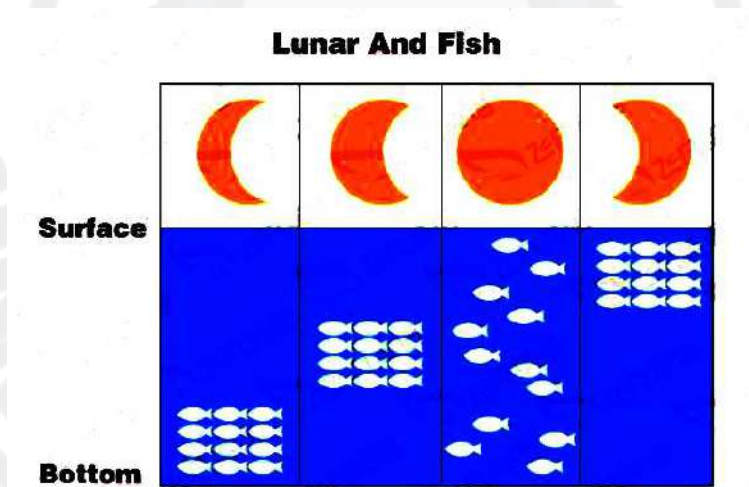


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #19)

150. Moon&Fish

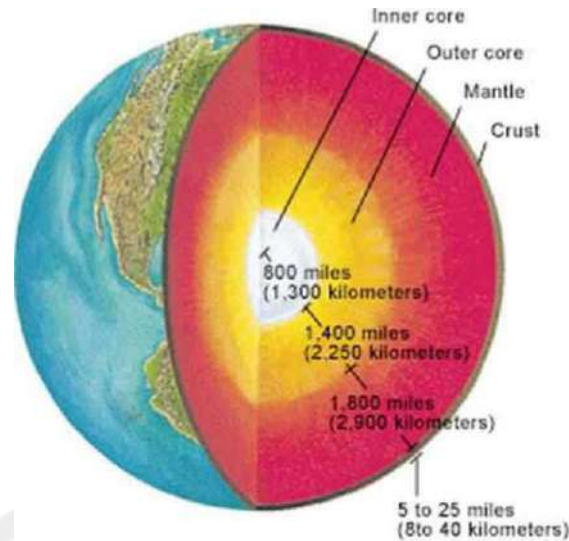


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #17)

151. Earth Structure

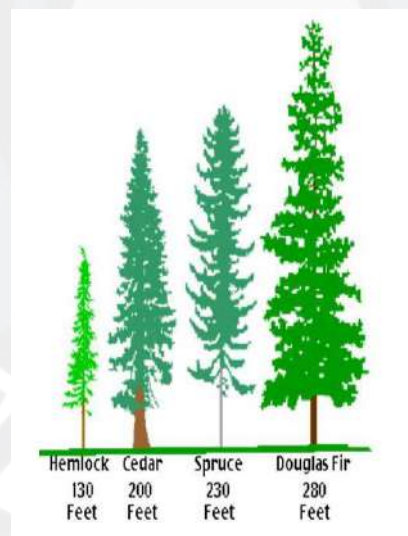


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #8)

152. Height of Tree



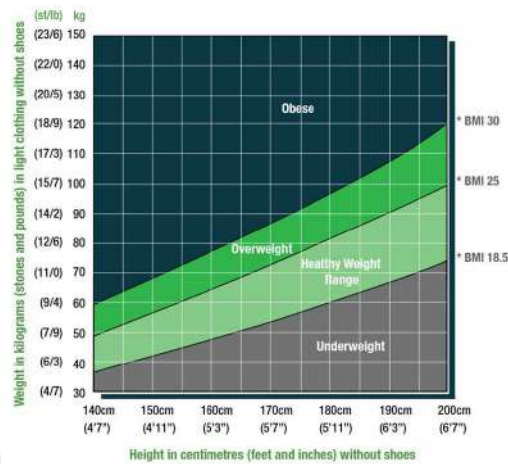
Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #7)

153. BMI

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults



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

Answer:

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

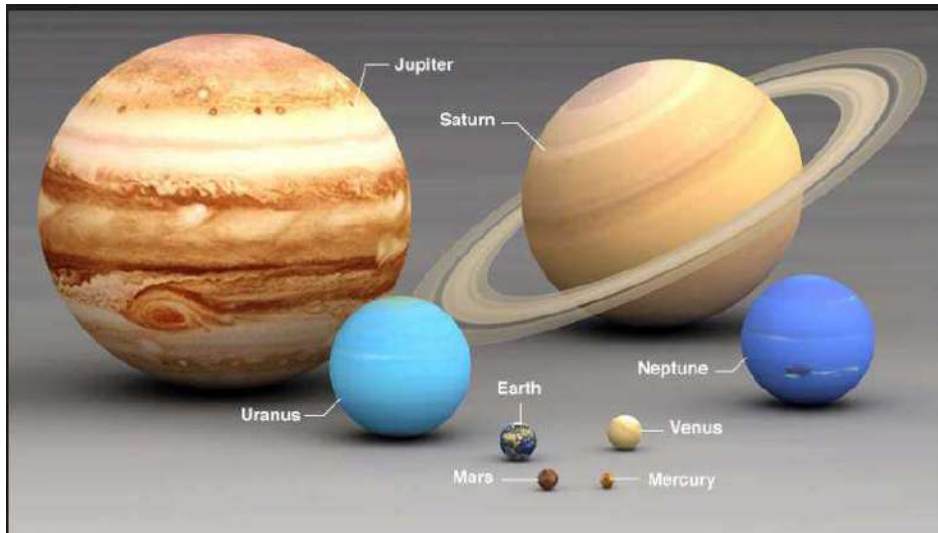
154. Typing Hands



Answer:

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

155. Solar System

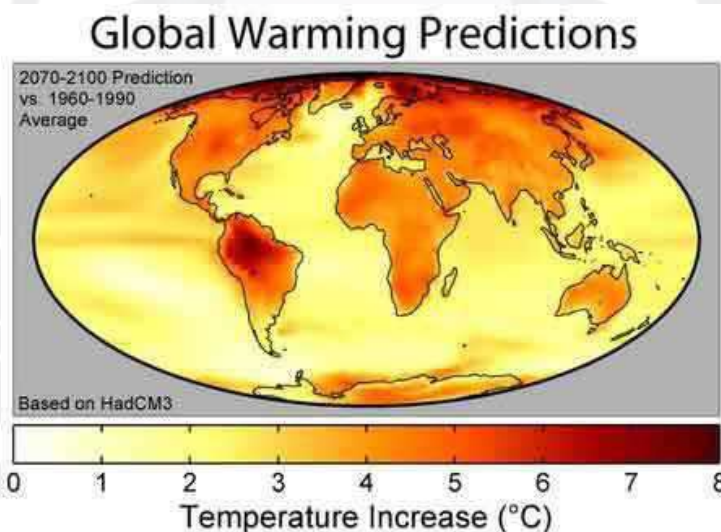


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #1)

156. Global Warming



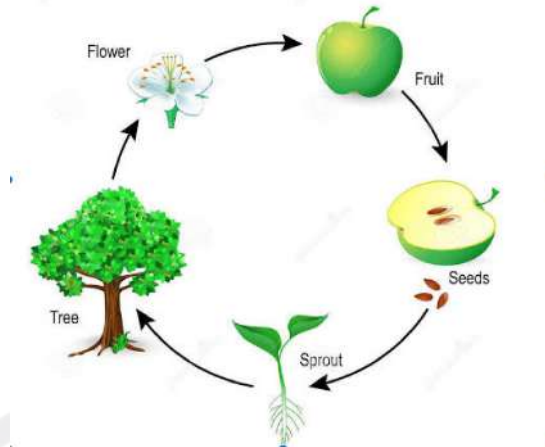
Answer:

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)

157. Apple Life Cycle

LIFE CYCLE OF AN APPLE TREE

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #178)

Retell Lecture

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

1. Blood Pressure (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #468)

2. Loss of Biodiversity (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #467)

3. Leader and Manager (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #455)

4. 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)

5. 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)

6. Dead Sea Creatures (Incomplete)

Points: About dead sea creatures millions of years ago, oil and nature gas formation and oil drilling.

(APEUni Website / App RL #416)

7. 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.](#)

8. 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.](#)

9. 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.](#)

10. 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.](#)

11. Light Pollution (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #332)

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

12. Solar Energy (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #325)

13. 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)

14. 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.](#)

15. Online Lectures (Incomplete)

Points: A video about benefits of online lectures. Semester's first lecture is held online. Benefits: 1. different modules bring different skills and knowledge(?); 2. take notes; 3. listen to different subjects and lectures and make a choice.

(APEUni Website / App RL #314)

16. 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.](#)

17. 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)

18. 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 CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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.](#)

19. 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.](#)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. 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)

23. Street Stalls (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #290)

24. Procedural Fairness (Incomplete)

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

fairness.

(APEUni Website / App RL #286)

25. 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.](#)

26. 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)

27. 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)

28. 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.](#)

29. 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.](#)

30. 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.](#)

31. 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.](#)

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #271)

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

33. 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.](#)

34. 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)

35. 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.](#)

36. 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.](#)

37. 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)

38. 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)

39. 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)

40. 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.](#)

41. 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)

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #79)

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

43. 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)

44. 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.

45. 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)

46. 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)

47. 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.](#)

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. 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.](#)

50. 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)

51. 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)

52. 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.](#)

53. 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.](#)

54. 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.](#)

55. 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.](#)

56. 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.](#)

57. 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.](#)

58. 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.](#)

59. 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.](#)

60. 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.](#)

61. Early Robot (Audio Available)**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #124)

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

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.](#)

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. Open Border (Audio Available)

Original:

I believe our borders should be open. But if that is not politically acceptable for now, Europe should at least open up a legal route for people from developing countries to come work here. Over time, hopefully, we can move to a position where borders are completely open. Persuading sceptics won't be easy. That's why I think the argument for free migration has to be made at several levels: a principled case: it increases freedom and reduces injustice; a humanitarian case: it helps people much poorer than ourselves; an economic case: it makes us richer; and a pragmatic case: it is inevitable, so it is in everyone's interests to make the best of it. Freedom of movement is not just a matter of human rights and international solidarity; it is in our self-interest. Opening our borders may seem unrealistic. But so too, once, did abolishing slavery or giving women the vote. Campaigning for people's right to move freely is a noble cause for our time.

(APEUni Website / App RL #136)

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

66. Marshmallow Test (Audio Available)

Original:

Let's take a look at this video of these little kids they were offered the option of having one marshmallow immediately now or two marshmallows 15 minutes later and you've got some very cute

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #123)

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

67. 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.](#)

68. 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.](#)

69. Infinite Monkey Theorem (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #62)

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

70. 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.](#)

71. Biggish City (Audio Available)

Original:

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

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

72. Electric Vehicles (Audio Available)**Original:**

This week I'd like to start by talking a bit about electric vehicles. Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle. At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes – as fork–lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example. Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own. Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this the case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars are blamed in large part for – among other things – the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the polar regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport (APEUni Website / App RL #9)

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

73. 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.](#)

74. (Audio Available)

Original:

Hello everyone. Today's lecture is about setting up a website. I'm going to be focusing on things that you need to consider to ensure your website really adds value to the people using it. So – there are three main areas you need to think about. The first and most important thing is who is your target audience? When you're creating a new website you really need to think about who the users are and what information they'll be looking for. What we do when we set up websites is to group users based on their needs. So, for a website in the academic community, for example, we may have groups such as researchers and administrators, and this helps us design the site and add information that is relevant to each group. The second point is accessibility. The main thing here is to ensure your website can be found. And you can do this by making sure it can be reached from areas on the web where your target audience are also active. So this may mean providing links on other websites or maybe using social media. And thirdly – retention – making sure your target audience return to your website regularly. You do this by ensuring it gives them a reason to come back. So it's important to keep the site up-to-date and make sure it provides the latest news and interesting information and so on.

(APEUni Website / App RL #2)

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

75. 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 do we call a person looking for a job?

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

2. What is the upper part of a leg?

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

3. **Points:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: Herd (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1456) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

Answer: Opportunity cost (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1454) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

Answer: Roof (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1452) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: Astronaut / spaceman (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1449) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: Superscript (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1448) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: Dry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1447) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. What is the top surface inside the room?

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

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

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

28. Where do marine animals live?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34. What is the connecting part between two bones?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

43. What is the opposite of 'guilty'?

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

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

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

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

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

46. What is the antonym of 'entrance'?

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. Who flies an airplane?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

68. What is the opposite of maximum?

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

69. What do we call someone who studies languages?

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

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

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

71. What is the adjective opposite to 'rural'?

Answer: urban (APEUni Website / App ASQ #827) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

77. What is the second month of the year?

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

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

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

79. Where are goods stored before sale?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: stonemason / stonemasons / lapidarist / lapidary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #774) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

83. What is the opposite of 'wet'?

Answer: dry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #769) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

85. What is the study of religion called?

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

86. What do we call people going to space?

Answer: astronauts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #758) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

87. What do people usually use to cut food?

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

88. How many sides does a hexagon have?

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

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

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

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

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

91. **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) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

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

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

93. What do pedestrians move by?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

98. What can bring astronauts to space?

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

99. What is the opposite direction of sunrise?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

104. What is the act of reusing waste materials?

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

105. Which part of our body does a gastroscopist look into?

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

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

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

107. How many days are there in a fortnight?

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

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

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

109. How often is a centennial celebrated?

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

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

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

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

112. What does 'subterranean' mean?

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

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

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

114. How many sides does an octagon have?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

119. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

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

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

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

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

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

122. What do you call the hard objects in your mouth for eating food?

Answer: teeth (APEUni Website / App ASQ #663) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

125. What is the nominal form of the wide?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

130. Where is a criminal kept as punishment?

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

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

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

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

133. What does sub-Mediterranean refer to?

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

134. What do you call a difficult time when economic activities slow down, and there are more people unemployed?

Answer: recession (APEUni Website / App ASQ #590) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

137. What is the frozen type of water called?

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

138. Who is the Swiss greatest scientist in physics?

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

139. What do we call famous people?

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

140. What is the highest position in the embassy?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

158. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?

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

159. What force makes humans stay on the earth?

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

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

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

161. What is the habitat of camels?

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

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

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

163. How many sides are there in a pentagon?

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

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

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

165. Where do people go to watch plays?

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

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

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

167. Name a month that falls between September and November.

Answer: october (APEUni Website / App ASQ #11) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

170. How many years are there in a bicentennial?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

177. What do we call a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain?

Answer: avalanche (APEUni Website / App ASQ #502) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

179. What do we call people who write songs?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

187. What material are windows made of?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

191. How many wheels does a bicycle have?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

198. Where can you find index in the book?

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

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

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

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

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

201. How many wheels does the tricycle have?

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

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

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

203. What is the opposite of artificial?

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

204. What is the hardest part of your hand?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

208. What material is the tire made of?

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

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

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

210. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

216. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?

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

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

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

218. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?

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

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

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

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

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

221. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?

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

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

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

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

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

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

225. What is the opposite of convex?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

230. What is a thermometer used to measure?

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

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

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

232. What is the collection of pictures called?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

237. What does the sun do during dawn?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

246. Which kind of mountain can erupt?

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

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

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

248. What is one half of 100% ?

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

249. What is the opposite of positive?

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

250. What are the strings on shoes?

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

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

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

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

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

253. A dozen is a grouping of which number?

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

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

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

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

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

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

257. What is a standard set of letters that is used to write one or more languages based upon the general principle?

Answer: alphabet (APEUni Website / App ASQ #343) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

258. What does a sundial measure?

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

259. What is the opposite to “predecessor”?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

265. What do we call the things of 88 keys covered by color white and black?

Answer: pianos (APEUni Website / App ASQ #322) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

266. What is the ceremony called for marriage?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

271. How many years are there in a decade?

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

272. How many seasons are there in a year?

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

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

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

274. What is the month between January and March?

Answer: february (APEUni Website / App ASQ #278) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

280. How many days are in a week?

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

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

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

282. In which direction does the sun come up?

Answer: east (APEUni Website / App ASQ #237) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

300. How many days are in a leap year?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

309. What is the term used for a place or an institution where one can park extra funds to earn a return or borrow funds by making an extra payment?

Answer: bank (APEUni Website / App ASQ #70) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

312. Where can people go to borrow books?

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

313. Which sweet food is produced by bees?

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

314. How many months are in a year?

Answer: twelve (APEUni Website / App ASQ #48) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

315. What type of food is an apple?

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

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

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

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

319. Which animal does wool come from?

Answer: sheep (APEUni Website / App ASQ #21) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

320. What object would you use to climb up to the roof of a house?

Answer: ladder / ladders / stairs / stair (APEUni Website / App ASQ #17) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

321. How many sides are there in a bilateral agreement?

Answer: two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #15) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

322. Who serves food in a restaurant?

Answer: waiter / waitress (APEUni Website / App ASQ #7) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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



B. Writing

Summarize Written Text

1. Students' Relationships (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #323)

2. Spider Web (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #319)

3. Fiber

Original:

Currently, Americans only eat about 16 grams of fiber — the parts of plants that can't be digested — per day. That's way less than the 25 to 30 grams that's recommended. There are so many reasons why, from fast-food marketing to agriculture subsidies, but one contributing factor is the slow death of cooking, and the rise of the restaurant meal. Americans now spend more on food at restaurants than they do at grocery stores, but restaurant food tends to have even less fiber than the food we would otherwise eat at home. One problem seems to be that restaurant meals aren't typically loaded with two of the best sources of fiber, unprocessed fruits and vegetables. A revealing study from 2007, in which researchers interviewed 41 restaurant executives, showed that restaurants think fruits and vegetables are too expensive to feature prominently on the menu, and "61 percent said profits drive menu selections." They also opposed labeling certain menu items as healthier choices, saying that would be "the kiss of death." So people like to eat out, and when they do, they prefer mushy, fiber-free comfort foods. But that's a pretty dangerous road to go down.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #318)

4. Importance of Water

Original:

Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water resources, and the range of services they provide, underpin poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability. From food and energy security to human and environmental health, water contributes to improvements in social well-being and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions. In a sustainable world that is achievable in the near future, water and related resources are managed in support of human well-being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy. Sufficient and safe water is made available to meet every person's basic needs, with healthy lifestyles and behaviors easily upheld through reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services, in turn supported by equitably extended and efficiently managed infrastructure. Water resources management, infrastructure and service delivery are sustainably financed. Water is duly valued in all its forms, with wastewater treated as a resource that avails energy, nutrients and freshwater for reuse. Human settlements develop in harmony with the natural water cycle and the ecosystems that support it, with measures in place that reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to water-related disasters. Integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use and to human rights are the norm. Water is governed in a participatory way that draws on the full potential of women and men as professionals and citizens, guided by a number of able and knowledgeable organizations, within a just and transparent institutional framework.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #317)

5. Changing Accountant (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #316)

6. Fallacy (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #301)

7. 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)

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. Psychology (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #277)

11. 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)

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 CO² performance of any system of construction currently available. In fact, as an agricultural co–product, straw buildings can be carbon negative as straw absorbs CO² when it grows.

Answer:

Our Department has led research into straw as a low–impact building material and the BM TRADA’s Q–Mark certification guarantees a straw building’s energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather–resilience as the technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO² performance, which enables the innovative straw walls to provide insulation and reduce fuel bills.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #225)

15. Marshmallow (Explanation)**Original:**

They call it the “marshmallow test.” A four– to six–year–old–child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate. The child is told: “If you don’t eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both it and a second one.” Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. The longer a child can resist the treat has been correlated with higher general competency later in life. Now a study shows that ability to resist temptation isn’t strictly innate—it’s also highly influenced by environment. Researchers gave five–year–olds used crayons and one sticker to decorate a sheet of paper. One group was promised a new set of art supplies for the project—but then never received it. But the other group did receive new crayons and better stickers. Then both groups were given the marshmallow test. The children who had been lied to waited for a mean time of three minutes before

eating the marshmallow. The group that got their promised materials resisted an average of 12 minutes. Thus, the researchers note that experience factors into a child's ability to delay gratification. When previous promises have been hollow, why believe the next one.

Answer:

The "marshmallow test" showed that the longer a child can resist the treat has been correlated with higher general competency later in life, but now a study shows that the ability to resist temptation isn't strictly innate—it's also highly influenced by environment and experience, which can factor into a child's ability to delay gratification.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #220)

16. 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)

17. Summer Vacation (Incomplete)**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #206)

18. Bertrand Russell (Incomplete)**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #197)

19. Volcano Prediction (Incomplete)**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #192)

20. 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)

21. Leadership

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.

Answer:

A leader can define goals and mobilize people's energies, so we can think of leadership as a spectrum, including authoritative leaders and casual leadership that can make a significant difference to individuals; authoritative leadership has generally been exhibited by men, but this pattern has been changing, as more women have taken up opportunities for visible, authoritative leadership.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #186)

22. Inequalities (Incomplete)

Points: About inequalities against women, in education and scientific fields, particularly in the medical

field. For the achievements they make, they devote themselves.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #181)

23. 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)

24. Image of Africa (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #174)

25. 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)

26. 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)

27. 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)

28. 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)

29. Public Speaking (Explanation)

Original:

Many insecurities, fears, and doubts stem from lack of understanding or lack of knowledge about something. The more you understand and know about a situation, the more comfortable you will be and thus the less power your shyness will have over you. Let's take for example the subject of public speaking. This is an activity that terrifies most people half to death, but only because most people don't have much knowledge about it. If you do some research and investigation, you'll come to learn that it's perfectly natural to be terrified of public speaking, and that almost every single person has the same fears and insecurities that you do. When you take it further and ask yourself why you are so terrified of this, you'll come to learn that you are scared of being judged, or of being laughed at. From there, you can go and read and learn about people who are good at public speaking—learn their tips and strategies. This way you are much more prepared because your knowledge on the subject is vast. As a result of this, your confidence will already be much higher than before, which might allow you to attempt public speaking when you join a club like Toastmasters. As you practice more, you will naturally become even more confident. This rule applies to any area where you feel insecure. Read and research as much about the topic as possible. This will help increase your confidence enough to give the activity a try to see if you might be able to become better at it. And that initial confidence to take action is all you need to get the ball rolling and overcome your shyness.

Answer:

Public speaking, an activity that terrifies most people half to death, but only because they do not have much knowledge about it, terrifies you as you are scared of being judged or laughed at, and you can go and read and learn about people good at public speaking, by which you are more prepared with higher confidence allowing you to attempt public speaking.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #127)

30. 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)

31. 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)

32. 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)

33. Tax on Meat (Explanation)**Original:**

“A day would come”, Percy Shelley predicted in 1813, “when the monopolizing eater of animal flesh would no longer destroy his constitution by eating an acre at a meal.” He explained: “The quantity of nutritious vegetable matter consumed in fattening the carcass of an ox would afford 10 times the sustenance if gathered immediately from the bosom of the earth.” Two hundred years later, mainstream agronomists and dietitians have caught up with the poet. A growing scientific consensus agrees that feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food, that there is a limited amount of grazing land, that the world will be hard–pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion people with a diet as rich in meat as the industrialized world currently enjoys, and that it’s not a very healthy diet anyway. On top of this, livestock contribute significantly towards global warming, generating 14.5% of all manmade greenhouse gas emissions, according to one much–quoted estimate from the United Nations. Now that the problem has been identified, the challenge is to persuade people in wealthy countries to eat less meat. That might seem a tall order, but governments have successfully persuaded people to quit smoking through a combination of public information, regulation and taxation.

Answer:

A scientific consensus agrees feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food as a very healthy diet, with a limited amount of grazing land, the world hard–pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion with a meat–rich diet, livestock contributing significantly towards global warming, and now the challenge is to persuade people to eat less meat, as governments have persuaded people to quit smoking through taxation.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #107)

34. 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)

35. History (Explanation)

Original:

Is the purpose of history to promote a strong national identity and support national myths? Certainly, it has been used in this way for centuries, and this is often reflected in the history curriculum. We can all remember history at school as being a matter of learning lots of facts and dates, and long lists of kings and queens – a grand narrative of how we got from a not so civilized past to the great nation we are today. Putting aside the fact that national identity is a complex and divisive question – especially in countries like the UK, which is comprised of several nationalities – this approach to history emphasizes a broad understanding, rather than a detailed understanding. Yet history is, or should be, a critical, skeptical discipline: some historians see their work as disproving myths, demolishing orthodoxies, and exposing politically-motivated narratives which claim to be objective. What students need to develop are more critical and analytical skills; in other words, to think for themselves. They can do this by studying certain historical problems in depth. This involves being critical of the narratives presented by historians and skeptical of the myths preserved in the national memory.

Answer:

Despite the purpose of history to promote a strong national identity and support national myths emphasizing a broad understanding rather than a detailed understanding, history is a critical, skeptical discipline with some historians seeing their work as disproving myths, demolishing orthodoxies, and exposing politically-motivated narratives which claim to be objective, and what students need to develop

are more critical and analytical skills.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #136)

36. 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)

37. 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)

38. 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)

39. 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)

40. Silent Movies (Explanation)

Original:

The 1920's movie goers experience was largely dominated by silent movies but saw the introduction of synchronized sound. In the 1920's movie stars were really stars – with huge salaries, the fashions and activities of the Hollywood greats echoed around the world and 100,000 people would gather in cities all over the world, including such diverse cities as London and Moscow, to greet Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks when they toured of Europe. Early silent movies were often accompanied by live piano or organ music and provided enormous entertainment value to audiences captivated by the experience of watching moving pictures on the silver screen. Although there had been previous attempts to introduce sound, it wasn't until 1923 that a synchronized sound track was photographically recorded and printed on to the side of the strip of motion picture film and made it on to a commercially distributed movie. It would still be seven long years before talking pictures gained total supremacy and finally replaced the silent film era. The first movie theatres were called Nickelodeons, and were very basic compared the luxurious picture palaces that followed but what an aura of excitement, of laughter, fun and tears surrounded them! Before the introduction of movie soundtracks, movies were often accompanied by scripted music from a piano.

Answer:

With early silent movies often accompanied by live piano or organ music and audiences captivated by the experience of watching moving pictures on the silver screen, it wasn't until 1923 that a synchronized sound track was photographically recorded and printed on to the side of the strip of motion picture film and made it on to a commercially distributed movie, and the first movie theatres were called Nickelodeons.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #103)

41. 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)

42. 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)

43. 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)

44. 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)

45. 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)

46. 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)

47. 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)

48. 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)

49. 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)

50. 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)

51. 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)

52. 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)

53. 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)

54. 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)

55. Online Teaching & Learning (Explanation)**Original:**

What makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet, especially the World Wide Web, as the primary means of communication. Thus, when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of paper or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high-tech, interactive classroom "smart" whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok, even if you are working for a college whose administrative office is located in Florida or Dubai. You can

attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local café's wireless hotspot or your hotel room's high-speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students. Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books, read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and receive their final grades—all online.

Answer:

Because teaching online uses the internet as the primary means of communication, teachers don't have to be someplace to teach and they can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner; online learning offers more freedom for students as they can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #48)

56. 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)

57. 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)

58. 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)

59. Hookham (Explanation)**Original:**

THE BOOKSELLERS OF HOOKHAM AND CARPENTER (hereafter referred to only as Hookham) were located on New Bond Street in London, and their records span the most politically turbulent decade of the eighteenth-century the 1790's. Clients who frequented Hookham were primarily from the aristocratic

or gentry classes. In fact, of Hookhams total buyers, 22% were aristocracy, and 35% of the aristocracy purchased novels. We can also confidently assume that untitled female customers were of gentry income because their addresses were primarily in London's fashionable West End. Hookhams ledgers not only reveal a dramatic increase in the proportion of female purchasers of novels by comparison to earlier studies of provincial women, but they also reveal a remarkable increase in the proportion of female purchases of novels authored by females. Such a marked increase illustrates that Hookhams leisured female customers were able to buy more novels. Furthermore, the fact that these female aristocrats and gentry have accounts under their own name, not their husbands, demonstrates the greater degree of agency and independence that these urban, moneyed women had relative to provincial women. However, because our study does not include an examination of male customers, we are very limited in what claims we can make about whether or not these women behaved according to the cliché that women were the predominant consumers of novels in the eighteenth-century. Moreover, while more disposable income and leisure time certainly accounts for the significant increase in female purchases of novels authored by women in the 1790s, this increase also strongly suggests a desire on the part of women readers to engage in this politically charged decade. Thus, novel-reading provided women readers with the means through which they were able to participate in the male-dominated world of politics. The latter part of our paper will more fully explore this hypothesis in the context of certain recent literary scholars claims that both Gothic and sentimental novels are actively engaged in political debate and discussion.

Answer:

According to the Hookham's found, there is a dramatic increase in the proportion of female purchasers of novels and purchases of novels authored by females, and also, these female aristocrats and gentry have accounts under their own names, and more disposal income and leisure time certainly account for the significant increase, thus more female were able to participate in the male-dominated world of politics.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #34)

60. 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)

61. 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)

62. 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)

63. Compulsory Reburial (Explanation)

Original:

Human remains are a fundamental part of the archaeological record, offering unique insights into the lives of individuals and populations in the past. Recently a new set of challenges to the study of human remains has emerged from a rather unexpected direction: the British government revised its interpretation of nineteenth-century burial legislation in a way that would drastically curtail the ability of archaeologists to study human remains of any age excavated in England and Wales. This paper examines these extraordinary events and the legal, political and ethical questions that they raise. In April 2008 the British government announced that, henceforth, all human remains archaeologically excavated in England and Wales should be reburied after a two-year period of scientific analysis. Not only would internationally important prehistoric remains have to be returned to the ground, removing them from public view, but also there would no longer be any possibility of long-term scientific investigation as new techniques and methods emerged and developed in the future. Thus, while faunal remains, potsherds, artifacts and environmental samples could be analyzed and re-analyzed in future years, human remains were to be effectively removed from the curation process. Archaeologists and other scientists were also concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburying all human remains held in museum collections in England and Wales including prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Viking and Medieval as well as more recent remains.

Answer:

While human remains are the fundamental part for analysis and interpretation of any archaeological records, they still need to be reburied after a two-year scientific period because of the appearance and development of new technologies and methods, so human remains should be removed from the curation process with scientists concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburying all human remains.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #19)

64. 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)

65. Asking Questions (Explanation)**Original:**

All non-human animals are constrained by the tools that nature has bequeathed them through natural selection. They are not capable of striving towards truth; they simply absorb information, and behave in ways useful for their survival. The kinds of knowledge they require of the world have been largely pre-selected by evolution. No animal is capable of asking questions or generating problems that are irrelevant to its immediate circumstances or its evolutionarily designed needs. When a beaver builds a dam, it doesn't ask itself why it does so or whether there is a better way of doing it. When a swallow flies south, it doesn't wonder why it is hotter in Africa or what would happen if it flew still further south. Humans do ask themselves these and many other kinds of questions, questions that have no relevance, indeed make little sense, in the context of evolved needs and goals. What marks out humans is our capacity to go beyond our naturally defined goals such as the need to find food, shelter or a mate and to establish human created goals.

Answer:

While all non-human animals are constrained by the tools that nature has bequeathed them through natural selection and never ask questions and generate problems, humans do ask themselves these and many other kinds of questions, questions that have no relevance, indeed make little sense, in the context of evolved needs and goals, which makes humans go beyond naturally defined goals and to establish human-created goals.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #7)

66. 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)

67. 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)

68. 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 project called Reverb.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #2)

69. 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)

70. Paleolithic People (Explanation)

Original:

The ways of life Upper Paleolithic people are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, together with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making. The people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding. They hunted the bigger herbivores, while berries, leaves, roots, wild fruit and mushrooms probably played a major role in their diet. Their hunting was indiscriminate; perhaps because so many animals were about they did not need to spare pregnant females or the young. In the cave of Enlène, for example, many bones of reindeer and bison fetuses were found. Apparently, upper Paleolithic people hunted like other predators and killed the weakest prey first. They did, however, sometimes concentrate on salmon runs and migrating herds of reindeer. Contrary to popular beliefs about cave man, upper Paleolithic people did not live deep inside caves. They rather close the foot of cliffs, especially when an overhang provided good shelter. On the plains and in the valleys, they used tents made from hides of the animals they killed. At time, on the great Russian plains, they built huts with huge bones and tusks collected from skeletons of mammals. Men hunted mostly with spears, the bow and arrow were probably not invented until the Magdalenian period that came at the end of the Upper Paleolithic.

Answer:

While Upper Paleolithic people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding, they did not live deep inside caves but rather close to the foot of cliffs and hunted with spears, the bow and arrow, which suggest their living ways are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #51)

71. Crime Rate (Explanation)

Original:

The Home Office's periodic British Crime Survey estimates that the true level of crime (the sorts, anyway, which inform the official figures) is about four times than which is registered in the annual statistics. Quite often, especially in the financial services sector, businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image. Many citizens today are not insured against car theft or property loss (because they cannot afford the premiums) so they have no incentive to tell the police if they become victims. A steep statistical rise in crime can sometimes arise not from a real growth in a particular type of conduct but from a new policing policy – offences of "lewd dancing" rose by about 300 per cent during 12 months in the 1980s in Manchester, but only because the zealous Chief Constable James Anderton had deployed a great many officers in gay night clubs. Sometimes the enactment of a new range of offences or the possibility of committing old offences in a new way (like computer offences involving fraud and deception) can cause an upward jolt in crime levels. The figures just released show a startling jump in street robbery but much of this seems to be a very particular crime: the theft of the now ubiquitous mobile phones. Conversely, if crimes like joyriding and some

assaults are kept out of the categories measured in the annual statistics, as is the case, the official figures do not reflect even what is reported to the police as criminal. The way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office is also relevant. From April 1998, police forces started to count crime in a way which, according to the government, will give "a more robust statistical measure".

Answer:

There are several reasons that contribute to a rise in crime rate including that businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image, that citizens have no incentive to tell police if they become victims, a new policing policy, the enactment of a new range of offenses or the possibility of committing old offenses in a new way, and the way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #21)



Write Essay

1. Gender Equality

Question:

Despite all the advancement made by mankind, some people still argue that gender equality is a myth. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #294)

2. Free Health Services

Question:

Some countries have free health services. However, some people claim that those who live unhealthy lives should not receive free health services. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

(APEUni Website / App WE #274)

3. Travel for Education

Question:

People dispute whether travel is or is not a component of a quality education. Some believe travel is overrated. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #261)

4. 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)

5. Company Workers (Explanation)

Question:

There are both advantages and disadvantages of company workers assessing their own products and services. Discuss.

(APEUni Website / App WE #49)

6. 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)

7. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been evolving on a daily basis. Please describe a new invention, and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages.

(APEUni Website / App WE #159)

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. Law Effect (Explanation)

Question:

Some people think human behavior can be limited by laws, while others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #149)

11. Best Teachers

Question:

Experience is the best teacher. Some people believe it is more effective than formal school study and books, what do you think?

(APEUni Website / App WE #215)

12. 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)

13. 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)

14. 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)

15. Distraction (Explanation)

Question:

Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. it is impossible to combine learning with employment. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Give your opinion with examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #106)

16. 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)

17. 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)

18. 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)

19. Tourism (Explanation)

Question:

Tourism is good for some less developed countries, but also has some disadvantages. Discuss.

(APEUni Website / App WE #79)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. 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)

23. 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)

24. 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)

25. 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)

26. Personal Life (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, people spend too much time at work to the extent that they hardly have time for their personal life. How widespread do you think it is? Discuss the problems caused by the shortage of time.

(APEUni Website / App WE #40)

27. 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)

28. 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)

29. 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)

30. 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)

31. Extreme Sports

Question:

In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?

(APEUni Website / App WE #23)

32. 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)

33. 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)

34. 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)

35. 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)

36. 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)

37. 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)

38. Shopping Malls (Explanation)

Question:

In many towns and cities, large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a positive development? Use your own experiences.
(APEUni Website / App WE #30)

39. 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)

40. 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)

41. 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)

42. Marks Deduction (Explanation)**Question:**

some universities deduct marks from students' works if they are given in late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?

(APEUni Website / App WE #63)



C. Reading

Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

1. HongKong APP (Incomplete)

Points: An organization, HKUST, created an APP to help people learn sign language interpretation because many people in HongKong have a hearing problem. ... (however / therefore / consequently / although) ... (as well) to educate public ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #401)

2. Sand Battery

Finnish researchers have installed the world's first fully working "sand battery", which can store green power for months at a time. The developers say this could solve the problem of year-round supply, a major issue for green energy. Using low-grade sand, the device **is charged up with** heat made from cheap electricity from solar or wind. The sand stores the heat at around 500C, **which** can then warm homes in winter when energy is more expensive. Because of climate change and now thanks to the rapidly rising price of fossil fuels, there's a surge of investment in new renewable energy production. But **while** new solar panels and wind turbines can be quickly added to national grids, these extra sources also present huge challenges. **Right now**, most batteries are made with lithium and are expensive with a large, physical footprint, and can only cope with a limited amount of excess power. One of the big challenges now is whether the technology can be scaled up to really make a difference and will the developers be able to use it to get electricity out **as well as** heat? The efficiency falls dramatically when the sand is used to just return power to the electricity grid.

Options:

- 1) substitutes for, is caught up with, lives up to, is charged up with
 - 2) which, however, what, that
 - 3) except, therefore, while, then
 - 4) Of course, Besides, Apart from, Right now
 - 5) as well as, inside, despite, along
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #399)

3. Security Footage

The introduction of security footage in courtrooms as evidence is increasingly common. With the number of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras rising, the likelihood of images deemed relevant for criminal proceedings being recorded also increases. However, while CCTV footage may arguably have assisted in achieving **convictions** in some high-profile cases, can it assist in the overall reduction of violence against women? A well-known example in Australia of CCTV helping solve a crime is the footage pulled from a shop on Sydney Road the night Jill Meagher was raped and murdered by Adrian Bayley. This footage was mentioned in his sentencing in 2013. In the same year, Simon Gittany was found **guilty** of the murder of his partner Lisa Harnum. CCTV footage — taken from his own security cameras — was again **interpreted** as key evidence. Beyond the courtroom, news media reports of crime are saturated with the use of CCTV footage. In both contexts, it is often seen to be **decisive** — an authoritative and objective witness that can tell us "what really happened". While used in a range of offenses, its inclusion in instances of extreme (and public) violence against women can mean certain images receive significant and sustained media **attention**, and may remain online indefinitely. The strength of CCTV in our public consciousness is such that questions of privacy are often dismissed as inconsequential. CCTV installed in the homes of family violence victims has even been considered.

Options:

- 1) convictions, discharges, disclaimers, connections
 - 2) guilty, excessive, obsessive, abundant
 - 3) interpreted, changed, disciplined, dictated
 - 4) doubtful, decisive, inclusive, incisive
 - 5) abortion, conception, abruption, attention
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #398)

4. Flowers and Bees (Incomplete)

Points: Flowers use tricks to attract bees. ... (irresistible / ...) ... scientists use fake flowers ... warm nectar ... Scientists put bees into floral (organisms / offerings / ...) they made ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #397)

5. Giant Exoplanets

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest **planet** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars .

Options:

- 1) borders, expressions, characteristics, shapes
 - 2) frame, subordinate, planet, comet
 - 3) members, astronomers, parties, makers
 - 4) denounce, detect, deflect, determine
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #395)

6. Food Wastage (Incomplete)

Points: It was 50 percent of food wasted before () because of () transport and marketing.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #394)

7. (Incomplete)

Points: ... (too small / was small / small / are small) to do our own (specific / ambiguous / vague / ...)
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #393)

8. Selfies

To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts **on** Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies **fell into** the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make-up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories **combined** . **After** appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then **came** ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, **rather than** taken with a group. **Overall** , an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18–35–year–old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising **considering** the demographics of the social media platform. The under–18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies.

Options:

- 1) of, in, above, on
 - 2) summed up, broke down, fell into, focused on
 - 3) constrained, confined, combined, unconfined
 - 4) Regarding, Unless, After, Against
 - 5) let, were, came, come
 - 6) less than, other from, rather than, most of
 - 7) Along with, Although, Overall, Moreover
 - 8) claiming, supposing, considering, imagining
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #389)

9. 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)

10. 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)

11. 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)

12. Facial Appearance (Incomplete)

Points: facial appearance is the (chance/opportunity/.../...) and it is (insufficient/relative/sufficient) to ...
 (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #385)

13. IQ Tests (Incomplete)

Points: About average IQ of children who learn music. ... there is a lack of scientific evidence (test/tests/testing/tested) ... key (process/goal/...) ... child–six–year–old learned the lessons of music and displayed IQ point 3.2 and ... (exhibited/taught/learned/...) IQ point 7.1 people like heavy food that are ... (lighter) food and people have (illusion/sight) the ... of and light drinks such as wine expresses by scientists ...
 (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #371)

14. 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, expansive

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #370)

15. 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)

16. 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)

17. 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)

18. 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)

19. Kennedy (Incomplete)

Points: About Kennedy. He had a high academic degree, and was handsome with a Hollywood style appearance. He was the most popular politician because of ... war. A blank which is to be filled with a preposition. A beautiful wife. To prepare for the reelection in advance.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #298)

20. Umami

Umami was first identified in Japan, in 1908, when Dr. Kikunae Ikeda concluded that Kombu, a type of edible seaweed, had a different taste than most foods. He conducted **experiments** that found that the high concentration of glutamate in Kombu was what made it so tasty. From there, he crystallized monosodium glutamate (MSG), the seasoning that would become **popular** the world over. Decades later Umami became scientifically defined as one of the five individual tastes sensed by receptors on the **tongue**. Then in 1996, a team of University of Miami researchers studying taste perception made another breakthrough. They discovered separate taste receptor cells in the tongue for detecting Umami. Before then, the concept was uncharted. 'Up until our research, the **predominant** wisdom in the scientific community was that Umami was not a separate sense. It was just a combination of the other four qualities (salty, sweet, bitter, sour)', explained Dr. Stephen Roper, the University of Miami physiology and biophysics professor who helped zero in on the taste along with Nirupa Chaudhari, the team's lead researcher.

Options:

- 1) attempts, experiments, contests, experiences
 - 2) exported, exclusive, popular, spread
 - 3) jaws, mouth, tongue, fingers
 - 4) erroneous, predominant, insignificant, important
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #297)

21. Desert Ants

There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore, but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long-legged and speedy *Cataglyphis fortis* normally covers ground with a three-legged stride that moves two legs forwards on

one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with **its** other three legs. But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward 'tripod' walking style is **abandoned**. Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. 'This is the first time we **have seen** this in any ants,' said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany. The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the **scorching** desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60 cm per second. The researchers, who publish the findings on ant locomotion and navigation in the Journal of Experimental Biology, believe that robotics will be one of the first technologies **to benefit** from the discovery.

Options:

- 1) its, own, that, their
 - 2) abandons, abandon, abandoning, abandoned
 - 3) saw, seen, having seen, have seen
 - 4) emotional, stuck, uncensored, scorching
 - 5) benefited, to benefit, benefit, benefits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #296)

22. 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)

23. 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)

24. 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)

25. 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)

26. 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)

27. 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)

28. 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)

29. 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)

30. 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) remove, judge, hide, take
 - 3) trade, treat, describe, reduce
 - 4) store, way, market, panel
 - 5) quantity, patch, amount, deal
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #272)

31. Bach

Those were his halcyon days when his music was constantly heard in Venice, and his influence **blanketed** Europe. He spent much of his time on the road , **performing** and overseeing productions of his music. In Germany, Bach studied Vivaldi's scores, copied them for performance and **arranged** some for other instruments .

Options:

- 1) dented, vanished, touted, blanketed
 - 2) collecting, outperforming, performing, preparing
 - 3) repeated, arranged, underscored, derived
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #269)

32. The Speech of Alchemy

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no science: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart, no list of elements. To the alchemists the **universe** was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead it was made of substances, and one substance—say, walnut oil—could be just as **pure** as another—say, silver—even though modern **scientists** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures, how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

Options:

- 1) universe, horizon, heaven, spirit
 - 2) all, completed, pure, wholesome
 - 3) affidavits, laws, scientists, medicines
 - 4) proper, necessary, capable, possible
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #115)

33. 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)

34. Genius

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity – doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, "Citizen Kane," at twenty-five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** his late

twenties, culminating, at the **age** of thirty–two, with "Moby–Dick." Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E–Flat–Major at the age of twenty–one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" ("I grow old ... I grow old")? Twenty–three. "Poets peak young," the creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihály Csikszentmihályi, the author of "Flow," agrees: "The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young." According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading **authority** on creativity, "Lyric poetry is a domain where **talent** is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age."

Options:

- 1) at, without, through, over
 - 2) proportion, rate, age, cost
 - 3) junction, inferiority, importance, structure
 - 4) syntax, supremacy, authority, atheist
 - 5) chief, clerk, offender, talent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #259)

35. 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)

36. Brazil Rainforest (Incomplete)

Points: About reservation of the tropical rainforest in Brazil.是巴西和热带雨林保护的事 Brazil, it is renowned as (state/area/ ...) the United Nations (conference) (leader/leading/ ...) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #250)

37. 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)

38. Plastic Pollution

The problem caused by plastic pollution is getting out of hand, but public **awareness** and intervention are about to change that. About 9 billion kilograms of plastic waste reaches the world's ocean from coastal areas annually. This plastic causes **stress** and harm to the marine creatures such as turtles, whales, and seabirds that starve because their bellies are full of plastic particles leaving no room for real food. A **recent** study about the potential adverse impacts of tiny pieces of plastic in the marine food chain says that it might adversely **affect** human health and food security.

Options:

- 1) revenue, awareness, image, benefit
- 2) stress, strength, elasticity, modification
- 3) unique, recent, distant, reticent
- 4) affect, mock, shape, bridge

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #245)

39. Warming Oceans (Incomplete)

Points: About impacts of global warming on oceans. Why sea levels are uneven is mentioned and it is because of (waves). Water, like (land), absorb heat unevenly. Sea levels of hotter waters rise more obviously because larger (space) is needed. The final two sentences mention that icebergs (melt). The melting ice also causes the rise of sea level.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #241)

40. 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)

41. 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)

42. Teaching of Languages

The teaching of languages could be revolutionised following ground-breaking research by Victoria University, New Zealand, PhD graduate Paul Sulzberger. Dr Sulzberger has found that the best way to learn a language is through frequent exposure to its sound patterns—even if you haven't a **clue** what it all means. "However crazy it might sound, just listening to the language, **even though** you don't understand it, is critical. A lot of language teachers may not accept that," he says. "Our ability to learn new words is directly related to how often we have been exposed to the particular combinations of the sounds which make **up** the words. If you want to learn Spanish, for example, frequently listening to a Spanish language radio station on the internet will dramatically **boost** your ability to pick up the language and learn new words." Dr Sulzberger's research challenges existing language learning theory. His main hypothesis is that simply listening to a new language sets up the structures in the brain **required** to learn the words.

Options:

- 1) dew, claw, clue, due
 - 2) but also, all together, even though, if so
 - 3) down, up, off, on
 - 4) evaluate, exaggerate, describe, boost
 - 5) requiring, required, directed, to require
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #234)

43. 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)

44. 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)

45. Health and Fitness

A renewed interest in well-being, especially among baby boomers, as well as rising personal incomes, led to more spending on health and fitness in 2005. This prompted an **expansion** in the number of fitness and recreation centres across the country. Golf courses also **enjoyed** renewed success, as the sport increased in popularity, possibly the result of retiring baby boomers heading to the links. In 2005, **households** spent an average \$3,918 on recreation, up slightly from \$3,678 in 2004. Items included in the 2005 figure are: an average \$166 on sports and athletic equipment; \$665 to buy and **operate** recreational vehicles such as snowmobiles, bicycles and trailers; and \$299 for the use of sports and recreation facilities.

Options:

- 1) expectation, exception, erosion, expansion
 - 2) allowed, enjoyed, portioned, confiscated
 - 3) households, countries, companies, immigrants
 - 4) demount, operate, duplicate, fund
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #230)

46. Chemicals

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution** .

Options:

- 1) drinking, dimming, stingy, lacquering
 - 2) fill, fulfil, filter, fancy
 - 3) air, crops, solid, soil
 - 4) connectivity, weight, pollution, latitude
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #227)

47. Economic Depression

An economic depression is a period of sustained, long-term **downturn** in economic activity in one or more economies. It is more severe than a recession, which is a slowdown in economic activity over **the course** of a normal business cycle. Economic depressions are characterized by their length, and by abnormally large increases in unemployment **rate** .

Options:

- 1) variation, promotion, downturn, reduction
 - 2) an era, the course, a phase, the year
 - 3) calculation, bias, ratio, rate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #226)

48. Marketing (Incomplete)

Points: Marketing is a (flexible) job ... in any industry, such as (financial) services and consumer goods ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #223)

49. Feature Films

The universality of story feature films are narratives – they tell stories. Even films based on **true** events will fictionalize them in order to produce drama, to telescope time, to avoid being filled up with too many **minor** characters ,or simply to be more entertaining. Even in the current welter of special-effect movies, feature films are usually summarized by their plots – in their first 'treatment' (or outline of the script idea), in the advance publicity, in the TV guide, in reviews, and in conversations. Films may differ from other **kinds** of narrative – literary fiction or television drama, for instance – in the medium used and the representational conventions. They do, however, **share** with literary fiction and television drama the basic structure and functions of narrative. Much work has been done by researchers in the field known as 'narratology' on exactly what constitutes the structures and functions of the narrative. Their conclusions are of great use to students of the feature film.

Options:

- 1) prehistoric, common, true, harsh
 - 2) minor, objective, sheer, marginalized
 - 3) amounts, kinds, properties, qualities
 - 4) spare, share, abide, conform
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #222)

50. 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)

51. PIE

No matter whether you speak English or Urdu, Waloon or Waziri, Portuguese or Persian, the roots of your language are the same. Proto-Indo-European (PIE) is the mother tongue _ shared by several hundred contemporary languages, as well as many now extinct, and spoken by people **who** lived from about 6,000 to 3,500 BC on the steppes to the north of the Caspian Sea. They left no written texts and **although** historical linguists have, since the 19th century, painstakingly reconstructed the language from daughter languages, the question of how it actually sounded was assumed to be permanently out of reach. Now, researchers at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have developed a sound-based method to move back through the family tree of languages that stem from PIE. They can simulate how certain words **would have sounded** when they were spoken 8,000 years ago. Remarkably, at the **heart** of the technology is the statistics of shape. 'Sounds have shape,' explains Professor John Aston, from Cambridge's Statistical Laboratory. 'As a word is uttered it vibrates air, and the shape of this soundwave can be measured and turned into a series of numbers. Once we have these stats, and the stats of another spoken word, we can start asking how similar they are and what it would take to shift from one to another.'

Options:

- 1) that, which, what, who
 - 2) therefore, until, where, although
 - 3) would have sounded, would sound, have sounded, sound
 - 4) cost, heart, end, moment
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #218)

52. 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)

53. Marshmallow Test

Mischel is the creator of the marshmallow test, one of the most famous experiments in the history of psychology, which is often cited as evidence of the importance of self-control. In the original test, which was administered at the Bing Nursery School, at Stanford, in the nineteen-sixties, Mischel's team would present a child with a treat (marshmallows were just one option) and tell her that she could either eat the one treat **immediately** or wait alone in the room for several minutes until the researcher returned, at which point she could have two treats. The promised treats were always visible and the child knew that all she had to do to stop the agonizing **wait** was ring a bell to call the experimenter back—although in that **case**, she wouldn't get the second treat. The longer a child delayed gratification, Mischel found—that is, the longer she was able to wait—the better she would fare later in life at numerous measures of what we now call executive function. She would **perform** better academically, earn more money, and be healthier and happier. She would also be more likely to avoid a number of negative outcomes, including jail time, obesity, and drug use.

Options:

- 1) ironically, impressively, immediately, imaginatively
 - 2) sleep, wait, walk, time
 - 3) quantity, case, span, consumption
 - 4) slump, heave, slumber, perform
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #215)

54. Accountants (Incomplete)

Points: About accountants. Accountants are in short supply in the labour market and employers have to find candidates in graduates to fill the vacancies. Accountants are in (much/less/few) exposure to the economic peak than sellers, etc.. Accountants have many alternatives, and (even though) they don't work as accountants any more, they can do well in other fields.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #206)

55. 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)

56. 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)

57. Love of Reading

Many parents want their children to grow up with a love of reading. However, recent research **has shown** that children nowadays spend far more of their time using their phones or computers than reading books. Of course, technology brings children many advantages, but books are **as** important as computers. For instance, when children read storybooks, they imagine the characters and practise their language skills, too. Many British schools run an event called World Book Day. This event **aims** to promote reading to pupils using various fun activities. Some pupils come to school in costumes inspired by their favourite book. Other schools organise World Book Day activities where pupils create music, art or plays about books. But it's also important for children to read at home, too. At the moment, **very few** parents spend time reading with their children regularly. Unfortunately, this means that these children are missing an opportunity to develop the reading habit at an early age.

Options:

- 1) shown, has shown, show, showing
 - 2) so, as, very, such
 - 3) differs, defers, aims, disagrees
 - 4) very few, a little, a few, less
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #196)

58. 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)

59. 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)

60. Dog Emotion

Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel **confident** not only that I can tell what kind of **emotional** state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard–headed scientist, I try to take a more **rational** and pragmatic view. These **personal** observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.

Options:

- 1) relieved, sententious, embarrassed, confident
- 2) political, emotional, financial, physical
- 3) irregular, chaste, stoical, rational
- 4) communal, discrete, absurd, personal

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #191)

61. Studying Law

It is important to emphasize the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials.

Options:

- 1) expenditure, exhaustion, explanation, exclusion
- 2) gratification, excitement, temptation, obsession
- 3) simple, complex, effortless, laborious
- 4) prefer, Enjoy, interest, like
- 5) knowledge, idea, motivation, taste

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #189)

62. 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)

63. 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)

64. Bees (Incomplete)

Points: About bees gathering nectar with four blanks. The third blank: ...animals and plants (co-operated \ collaborated \ co-evolved); The forth 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)

65. 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)

66. 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) stimulation, arrangement, duplication, augmentation
 - 4) flora, plant, organism, fauna
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #178)

67. 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)

68. 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)

69. Sun and Moon

In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They **became** known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbours and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact it took millennia, for man to **determine** the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** their positions in the sky.

Options:

- 1) plan, level, journey, line
 - 2) are, have, become, became
 - 3) tales, secrets, views, imaginations
 - 4) distort, discuss, charge, determine
 - 5) draw, predict, dictate, save
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #170)

70. 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)

71. Marshmallow

They call it the "marshmallow test." A four- to-six-year-old-child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate. The child is told: "If you don't eat this **treat** for 15 minutes you can have both it and a second one." Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. The **longer** a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life. Now a study shows that ability to resist temptation isn't strictly **innate** -- it's also highly influenced by environment.

Options:

- 1) fun, joy, recipe, treat
 - 2) longest, longer, long, longing
 - 3) artificial, innate, intimate, disguised
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #167)

72. 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)

73. 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)

74. (Incomplete)

Points: blank1: staff, member, employee blank2:(high, highly, higher, ...)recommend blank3: I can always(rely, relying, ...)

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #161)

75. 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)

76. Paraphrasing

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

Options:

- 1) considerable, considerate, considering, considerably
 - 2) despite, of, on, off
 - 3) be penalizing, be penalized, have penalized, penalize
 - 4) That has, It is, There is, That is
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #155)

77. Study of Objects

The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic enquiry, commonly referred to as material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and **observation** of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is exceptionally wide, **including** not just human-made artefacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film 'Encountering a body'). Some specialists in the field of material culture have made bold claims for its pre-eminence. In certain disciplines, it reigns **supreme**. It plays a critical role in archaeology, for example, especially in circumstances where written evidence is either patchy or non-existent. **In such cases**, objects are all scholars have to rely on in forming an understanding of ancient peoples. Even where written documents survive, the physical remains of literate cultures often help to provide new and interesting insights into how people once lived and thought, **as in** the case of medieval and post-medieval archaeology. In analysing the physical remains of societies, both past and present, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others have been careful to remind us that objects mean different things to different people.

Options:

- 1) experiment, modification, consumption, observation
 - 2) includes, including, included, had included
 - 3) at all, supreme, everywhere, far and wide
 - 4) By no means, In such cases, In this time, In this way
 - 5) as long as, as if, as a result of, as in
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #153)

78. 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)

79. 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)

80. School-skiping

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)

81. 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)

82. 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)

83. 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)

84. 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)

85. 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)

86. Coastal Fish Farms

Coastal fish farms seem to do less harm to nearby plants and animals than **previously** believed, a new study **reveals**. And marine ecosystems can **recover** from this damage **surprisingly** fast. But the analysis of a single trout farm internationally renowned in a Faroe Islands fjord over nearly a year also shows that these facilities need to be **placed** carefully, and that there's a limit to how many can operate in a particular area before its biodiversity suffers lasting harm. In coastal farms, fish live in large cages hanging from pontoons on the surface. Fish feces and uneaten food sink to the seabed, affecting its ecosystem. **Badly** managed farms can also have serious effects on the surrounding water column.

Options:

- 1) collectively, individually, previously, pretentiously
- 2) introduces, deceives, reveals, conceives
- 3) derive, segregate, recover, prevent
- 4) visually, commonly, surprisingly, spiritually
- 5) dislocated, estimated, placed, dismantled
- 6) Well, Badly, Expectedly, Attentively

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #132)

87. Small Lakes

Small lakes with a surface area of less than 100 square meters represent the majority of global freshwater ecosystems. Many of these lakes **are found** in remote, often mountainous areas with no inflow

and outflow. Yet in most of these lakes, there are fish. So **how** do fish reach lakes and ponds that are not connected to other bodies of water? This question **was already** addressed by some of the leading natural scientists of the 19th century such as Charles Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Lyell, who all came to the same conclusion—water birds must be **responsible for** fish dispersal. And they had a plausible explanation for this: fish eggs of some species are sticky and can survive for some time out of water. The theory is thus that the fish eggs **stick** to water birds' feathers or feet; the birds then fly from one body of water to the next, where the fish hatch from their eggs.

Options:

- 1) had found, are found, were found, have found
 - 2) how, why, whether, where
 - 3) has already, has yet, is also, was already
 - 4) responsibility to, responding to, responsible to, responsible for
 - 5) stick, were stuck, stuck, sticking
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #130)

88. Cultural Studies

Cultural studies is a new way of engaging in the study of culture. In the past, many academic subjects including anthropology, history, literary studies, human geography and sociology have brought their own disciplinary concerns to the study of culture. However, in recent decades there has been a **renewed** interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary **boundaries**. The **resulting** activities and cultural studies have emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry which has already shed important new life on the character of human cultures and which **promises** to continue to do so. While there is a little doubt that cultural studies are coming to **be widely recognized** as an important and distinctive field of study, it does seem to encompass a potentially enormous area. This is because the term 'culture' has a complex history and range of usages, which have provided a legitimate **focus** of inquiry for several academic disciplines.

Options:

- 1) renewed, refunded, renowned, irresistible
 - 2) discriminations, similarities, boundaries, differentiations
 - 3) simultaneous, spontaneous, resulting, derivative
 - 4) declines, responds, promises, hesitates
 - 5) phase out, pull together, be widely recognized, be narrowly reduced
 - 6) dispersion, focus, revision, idea
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #125)

89. 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)

90. Society and Culture

For too long we have held preconceived notions of 'the' market and 'the' state that were seemingly independent of local societies and cultures. The debate about civil society ultimately is about how culture, market and state **relate to** each other. Concern about civil society, however, is not only relevant to central and eastern Europe and the developing world. It is very much **of interest** to the European Union as well. The Civil Dialogue Initiated by the Commission in the 1990s was a first attempt by the EU to give the institutions of society – and not only governments and businesses—a voice at the policy-making tables in Brussels. The EU, like other international institutions, has a long way to go in trying to **accommodate** the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. There is increasing **recognition** that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions.

Options:

- 1) conform to, diverge from, relate to, assimilate into
 - 2) for distribution, of interest, within belief, of honor
 - 3) duplicate, accommodate, exclude, defy
 - 4) conception, oscillation, discretion, recognition
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #120)

91. 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 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:

- 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)

92. 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)

93. 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)

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 Ekcquerel the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Options:

- 1) developed, unraveled, overlapped, transmitted
 - 2) transparent, corrugated, fogged, clarified
 - 3) concocted, coined, created, designed
 - 4) fabrication, invention, discharge, discovery
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #93)

95. Amount of Sleep

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **factors**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep. As you get older, your sleeping **patterns** change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older

adults need less sleep than younger adults. Getting enough sleep is **important** to your health because it boosts your **immune** system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance. So how many hours of sleep are enough for You? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day – even during boring activities – you are not getting enough sleep. Also, quality of sleep is just as important as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep. If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to **identify** the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

Options:

- 1) reasons, possibilities, fractions, factors
 - 2) durations, structures, distributions, patterns
 - 3) benevolent, important, additional, luxurious
 - 4) ecological, immune, medical, psychological
 - 5) discharge, identify, dismiss, tout
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #69)

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. Bedtimes (Incomplete)

Points: Children can sleep (soundly/successfully) for eight to nine hours, but teenagers' sleep pattern is (erratic/expressive/explicit). (Insufficient) sleep may (influence) their studying/learning problems.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #54)

98. Most Respected Companies

Look at the recent "Most Respected Companies" survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most

respected companies and business leaders at the **current** time? Rather predictably, they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates, and Microsoft. **Neither** has achieved their world-class status through playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business **through** , and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions. Microsoft has had one of the **highest** profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times – and Gates has been able to **achieve** the financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

Options:

- 1) past, before, last, current
 - 2) Also, Both, Neither, All
 - 3) through, out, by, along
 - 4) largest, highest, biggest, most
 - 5) archive, acquaint, receive, achieve
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #53)

99. Home Appliances

In the developed world, home appliances have greatly reduced the need for physical labour. **Fewer** people need to be involved in tasks that once left them little time to do much else. For example, the word processor and email have, to a great **extent** , replaced the dedicated secretarial staff that briefly flourished with the rise of the typewriter. At **one** time all copies were made with manual scribes, carefully duplicating what they read. Then we had carbon paper. Then photocopiers. Then printers. Then the requirement for physical copy reduced. An entire stream of labour appeared and disappeared as technology advanced. We freed ourselves of one kind of work; we just replaced it **with** another.

Options:

- 1) Fewer, More, Less, Many
 - 2) extension, possibility, range, extent
 - 3) once, some, one, a
 - 4) with, as, for, by
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #51)

100. 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)

101. 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)

102. 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, ran

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #34)

103. 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)

104. 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)

105. 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)

106. 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)

107. 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)

108. Wholeness of Thought

The writer, or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader, or listener, must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Options:

- 1) recover, respect, reconstruct, reduce
 - 2) little, no, many, few
 - 3) lean, cut, intrude, get
 - 4) conveying, combining, collecting, converging
 - 5) tune, thumb, tone, tile
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #18)

109. 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)

110. 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)

111. 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)

112. Petrified Forest

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as continuing erosion is **exposing** new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, **filled with** towering trees and extraordinary creatures. More than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists and evidence **indicating** ancient native people who inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago has been **confirmed** by archeologists.

Options:

- 1) exposing, expanding, explaining, expecting
 - 2) connected to, filled with, restored with, treated by
 - 3) indicating, discharging, thinking, assume
 - 4) deducted, rejected, confirmed, predicted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #114)

113. 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)

114. 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)

115. 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)

116. 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)

117. 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)

118. 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, portfolio
- 5) rationale, rule, principle, logic
- 6) blinded, attracted, allured, deceived

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #83)

119. 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)

120. 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)

121. Women's Participation in Labour Force

With the increase in women's participation in the labour force, many mothers have less time available to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing recognition that the father's role and relationship with a child is important. A father can have many roles in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, playmate and role model. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

Options:

- 1) anticipation, substitution, participation, definition
 - 2) available, related, consumable, useful
 - 3) recognition, discrimination, resolution, recreation
 - 4) scholarship, relationship, worship, employment
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #99)

122. 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)

123. 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)

124. 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)

125. 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)

126. 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)

127. 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)

128. 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)

129. Population Change

Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility **involves** the number of children that women have and differs from fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality is the study of the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical **device** which provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from an origin place to a destination place across some pre-defined political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations, **unless** they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of **residence**, indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys are also important. Demography is today widely taught in many universities across the world, **attracting** students with initial training in social sciences, statistics or health studies.

Options:

- 1) contributes, rotates, involves, encapsulates
 - 2) ingredient, room, factor, device
 - 3) but, though, unless, therefore
 - 4) commute, residence, life, health
 - 5) researching, attracting, analyzing, discriminating
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #724)

130. 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)

131. Interdisciplinary Centre

A new interdisciplinary centre for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at The University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Centre will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** on research that concerns them both 'This centre will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap** —in the physics of the very early universe,' said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have **revealed** the presence of dark matter and dark energy, discoveries that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics involve energies so high that no Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory**. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Centre's **advent** a very exciting development for that department.

Options:

- 1) separate, collaborate, participate, cooperative
 - 2) overlapped, overload, overlap, folded
 - 3) enhanced, released, revealed, deluded
 - 4) workshop, library, laboratory, basement
 - 5) adventure, movement, advent, approach
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #722)

132. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life **rather** than its quality, and provides a useful summary

of the general health of the population. While an indicator describing how long Australians live that simultaneously takes into account quality of life would be a desirable summary measure of **progress** in the area, currently no such measure exists, and this is why life expectancy at birth is used as the Main Progress Indicator here. During the decade 1999 to 2009, life expectancy at birth improved for both sexes. A girl born in 2009 could expect to reach 83.9 years of age, **while** a boy could expect to live to 79.3 years. Over the decade, boys' life expectancy increased **slightly** more than girls' (3.1 compared with 2.1 years) . This saw the gap between the sexes' life expectancy decrease by one year to 4.6 years. In the longer term, increases in life expectancy also occurred over most of the 20th century. Unfortunately, life expectancy isn't shared across the whole population though, being lower in Tasmania and the Northern Territory, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Options:

- 1) rather, more, none, better
 - 2) density, volume, progress, surface
 - 3) that, as, while, which
 - 4) lightly, slightly, slowly, dramatically
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #721)

133. Learning Process

Learning is a process by which behavior or knowledge changes as a result of experience. Learning from experience plays a major role **in** enabling us to do many things that we clearly were not born to do, from the simplest tasks, such as flipping a light switch, to the more **complex** , such as playing a musical instrument. To many people, the term ' learning' **signifies** the **activities** that students do reading, listening, and taking tests in order to acquire new information. This process, which is known as cognitive learning, is just one type of learning, however. Another way that we learn is by associative learning, which is the focus of this module. You probably associate **certain** holidays with specific sights, sounds, and smells, or foods with specific flavors and textures. We are not the only **species** with this skill even the simplest animals such as the earthworm can learn by association.

Options:

- 1) with, above, in, despite
 - 2) composite, compound, complex, manifold
 - 3) signify, signified, signifies, was signified
 - 4) activities, matters, actions, exercises
 - 5) certain, few, uncountable, dependent
 - 6) species, class, types, categories
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #717)

134. Snails

Snails are not traditionally known for quick thinking, but new research shows they can make complex decisions using just two brain cells in **findings** that could help engineers design more efficient robots. Scientists at the University of Sussex attached electrodes to the **heads** of freshwater snails as they searched for lettuce. They found that just one cell was used by the mollusc to tell if it was **hungry** or not, while another let it know when food was present. Foodsearching is an example of goal-directed behaviour, during which an animal must integrate information about both its external environment and internal state while using as little energy as possible. Lead researcher Professor George Kemenes, say "This will eventually help us design the ' brain' of robots based on the principle of using the fewest possible components necessary to perform complex tasks." What goes on in our brains when we make complex behavioural decisions and carry them out is poorly understood." Our study reveals for the first

time how just two neurons can create a mechanism in an animal's brain which drives and optimises complex decision-making tasks.

Options:

- 1) findings, results, recommendations, decisions
 - 2) brains, top, skulls, heads
 - 3) satisfied, hungry, empty, full
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #715)

135. SpaceX

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later. The rocket lofted an uncrewed **mockup** of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one-day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. 'This has been a good day for SpaceX and a **promising** development for the US human space flight program,' said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch. In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached **orbit**. ' Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test,' he said. ' It's a great day if both stages work correctly.' SpaceX hopes to win a NASA **contract** to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to **retire** for safety reasons at the end of 2010.

Options:

- 1) setup, mockup, setting, base
 - 2) promising, hopefully, rapid, encouraging
 - 3) track, orbit, circulation, trajectory
 - 4) object, contract, case, arrangement
 - 5) accelerate, launch, resign, retire
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #713)

136. 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)

137. Arbitration

Arbitration is a method of conflict resolution which, with more or less formalized mechanisms, occurs in many political and legal spheres. There are two main **characteristics** to arbitration. The first is that it is a voluntary process under which two parties in conflict agree between themselves to be **bound** by the judgment of a third party which has no other authority over them; the judgment, however, is not legally binding. The second is that there is usually no clear body of **laws** or set of rules that must apply; the arbitrator is free, **subject** to any prior agreement with the conflicting parties, to decide on whatever basis of justice is deemed **suitable** .

Options:

- 1) problems, benefits, characters, characteristics
 - 2) punished, rewarded, organized, bound
 - 3) governments, laws, lawyers, fines
 - 4) object, subject, submarine, lead
 - 5) capable, predictable, remarkable, suitable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #701)

138. Sleep Patterns

Children have **sound** sleep patterns. They can **successfully** sleep for 8–9 hours and get up at a fixed time. But teenagers don't. Their need of an early start to schools or other schedules can **influence** their sleep patterns. **Despite** these **factors** , they actually need longer sleep. So, parents should try and speak to their children, who are **suitable** to help them understand that a night of sound sleep is always helpful.

Options:

- 1) sound, loud, erratic, soundly
 - 2) periodically, successfully, hardly, barely
 - 3) effect, influence, gained, diverge
 - 4) Regardless, Despite, As, Unless
 - 5) probabilities, factors, particles, forms
 - 6) reinforced, suitable, lucky, linking
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #699)

139. Politics Disciplines

This course provides students with an in–depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations and commerce. Students will learn about the **workings** of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security, border control and commerce ensure that students receive a **broad** and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations and commerce. In **addition** to acquiring specialist **knowledge** and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem solving and strong capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and socially **responsible** attitudes and behaviors.

Options:

- 1) workings, understanding, handing, segmentations
- 2) whole, confined, narrow, broad
- 3) order, according, addition, term
- 4) information, experience, knowledge, intelligence
- 5) responsible, accountability, responsibility, liable

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #642)

140. 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)

141. Crime

Crime is an integral part of everyday life. It is a prominent **feature** in the news and is a popular subject for fictional portrayal. Most students commencing legal studies will have some experience of crime, whether directly, as a victim of crime or indirectly through exposure to media coverage. This means that most offenses **covered** on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar terms. This tends to give students the impression that they know more about criminal law than they do about other subjects on the syllabus. This can be a real disadvantage **in terms of** the academic study of criminal law because it tends to lead students to rely on preconceived notion of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely **essential** to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law derived from statutes and cases. **By** doing this, you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality.

Options:

- 1) feature, point, headline, fuss
- 2) covering, covered, cover, has covered
- 3) in spite of, in front of, in terms of, by comparison with
- 4) inevitable, responsible, essential, coercive
- 5) For, Despite, By, Without

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #689)

142. Writing Style

Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write clearly and plainly. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can take us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time should **endeavor** to be

sensibly simple to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs and relatively simple sentence **carrying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **center** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish which I do not advise abandoning altogether.

Options:

- 1) solder, person, staff, slave
 - 2) helping, competent, comparative, heaving
 - 3) commit, reject, endeavor, stick
 - 4) concealing, carrying, defining, confining
 - 5) rise, center, pin, span
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #688)

143. English Language

English is the world's language. Such **dominance** has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps **twice** that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in **part** to the rise of uber-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** of about one a fortnight.

Options:

- 1) dominance, area, field, situation
 - 2) once, representing, duplicating, twice
 - 3) sense, terms, part, relation
 - 4) growth, velocity, rate, development
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #685)

144. Parasitic Plants (Incomplete)

Points: About the relation between parasitic plants and host plants. ... Flowers are pollinated well and their seeds are (dispersed) ... they are (co-evolved) to ... the results will be (upsetting) for both species.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #684)

145. Film

Film is where art meets commerce. **As** Orson Welles said: "A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money. A producer is just like an entrepreneur, and we **raise** money to make films. First, we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and purchase the rights, then we need money to develop that idea, often not a reasonably small sum. **Besides**, to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, as we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of **which** are good places to develop an idea. Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or **even** Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

Options:

- 1) As, Likely, Unlike, Despite
 - 2) raise, arise, rise, raze
 - 3) Nevertheless, Or, Besides, Thus
 - 4) them, that, those, which
 - 5) until, even, unless, ever
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #683)

146. Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an **element** of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the **formative** years, are greatly influenced by its frontier policy, especially when there are no **settled** borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their **allegiance** (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the core of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas adjoining the frontiers. The history of British empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and **delineated**, was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.

Options:

- 1) element, exertion, evidence, explanation
 - 2) cultivating, early, formative, established
 - 3) disputed, irregular, nether, settled
 - 4) fame, credit, allegiance, prestige
 - 5) delineated, divided, circled, deposited
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #682)

147. 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)

148. Leadership

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many **sources**, including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these **factors** build confidence. Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave **unethically**, they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction, or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose **connection** with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to

them to **abide** by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

Options:

- 1) resources, derivatives, outcomes, sources
 - 2) origins, functions, elements, factors
 - 3) falsely, outrageously, eternally, unethically
 - 4) contempt, confirmation, connection, convection
 - 5) abide, coincide, stand, conform
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #678)

149. Dairy Farm

A few summers ago I visited two dairy farms, Huls Farm and Gardar Farm, which despite being located thousands of miles apart were still remarkably similar in their strengths and vulnerabilities. Both were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their respective districts. In particular, each was centered around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for **sheltering** and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly **divided** into opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows **graze** outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and **increased** their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields. The two farms were similar in an area (a few square miles) and barn size, Huls barn holding somewhat more cows than Gardar barn (200 vs 165 cows, respectively). The owners of both farms were viewed as leaders of their **respective** societies. Both owners were deeply religious. Both farms were located in gorgeous natural settings that attract tourists from afar, with backdrops of high snow-capped mountains drained by streams teeming with fish, and sloping down to a famous river (below Huls Farm) or fjord (below Gardar Farm).

Options:

- 1) protecting, sheltering, shading, housing
 - 2) divided, mapped, registered, portioned
 - 3) wander, eat, dine, graze
 - 4) rose, plateau, increased, doubled
 - 5) perspective, prospective, respective, retrospective
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #677)

150. Credibility and Pride

Moreover, for Professor David Phoenix, the dean of the faculty of science and technology, the return of single-honors chemistry is a matter of **credibility** and pride. "If you say you're a science faculty, you have to have all the core sciences, and this course will mean we attract a new supply of potential Masters and PhD students in chemistry." Phoenix is adamant that the new course will teach solid chemistry, but he thinks that an attraction for students will be a teaching approach that **differs** significantly from his days as an undergraduate. This takes real-life issues as the starting point of lectures and modules, such as how drugs are made or the science behind green issues. Out of this study, he says, students will be exposed to the same core chemistry unchanged over decades, but they will be doing it in a way that is more **engaging** and more likely to lead to more fundamental learning. It is an approach that **symbolizes** chemistry's recent success story: moving with the times, while holding fast to the subject's essential role as a building block of science and technological advance.

Options:

- 1) credibility, responsibility, ability, nobility
 - 2) divides, diversify, differs, deviates
 - 3) involving, engaging, encouraging, raging
 - 4) iconizes, depicts, mobilizes, symbolizes
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #675)

151. Oxford Course

When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put very much weight on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the **consequences** of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on medical problems have **diverged**. They scrutinize the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do occasionally miss clinical work and seeing patients. However, when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have **dissipated**, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a **waste** of time now that I am pursuing a research career. Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the biosciences when working with model organisms in basic research that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a suffering elderly person. Yet, I still have vivid memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can **strike** a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

Options:

- 1) subsequences, consequences, successors, successions
 - 2) unified, diverged, converged, diversified
 - 3) disappeared, disclosed, dipped, dissipated
 - 4) consumption, waste, misuse, splash
 - 5) strike, jar, pounce, simulate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #674)

152. Museum

The best way to experience the museum is from the top floor down. One emerges from the elevators into a spacious hallway. At some hours, museum staff members are giving small hands—on **demonstrations** of techniques such as quillwork. These activities take place near wall cases filled with objects. These small surveys of the museum's vast holdings are called "Windows on the Collection." Appearing on every floor in the halls that **overlook** the rotunda, these display cases serve as a kind of visible storage, presenting a panoply of objects and materials. Their arrangements are artistic, and their contents perhaps **intentionally** designed to jar the visitor. For example, the largest case on the fourth floor displays animal imagery of all sorts. Older **sculptures** of birds, mammals and sea creatures **appear** alongside witty contemporary works such as Larry Beck's version of a Yup'ik mask made of rubber tire treads and metal tools, and Jim Schoppert's "Walrus Loves Baby Clams" mask. Recently-made ivory carvings challenge the common distinction between so-called "authentic fine art" and commodity (a distinction which may be passe in the academic world, but which still **holds** strong among much of the general public).

Options:

- 1) articles, patterns, specimens, demonstrations
 - 2) override, overwhelm, overturn, overlook
 - 3) intentionally, inevitably, inadvertently, favourably
 - 4) statutes, totems, images, sculptures
 - 5) present, flourish, appear, scatter
 - 6) insists, notes, holds, heaves
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #671)

153. Student-run Restaurant

The rest of Taylor's restaurant is student-run. Students in quantity food production and **service** management classes make the articulate and detailed dishes. "We teach students to understand where a product comes from and to respect that product," Garmy said. Skeptics might doubt the **quality** of a student-run restaurant, but one visit to Taylor's will immediately change their outlook. Dishes such as orecchiette and butternut squash, pappardelle with duck and bistro chicken will please any appetite while imparting the need to **return** for a second taste. Students are taught to use ratios and proportions rather than recipes when creating dishes. "Understanding ratios and proportions when creating dishes instead of recipes makes students think and **actually** teaches them how to cook, rather than just reading a recipe and not learning from it," Garmy said. Garmy said he believes in using all aspects of a product, which Taylor's **menu** reflects.

Options:

- 1) cook, service, kitchen, nutrition
 - 2) quantity, qualification, quality, query
 - 3) repel, boil, return, review
 - 4) surprisingly, grudgingly, actually, unexpectedly
 - 5) appetite, cuisine, menu, utensil
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #670)

154. Ironbridge Gorge

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km² (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution **had its 18th century roots** in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. The site **incorporates a 5km length of** the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge **offers a powerful insight** into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with **traditional landscape and forests** of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also remain **extensive collections** of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes, and products that made the area so important.

Options:

- 1) overturned the fascinating image, have its modern impression, had its 18th century roots, came to an abrupt halt
 - 2) fuses a 5km width of, incorporates a 5km length of, expands a lot of, adds a finishing touch to
 - 3) gives a useful understanding, afford some information, allows a good understanding, offers a powerful insight
 - 4) conventional woods and stuff, outdated roadside scenery, traditional landscape and forests, old-fashioned countryside
 - 5) big crowds, large communities, extensive collections, customized groups
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #665)

155. 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)

156. 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)

157. Japan and China

At times, a broad stream of knowledge **flowed** from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was **halted** from one side or the other, and Japan **developed** on its own culture. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that **arrived** from China was **adapted** to suit Japanese tastes and needs.

Options:

- 1) expanded, changed, flowed, extended
 - 2) halted, heaved, described, started
 - 3) cared, invented, developed, betrayed
 - 4) produced, stipulated, arrived, gathered
 - 5) forced, disrupted, adopted, adapted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #616)

158. 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)

159. Romans

Over many centuries and across many territories the Romans were able to win an astonishing number of military victories and their success was due to several important factors. Italy was a peninsula not easily attacked. **There was** a huge pool of fighting men to draw upon, a disciplined and innovative army, a centralized command and line of supply, expert engineers, effective diplomacy **through** a network of allies, and an inclusive approach to conquered people, **which** allowed for strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases. **Further**, her allies not only supplied, equipped and paid for additional men but they also supplied vital materials such as grain and ships. **On top of all** this, Rome

was more or less in a continuous state of war or readiness for it and believed absolutely in the necessity of defending and imposing on others what she firmly believed was her cultural superiority.

Options:

- 1) It is, There was, There is, Here has
 - 2) through, by, about, and
 - 3) which, who, whom, that
 - 4) Further, Recent, Because, So
 - 5) According to, Instead of, On top of all, At the thought of
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #648)

160. Cardona Salt Mountain

Formed two million years ago when low-density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savory hill, the salt pile **would have** a near translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior.

The **significance** of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian **economy**. With the invention of industrial mining techniques, a mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water-soluble) salt from the innards of the hill. In **addition** to the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

Options:

- 1) would have, have had, has, is having
 - 2) performance, significance, vibration, maintenance
 - 3) correspondence, economy, accordance, trend
 - 4) ratio, addition, interest, adaption
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #647)

161. Corn People

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as “the corn people.” The phrase is not intended as metaphor. Rather, it’s meant to **acknowledge** their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the **staple** of their diet for almost 9,000 years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day comes directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexicans body is to a considerable extent a **manifestation** of this plant.

Options:

- 1) remember, renown, acknowledge, knowledge
 - 2) staple, fix, range, variety
 - 3) manifestation, display, show, exhibition
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #629)

162. 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)

163. Fluid Behavior

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher. Professor Joseph Monaghan who **pioneered** an influential method for interpreting the behavior of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been **honored** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences. Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognized for developing the **method** of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of astrophysics, engineering and physiology, as well as movie special effects. His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer **simulation** to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems. The algorithms available at the time were **incapable** of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy. Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that **mimicked** those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet building.

Options:

- 1) pioneered, proceed, opened, disclose
 - 2) gifted, credited, presented, honored
 - 3) platform, method, system, medium
 - 4) action, stimulation, equation, simulation
 - 5) impossible, incapable, capable, inapplicable
 - 6) presented, showed, liked, mimicked
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #621)

164. Trip (Incomplete)

Points: It's a (trip) to Germany not for leisure but for Germany exchange. This is the worst flight I have ever been on ...in my life, I have (before)... We were originally from Amsterdam, I arrived half an hour later than the due time when that plane took off, but our plane was late, we took another plane and flew somewhere, and the result was still wrong, landed at another airport, a few one a hundred kilometers away from my destination. We could only wait for the next (connecting) flight to continue the journey, for which I had waited for (another) one and half hour. No wonder we all hoped to go home straight away.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #617)

165. Happy

Want to know what will make you happy? Then ask a total stranger — or so says a new study from Harvard University, which shows that another person's experience is often more **informative** than your own best guess. The study, which appears in the current issue of Science, was led by Daniel Gilbert,

professor of psychology at Harvard and author of the 2007 bestseller “Stumbling on Happiness,” along with Matthew Killingsworth and Rebecca Eyre, also of Harvard, and Timothy Wilson of the University of Virginia. “If you want to know how much you will enjoy an experience, you are better off knowing how much someone else enjoyed it than knowing anything about the experience itself,” says Gilbert. “Rather than closing our eyes and **imagining** the future, we should examine the experience of those who have been there. Previous research in psychology, neuroscience, and behavioral economics **has shown** that people have difficulty predicting what they will like and how much they will like it, which **leads** them to make a wide variety of poor decisions. Interventions aimed at **improving** the accuracy with which people imagine future events have been generally unsuccessful.

Options:

- 1) predictable, informative, positive, informal
 - 2) imagining, approaching, imitating, staging
 - 3) has shown, have shown, showing, shown
 - 4) leads, forces, compels, requires
 - 5) improving, reducing, implying, controlling
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #610)

166. 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)

167. Shakespeare

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

Options:

- 1) curious, serious, ridiculous, mysterious
 - 2) types, resources, sources, forms
 - 3) college, university, private, church
 - 4) grabs, achievements, gaps, merits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #604)

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. 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)

171. EE and AVG

Currently, there is concern about the increasing amount of time children spend in **sedentary** activities, the number of children who fail to achieve **minimum** daily physical activity guidelines (i.e. 60 min of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activities every day), and the apparent increase in obesity prevalence as a result of such sedentary **behaviors**. Screen-based activities, including television viewing and playing computer games are among the most frequently observed sedentary activities that children partake with children spending 2.5–4 h per day participating in such activities. The introduction of “active video

games” (AVGs) into the gaming market presents an opportunity to convert traditional, sedentary screen-time into active screen-time and thus increases total daily energy expenditure (EE). Modern AVGs utilize cameras and motion sensors to allow the gamer to physically perform a variety of actions, **dependent** on the console, such as swinging a tennis racquet or running. The most demanding AVGs provided similar responses to walking and, based on international standards, should be classified as low-intensity activities. Whilst AVGs may provide children with a better alternative to sedentary gaming, they are not a sufficient **replacement** for normal physical activity, e.g. sports and outdoor play.

Options:

- 1) real, separate, sedentary, wasting
 - 2) maximum, mini, minimum, enough
 - 3) connectivity, position, behaviors, stuff
 - 4) agreed, remaining, dependent, shaped
 - 5) consumption, employment, replacement, engagement
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #613)

172. Herbal

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is **recorded** on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC. Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was **translated** into Latin and Arabic. Known as ‘De materia medica’, it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) **survives** from the sixth century. The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job was to make the pills and potions **prescribed** by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would inspire the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

Options:

- 1) registered, recorded, memorized, kept
 - 2) moved, interpreted, translated, removed
 - 3) leaves, duplicates, suffers, survives
 - 4) instructed, pointed, prescribed, determined
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #622)

173. Gas Drilling

Gas drilling on the Indonesian island of Java has **triggered** a “mud volcano” that has killed 13 people and may render four square miles (ten square kilometers) of countryside uninhabitable for years. In a report released on January 23, a team of British researchers says the deadly **upwelling** began when an exploratory gas well punched through a layer of rock 9300 feet (2800 meters) below the surface, **allowing** hot, high-pressure water to **escape**. The water **carried** mud to the surface, where it has **spread** across a region 2.5 miles (4 kilometers) in **diameter** in the eight months since the eruption began. The mud volcano is similar to a gusher or blowout, which occurs in oil drilling when oil or gas squirts to the surface, the team says. This upwelling, however, spews out a volume of mud equivalent to a dozen Olympic swimming pools each day. Although the eruption isn’t as violent as a **conventional** volcano, more than a dozen people died when a natural gas pipeline ruptured. The

research team, who published their findings in the February issue of GSA Today, also estimate that the volcano, called Lusi, will leave more than 11,000 people permanently displaced.

Options:

- 1) triggered, created, motivated, asked
 - 2) downwelling, upwelling, downside, inside
 - 3) serving, healing, allowing, noting
 - 4) extract, explode, hide, escape
 - 5) leaved, carried, brought, narrowed
 - 6) polluted, covered, spread, traveled
 - 7) detail, all, diameter, conclusion
 - 8) old-fashioned, updated, upgraded, conventional
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #596)

174. Good Schools

A big rise in state schools rated among the best institutions in the country is revealed in the latest edition of the Good Schools Guide. Middle-class parents facing financial pressures in the **downturn** are increasingly looking beyond the private sector to educate their children. The 23 year-old Good Schools Guide — a **popular** reference book for fee-paying families set on the best private school — has increased the number of state schools in this year's edition to 251, pushing the figure to more than a quarter of its 1,000 entries for the first time. **Explaining** why the guide has more than doubled the number of schools it features outside the private sector in only five years, Sue Fieldman, regional editor, told the Financial Times: "The parents we speak to want more information on the state **sector** and the best it has to offer. "

Options:

- 1) period, upturn, downtown, downturn
 - 2) diverse, ubiquitous, complete, popular
 - 3) Demonstrating, Asking, Complaining, Explaining
 - 4) part, branch, division, sector
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #578)

175. 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)

176. 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)

177. Aleutian Islands

Alaska's Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to shipwrecks. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling ship ran **aground** near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic **archipelago** in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's infestation **scurried** ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 shipwrecks in the islands.

Options:

- 1) aside, around, aground, along
 - 2) islet, archeology, archipelago, island
 - 3) scurried, buried, ferried, hurried
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #566)

178. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack **open** the egg as it passes through the throat.

Options:

- 1) food, meal, snack, diet
 - 2) slow, entire, whole, all
 - 3) thinking, treatment, food, supplement
 - 4) about, on, by, out
 - 5) down, up, close, open
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #570)

179. Jean Piaget

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and poring **over** reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put it most succinctly, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical **utterances** were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a **discovery** "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it." Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific** research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **fashioned** a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform **movements**. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

Options:

- 1) over, towards, like, above
- 2) suspect, dictate, stipulate, assume
- 3) language, utterances, speaking, communications
- 4) understanding, discovery, mistrust, distress
- 5) written, reviewed, prolific, proved
- 6) guided, designed, opened, fashioned
- 7) movements, application, transformation, revolution

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #558)

180. 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)

181. Push and Pull

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull **factors**' — those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from

work, leaving the **congestion** of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex **factors** and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.

Options:

- 1) accommodation, combination, abbreviation, motivation
 - 2) factors, generators, margins, settings
 - 3) include, as, enclose, about
 - 4) congestion, confluence, concoction, conjunction
 - 5) factors, reasons, features, messages
 - 6) intercept, intercede, interact, intersperse
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #5)

182. 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)

183. 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)

184. 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)

185. 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)

186. 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)

187. 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)

188. 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)

189. Architectural Museum

The Edo-Tokyo Tatemono En is an open-air architectural museum, but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from **all** around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, all of which would have been present on a typical middle-class street from Edo to Showa-era Tokyo. The west section is **residential**, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji-era houses are also on view, constructed in a more 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 Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and 30s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free **to wander** through a kitchenware shop, a florist's, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop.

Options:

- 1) across, almost, fully, all
 - 2) residential, residing, resident, residence
 - 3) base, dusty, ground, earthly
 - 4) wandering, to wander, wandered, wander
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #13)

190. Honorary Degree

Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch **received** the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy. Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has **played** a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution. In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground-based and spaced-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, **which** are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees

overseeing the management of these telescopes. **In addition to** his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

Options:

- 1) was receiving, received, had received, is received
- 2) led, played, done, found
- 3) who, they, those, which
- 4) As a result of, Instead of, In addition to, Regarding
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #1)



Multiple Choice (Multiple)

1. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)

Points: The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi-island archipelago at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1–6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language, and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts. At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the Islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single-grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighboring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Island. This is in contrast to studies conducted in other developing country contexts. Question 1: In the last paragraph, what information can you have? Options: Multigrade and monograde have similar teaching resource; In this area multigrade is better than that in other countries. Question 2: According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands? Options: Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools; Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #105)

2. 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)

3. Children Care (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：关于child care 。选项：government child care 更有效；（答案）带mother的选项。（答案）

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #91)

4. Optional Courses (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：关于美国的教育制度，提到secondary school和high school。本来提供很多课程是为了学生可以向自己喜欢的方向发展，结果学生只是和关系好的人选同一门或选容易的课程，使得课程设置原本的目的没有达到。选项：结果不如intended那样；（答案）学生可以自主选择课程。（答案）

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #90)

5. Jails (Incomplete)

Points: About prison with a lot of numbers, including the percentage of prisoners, what crimes they have been imprisoned for and how long they will be kept in.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #88)

6. (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：关于新能源公交车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)

7. Pink Tube (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of a wild duck with the caption 'pink tube'. The duck has a pink tube circling on its ankle. One of the reasons why ducks are decreasing is that they enter fishing areas mistakenly and are caught by fishing nets. Question: Which of the following statements are true? Option: Pink tubes protect ducks from being caught by fishing nets.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #85)

8. ANZAC (Incomplete)

Points: ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) in the battle field of World War One in Gallipoli, Turkey. Options: ANZAC has profound impacts on modern Australians' values; (True) Soldiers threw grenades against those on the other side; (True, according to 'back and forth' in the first paragraph, because ANZAC was close enough to the target) Many people were used in the construction of defense works; 13,000 Turks died; (False) Those dead soldiers had come from other campaigns; (False) ANZAC invaded Turkey.(False)

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #74)

9. History of Sleep

Original:

September 2, 1752, was a great day in the history of sleep. That Wednesday evening, millions of British subjects in England and the colonies went peacefully to sleep and did not wake up until twelve days later. Behind this feat of narcoleptic prowess was not some revolutionary hypnotic technique or miraculous pharmaceutical discovered in the West Indies. It was, rather, the British Calendar Act of 1751, which declared the day after Wednesday 2nd to be Thursday 14th. Prior to that cataleptic September evening, the official British calendar differed from that of continental Europe by eleven days—that is,

September 2 in London was September 13 in Paris, Lisbon, and Berlin. The discrepancy had sprung from Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar, which had also been the official calendar of Europe from its invention by Julius Caesar (after whom it was named) in 45 B.C. until the decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. Caesar's calendar, which consisted of eleven months of 30 or 31 days and a 28-day February (extended to 29 days every fourth year), was actually quite accurate: it erred from the real solar calendar by only 11.5 minutes a year. After centuries, though, even a small inaccuracy like this adds up. By the sixteenth century, it had put the Julian calendar behind the solar one by 10 days. In Europe, in 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered the advancement of the Julian calendar by 10 days and introduced a new corrective device to curb further error: century years such as 1700 or 1800 would no longer be counted as leap years, unless they were (like 1600 or 2000) divisible by 400.

Question:

What factors were involved in the disparity between the calendars of Britain and Europe in the 17th century?

Options:

- A) the provisions of the British Calendar Act of 1751
- B) Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar
- C) the accrual of very minor differences between the calendar used in Britain and real solar events
- D) the failure to include years divisible by four as leap years
- E) the decree of Pope Gregory XIII
- F) revolutionary ideas which had emerged from the West Indies
- G) Britain's use of a calendar consisting of twelve months rather than eleven

Answer:

B, C, E

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #52)

10. Decision

Original:

By the laws of probability, most decisions made under pressure should be flawed ones, yet psychologists have found that people routinely make correct judgments most of the time, even with limited information. One of Gladwell's surprising points is that we can actually learn how to make better snap judgments, in the same way that we can learn logical, deliberative thinking. But first we have to accept the idea that thinking long and hard about something does not always deliver us better results, and that the brain actually evolved to make us think on our feet.

Question:

Which of the following does the passage tell us about decision making?

Options:

- A) The brain is designed to enable quick decision making.
- B) Quick decision making can be improved.
- C) Quick decision making routinely leads to error.
- D) To make correct decisions we require all relevant information.
- E) Thinking things through thoroughly will lead to greater success.

Answer:

A, B

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #50)

Re-order Paragraphs

1. School as Industry (Incomplete)

Points: Schools are of an industry. Even poor families will work hard for the education of the children. No other industries have customers with a such high level of loyalty.

(APEUni Website / App RO #388)

2. Women Force (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: During wars, women have to go to work. Sentence 2: Women earn less a half of what men earn. Sentence 3: Women do not have the same physical strength as men have. Sentence 4: But men stress on their own contribution when men will come back after wars.

(APEUni Website / App RO #386)

3. Playwrights

Correct Order:

- 1) Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.
- 2) They create recognizable worlds with troubling relevance to human behavior and social themes.
- 3) Others dismiss the “illusion of the real” to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.
- 4) Thornton Wilder and Tennessee Williams, on the one hand, and Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, on the other, are playwrights with very different approaches to empathy and aesthetic distance.
- 5) However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression — the play.

(APEUni Website / App RO #384)

4. Pollution in Sea (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: ... pollution in sea Sentence 2: ... chemicals are dissolving in water. Sentence 3: ... workplaces ... Sentence 4: ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #382)

5. English Agricultural Revolution

Correct Order:

- 1) Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.
- 2) English (and Dutch) farmers were the most productive farmers of the century and were continually adopting new methods of farming and experimenting with new types of vegetables and grains.
- 3) They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.
- 4) In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.

(APEUni Website / App RO #379)

6. 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)

7. 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)

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. Fossil Record (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: A fossil record is just an echo. Sentence 2: Reaching out to us ... Sentence 3: Luckily, ... stories are gone. Sentence 4: They

(APEUni Website / App RO #373)

11. 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)

12. 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)

13. 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)

14. Panda (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: Pandas in zoo are expensive even more than elephants. Sentence 2: Pandas eat bamboo. Sentence 3: Bamboo is not a nutritional food (or, Food alone is a logical (logistic?) headache). Sentence 4: ... just only focus on diet ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #364)

15. 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)

16. 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)

17. 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)

18. 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)

19. 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)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. 3.5 Scientists (3.5个科学家)

Correct Order:

- 1) In 1875, the geologist Eduard Suess used the term biosphere to describe the location where all living things dwell.
 - 2) Since this initial formulation, the term has been further developed and is now considered to encompass all the ecosystems of the Earth.
 - 3) It includes every living organism on the planet as well as their interactions with the earth, water, and air.
 - 4) The biosphere is thought to have developed about 3.5 billion years ago when the first living organisms began to appear.
 - 5) Today, some scientists have argued that the biosphere itself is a kind of super organism.
 - 6) Each of the plants, animals and other organisms serve as just a piece of the whole.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #301)

23. GPS Tracking (GPS定位)**Correct Order:**

- 1) We know very little about wild pandas because they are so rare and live in almost impenetrable forest.
 - 2) But in 2010 and 2011, Vanessa Hull of Michigan State University and her colleagues were given permission to attach GPS tracking collars to five pandas in the Wolong National Nature Reserve in China.
 - 3) The collars transmitted each animal's position every four hours, for up to two years.
 - 4) The team found that the home ranges of individual pandas overlapped and on a few occasions, two animals spent several weeks in close proximity.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #300)

24. 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)

25. 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)

26. Rectangle (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: A rectangle also has four sides. Sentence 2: The only difference is that rectangles' all four sides are not equal. Sentence 3: Two short lines equal to each other. Sentence 4: Two long lines (make some angle?) ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #289)

27. 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)

28. Australian Dress (Incomplete)

Points: About the dress comparison of Australians and people in other countries. Since the war, dress has become more casual.

(APEUni Website / App RO #284)

29. 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)

30. 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)

31. 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)

32. 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)

33. 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)

34. 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)

35. 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)

36. 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)

37. Puzzle (Incomplete)

Points: When I was a young scholar, I do a ... research that change my perception... I invited one student from their school each time, set them comfort and then give them a puzzle. One is very easily, another is very hard. The students do the question with confuse and... I observe their behavior and record their strategies. (To be completed)

(APEUni Website / App RO #256)

38. Children's Clothes (儿童服装)

Correct Order:

- 1) During the past few years, some of the world's biggest names in high-end fashion have begun to see children's clothes as a promising sideline with which to extract more value from their main business.
- 2) Jean Paul Gaultier, Chloe and John Galliano have all launched children's clothes lines.
- 3) But for France's Bonpoint, making kids' clothing is the main business.
- 4) Since Bonpoint was founded 40 years ago by clothes store owner Marie-France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the centre of the brand's development.

(APEUni Website / App RO #254)

39. 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)

40. Tree Roots (Incomplete)

Points: 关于树根，有一个过程能产生一种蛋白质，介绍这种蛋白质，这个过程能帮植物应对极端条件，通过这些能挑选出抗干旱的植物。 1) tree roots /a process/ a protein 2) the/this protein 3) this process/extreme condition 4) drought
(APEUni Website / App RO #247)

41. 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)

42. 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)

43. 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)

44. 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)

45. Pidgin

Correct Order:

- 1) In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.
- 2) For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.
- 3) This language is now used by over a million people, but it began many years earlier as a kind of 'contact' language called a pidgin.
- 4) A pidgin is a variety of a language (e.g. English) that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading, among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know each other's languages.
(APEUni Website / App RO #216)

46. Boring Job (无聊的工作)

Correct Order:

- 1) Numbers of staff who wish to turn up and do a simple job and go home is relatively happy if they believe their work is secure.
- 2) However, any employee who wants to acquire more varied and responsible duties will not feel satisfied for long staying with the same and boring job.
- 3) People want to keep working hard only if there are opportunities for promotion to a more challenging job.
- 4) If this opportunity does not exist, they are most likely to be demotivated.
(APEUni Website / App RO #201)

47. 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)

48. Unprecedented

Correct Order:

- 1) We live in an age of unprecedented opportunity: with ambition, drive, and talent, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession regardless of where you started out.
- 2) But with opportunity comes responsibility.
- 3) Companies today aren't managing their knowledge of workers' careers.
- 4) Instead, you must be your own Chief Executive Officer.
- 5) That means it's up to you to carve out your place in the world and know when to change course.
(APEUni Website / App RO #192)

49. World Feeding

Correct Order:

- 1) We' ll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century --more than nine billion people.
 - 2) But sheer population growth isn't the only reason we' ll need more food.
 - 3) The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in China and India, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens.
 - 4) If these trends continue, the double whammy of population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #189)

50. Two-and-a-half (2.5升空气)

Correct Order:

- 1) To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
 - 2) Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.
 - 3) In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.
 - 4) The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.
 - 5) The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #188)

51. EU Fishing

Correct Order:

- 1) The European Union has two big fish problems.
 - 2) One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.
 - 3) The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.
 - 4) The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters.
 - 5) As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #177)

52. Glow Worm

Correct Order:

- 1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.
 - 2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.
 - 3) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.
 - 4) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the *Arachnocampa richardsae*, a type of fungus gnat.
 - 5) Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #174)

53. Hip Pop

Correct Order:

- 1) Hip hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
 - 2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
 - 3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.
 - 4) Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #157)

54. 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)

55. 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)

56. 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)

57. 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)

58. 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)

59. 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)

60. 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)

61. Four Rock Planets (四颗星球)

Correct Order:

- 1) For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the "giant impact hypothesis".
- 2) The precursors to the current four rock planets — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — appear to have been dozens of smaller bodies known as "planetary embryos".
- 3) According to the giant impact hypothesis, our moon formed as the result of the last of a series of "giant impact" mergers between planetary embryos that eventually formed the Earth.
- 4) In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth-sized and the other approximately Mars-sized.

(APEUni Website / App RO #176)

62. Color TV (Incomplete)

Points: There are many color such as red, yellow and blue in the color system behind the camera. Use the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image. And then there comes the color TV/And that's how color TV was invented. (Further development of color TV) Key words: cathode or some tube.

(APEUni Website / App RO #172)

63. 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)

64. Copernicus

Correct Order:

- 1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514.
- 2) For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- 3) The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium libri vi* ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.
- 4) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.
(APEUni Website / App RO #79)

65. 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)

66. 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)

67. 21st Century Human Development (21世纪人类发展)

Correct Order:

- 1) It is a truism to say that in 21st century society science and technology are important.
- 2) Indeed, human existence in the developed world is entirely dependent on some fairly recent developments in science and technology.
- 3) Whether this is good or bad is, of course, up for argument.
- 4) But the fact that science underlies our lives, our health, our work, our communications, our

entertainment and our transport is undeniable.

(APEUni Website / App RO #151)

68. 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)

69. 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)

70. 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)

71. 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)

72. 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)

73. 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)

74. 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)

75. 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)

76. 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 mooting 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)

77. 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)

78. 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)

79. 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)

80. 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)

81. 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)

82. 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)

83. 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)

84. 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)

85. 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)

86. 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)

87. 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)

88. 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)

89. 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)

90. Sleep

Correct Order:

- 1) A Technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals awakens a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep.
 - 2) Studies using miniature sleep recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several long-held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.
 - 3) Three toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.
 - 4) And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time.
 - 5) Now John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tamar wallabies in Australia.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #3)

91. 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. Computational Thinking

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the **bonnet** . So is it necessary for children to learn how to **program** computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's **curriculum** for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what makes computers work and try to solve problems as a computer **might** .

Options:

curriculum, selling, cycle, mount, bonnet, program, might, ceiling
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #571)

2. Studying Law

It is important to **emphasize** the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials .

Options:

level, gratification, emphasize, taste, prefer, expenditure, laborious, expensive, meet
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #570)

3. World Shakespeare Congress

Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co-hosts the 10th World Shakespeare Congress to explore and honor the Bard's life and work. Organised by the International Shakespeare Association (ISA) the World Congress **is** held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co-hosted **in** two locations that were integral to both the personal and working life of William Shakespeare. Delegates will arrive in London on Thursday following the start of the Congress on Sunday in Stratford-upon-Avon. **With** a main theme of 'Creating and Recreating Shakespeare', the Congress will look **at** the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops.

Options:

With, Without, at, upon, is, was, in, to
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #569)

4. 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)

5. 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)

6. 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)

7. 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)

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. 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)

11. 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. 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)

12. Australian History (Incomplete)

Points: About Australian history. ... Europe () ... (remain) independent and ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #179)

13. 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)

14. 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)

15. 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)

16. Native Species

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

Options:

consume, champion, preys, objective, besiege, pests, native
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #473)

17. 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)

18. 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)

19. New Ideas

First, new ideas are the wheels of progress. Without them, stagnation **reigns** . Whether you're a designer dreaming of another world, an **engineer** working on a new kind of structure, an **executive** charged with developing a fresh business concept, an advertiser seeking a breakthrough way to sell your product, a fifth-grade teacher trying to plan a memorable school **assembly** program, or a volunteer looking for a new way to sell the same old raffle tickets, your ability to **generate** good ideas is critical to your success.

Options:

rise, assembly, changes, reigns, generate, engineer, executive
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #411)

20. 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)

21. Fingerprints

Fingerprints, referred to as 'fingermarks' in forensics, are formed when residue from the ridged skin of the fingers or palms is **transferred** onto a surface, leaving behind an impression. Fingermarks are often made of sweat and colorless **contaminating** materials such as soap, moisturizer and grease. These fingermarks are described as 'latent' as they are generally invisible to the naked eye, which means that **locating** them at a crime scene can be challenging.

Options:

purging, contaminating, locating, deleting, transferred

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #403)

22. 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)

23. Atoms (Incomplete)

Points: About atoms. ... atoms free (float) ... nuclei and electrons are easily (attractive) to each other. New electrons enter the (orbit). ... (forced) to leave ... this (phenomenon) Key words: inclined.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #466)

24. Hotel Reservation (Incomplete)

Points: Key words: hotel reservations, smartphones, wallet, key, enjoy relaxing, luxury–luxurious, guest, remote function.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #462)

25. 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)

26. 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)

27. 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)

28. 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)

29. William Shakespeare

For all his fame and Arab celebration, William Shakespeare remains a(n) **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

Options:

entitlements, mysterious, ubiquitous, church, gaps, sources
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #451)

30. Marketing (Incomplete)

Points: Marketing is a (professional/flexible) job such as (financial) service and consumer goods to resolve less (balance) problem to remain economy.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #449)

31. 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)

32. 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)

33. Insect Concealment (Incomplete)

Points: The world of species is tricky, in which it is (fatal) for insects to be exposed, and they have to (conceal) themselves. For predators, nothing is less (appetizing) than a dead prey. Blanks: works, until, ... Other options: thrives, caution, cautious, ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #421)

34. 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)

35. 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)

36. 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 fairtrade 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:

leaving, supply, toward, off, designed, lagging, fund
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #410)

37. 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)

38. 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)

39. 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)

40. Advance of Military (Incomplete)

Points: With the advances of military, the demand of armed force is decreasing... (opened) more positions to women, (including) in military, (provided) they work behind the front line of war.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #396)

41. 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)

42. 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)

43. Father in Family

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labour force, many mothers have less time **available** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** that the father's **relationship** with a child is important. A father can have many **roles** in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, and playmate. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

Options:

relationship, efficient, roles, separation, shares, participation, recognition, available
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #377)

44. 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)

45. 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)

46. Giant Exoplanets

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest **planet** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

Options:

characteristics, imagine, astronomers, pilots, detect, weight, planet
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #357)

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. 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)

49. 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)

50. Scientists' Work

Scientists make observations, have assumptions, and do **experiments** . After these have been done, they get their **results** . Then there is a lot of **data** from scientists. The scientists around the world have a **picture** of the world.

Options:

experiments, picture, process, results, measure, experiences, data
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #343)

51. 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)

52. 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)

53. 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)

54. 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)

55. 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, genuine, common
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #331)

56. Private School

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools **already** come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents **unwilling** or unable to afford the fees and a cultural **shift** away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now **account** for about 500m pounds of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

Options:

weigh, already, unwilling, fuss, account, seldom, shift, unweaned

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #330)

57. Clear Plan

To invest, you need to **draw up** a clear plan, do your own research, **build in** a margin of safety by always thinking about the **valuation** and, ultimately, be patient. By all means include some speculative picks if you **wish** , but ensure they are only a small part of your portfolio. Looking for an oil explorer whose shares double, treble and double again is exciting but such firms are very **rare** . There are a lot more which have a consistent record of paying out the dividends which really make the markets work for you, once they are reinvested.

Options:

wish, valuation, build in, rare, violation, crash out, draw up, grow up, rear

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #327)

58. Research

Research is a process of investigation leading to new **insights** effectively shared and is central to the **purpose** of any university. Students have the right to be taught by acknowledged **experts** in their field, which requires that staff members operate at the most advanced level appropriate to their **discipline** and level. Research is, therefore, crucial to a **positive** student experience from further education to doctoral development.

Options:

equivocal, discipline, experts, novices, discretion, positive, purpose, insights

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #316)

59. Farming

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **species** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **pioneers** , discovering and cultivating the most **valuable** crops, scaling them up to feed entire communities and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, 'sowed the seeds for the modern **age** .'

Options:

species, lucrative, trainees, pioneers, valuable, clan, age

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #315)

60. Dance

Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some **cases** , dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more effective when it forms an integral part of the **plot** . An early example is Richard Rodgers On Your Toes(1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that **enhances** , rather than interrupts the drama.

Options:

punctuates, plot, itineraries, judgement, enhances, cases

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #309)

61. Coffee

Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and **culture** . While the current body of research related to the effects of

coffee **consumption** on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential **benefits** of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health **outcomes** considered.

Options:

costs, cult, consumption, cares, outcomes, expenditure, benefits, culture
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #307)

62. Class Participation

Because of the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is applicable to all **situations**. Each **instructor** is responsible for making clear to the class at the beginning of the **semester** his or her policies and procedures in regard to class **attendance** and the reasons for them.

Options:

situations, member, assignments, attendance, roster, instructor, semester
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #306)

63. 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)

64. 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)

65. 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)

66. Telephone Networks

Telephone networks are big and **complex** because the **demand** increases, and need to function well in multiple environments. Therefore, we need to **forecast** future development and use the simulation system that is **greatly** in use.

Options:

demand, forecast, communicative, complex, cost, furnish, greatly, collectively
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #289)

67. 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)

68. 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)

69. 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)

70. 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)

71. 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)

72. 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)

73. 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)

74. 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)

75. 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)

76. Complementary Therapies

Complementary therapies – such as those **practiced** by naturopaths, chiropractors, and acupuncturists – have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few **decades** . Interest initially coincided with **enthusiasm** for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an **influence** . The status of complementary therapies is being re–visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their **efficacy** .

Options:

field, practiced, theorized, influence, enthusiasm, increase, times, decades, ambition, efficacy

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #254)

77. 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)

78. 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)

79. 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)

80. Internet Growth

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:

demonstrated, separates, signifies, concerned, connected, democratizing, heralded, leapfrogging, dissertation, dissemination, jogging
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #240)

81. 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)

82. Viper

The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night always has puzzled biologists. Though it lies with its **head** buried in the sand, it can strike with great precision as soon as prey appears. Now, Young and physicists Leo van Hemmen and Paul Friedel at the Technical University of Munich in Germany have developed a computer model of the snake's auditory **system** to explain how the snake "hears" its prey without really having the ears for it. Although the vipers have internal ears that can hear frequencies between 200 and 1000 hertz, it is not the sound of the mouse scurrying about that they are detecting. "The snakes don't have external **eardrums**," says van Hemmen. "So unless the mouse wears boots and starts stamping, the snake won't hear it."

Options:

head, hearing, system, eardrums, ability
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #229)

83. Modern 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:

stuff, decisions, staff, calculate, motivate, medicine, actions, pharmacy
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #227)

84. 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)

85. 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)

86. 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)

87. 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)

88. 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)

89. 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)

90. 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)

91. 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)

92. 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)

93. 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)

94. Pewter

Pewter is an attractive metal which has been used for the **production** of household and other items in Britain since Roman times. It is an alloy **consisting** mostly of tin which has been **mixed** with small amounts of other metals such as copper, lead or antimony to **harden** it and make it more durable.

Options:

prompted, production, harden, distribution, soften, mixed, containing, consisting

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #196)

95. 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)

96. 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)

97. Fresh Water

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water people, animals & plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water to stay **fit** & healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3% of it is fresh, most of that is stored as ice snow at the poles, or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we **can** use. That's about 4, 300,000 cubic kilometers of freshwater to share out between most of the plants, animals & people on the planet.

Options:

With, Within, Without, fine, fit, far, deep, may, cannot, can
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #155)

98. 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)

99. The Logic of Scientific Method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are **identical** in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes colour! According to Mill's method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the colour of the water is due to the **introduction** of a new factor – the **independent** variable –in this case, the ink.

Options:

identical, introduction, eligible, separate, independent, emergence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #148)

100. The Resultant Force

The overall result of two or **more** forces acting on an object is called the resultant force. The resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined. If two forces pull an object in **opposite** directions, the size of the resultant can be found by **subtracting** one force from the

other. If the forces are **equal** , they **balance** each other, which means a resultant force of zero.

Options:

more, subtracting, distracting, opposite, equal, compatible, adding, balance, deflect, same
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #147)

101. Health Professionals

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the **general** population, because illness increases with age. However, the **proportion** of the population who visited complementary health **therapists** was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over **contrasted** with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of **acceptance** of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

Options:

acceptance, public, proportion, independence, contrasted, majority, elder, health, therapists, doctors, controlled, general
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #128)

102. Australia

Australia is a dynamic multi-cultural society, viewed by many as the world's most desirable place to live. Here Frank Welsh traces Australia's intriguing and varied history to **examine** how this society **emerged** , from its ancient Aborigine tribes and earliest British convict **settlements** to today's modern nation – one that **retains** strong links with its colonial past but is **increasingly** independent and diverse.

Options:

revive, emerged, increasingly, examine, appeared, retains, settlements, continues, sparsely, forceful, remains
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #127)

103. Bhutan

Bhutan is the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the World and, until recently, has **preserved** much of their culture since the 17th century by avoiding globalization and staying isolated from the world. Internet, television, and western dress were banned from the country up until ten years ago. But over the past ten years globalization has begun to change in Bhutan, but things remain **perfectly** balanced. Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a 'GNH.' You may think GNH is just another **statistically** based term with no real-life application, but it refers to "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began when Bhutan opened to globalization. It measures people's quality of life, and makes sure that "material and spiritual development happen together." Bhutan has done an amazing Job of finding this balance. Bhutan has continually been (ranked) as the happiest country in all of Asia, and the eighth Happiest Country in the world according to Business Week. In 2007 Bhutan had the second fastest growing GDP in the world, at the same time as **maintaining** their environment and cultural identity. Bhutan is the only Buddhist Kingdom in the world; Mahayana Buddhism is the official religion of Bhutan. Over two thirds of the people are Buddhist, and Buddhism is supported by the government both politically and economically. The government gives **subsidies** to Buddhist monasteries, shrines, monks and other Buddhist programs.

Options:

sustained, statistically, perfectly, subsidies, preserved, maintaining, relentlessly, taxes
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #125)

104. 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)

105. Colorful Poison Frogs

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 a 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:

reservoirs, essential, major, diversity, accordant, tropical, counter, territories, ruin
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #117)

106. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a biological **relationship** in which two species live in **close** proximity to each other and interact regularly in such a way as to benefit one or both of the organisms. When **both** partners benefit, this **variety** of symbiosis is known as mutualism.

Options:

metaphor, close, variety, neither, distant, both, relationship
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #104)

107. 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)

108. 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)

109. 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:

sides, output, property, expense, kinds, sources, value, intelligence, contributory, devoted
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #85)

110. 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)

111. Kids Distinguish Commercial Ads

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or **practice** their lines? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main **difference** between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g. Butter et al. 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and 1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

Options:

known, distinguish, difference, exercise, disparity, conflict, practice, tell, aware
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #82)

112. Planes

By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three **times** as **many** as planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be **thousands** of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner **altitudes** , competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding mid-air **collisions** , and with commercially operated rockets carrying **satellites** and tourists into space.

Options:

thousands, satellites, collisions, much, altitudes, many, times, time, least, piles, traffic, passengers
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #74)

113. 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)

114. 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)

115. 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)

116. 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)

117. 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)

118. Volcanoes

Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually **harmless** . When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't **concentrated** in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped **underground** under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense **cloud** , it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly.

Options:

cloud, concentrated, dangerous, harmless, underground, aimed, air, harmful, atmosphere, underwater, collection, some, fact
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #102)

119. Critical Role of University

Universities are, of course, the primary centers of intellectual life in modern society. Therefore, they are a **key** center of criticism: criticism of society and of the dominant **trends** in it, especially its politics, by sections of both the **staff** and the student bodies. This critical **role** of the university, as the place where ideas are born and where support for criticism is **found** among students, who form the mass base for many protest movements, has been true for a long time and in many countries.

Options:

semester, revealed, key, found, staff, trends, participation, role
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #33)

120. Advertising Aim

The main **aim** of advertising is to sell **products** by getting them known and, here, brash, sensational ideas may often serve the **purpose**. But by no means is all advertising aimed at promoting a new product or even a product at all. One of the most famous posters of the 20th century **shows** Lord Kitchener early in the 1914–18 war pointing a finger, perhaps accusingly, at the entire male military-age population of Britain.

Options:

aim, delivers, products, purpose, point, shows, produces
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #32)

121. 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)

122. 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)

123. 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)

124. Papal Reform

Since the last papal reform, several **proposals** have been offered to make the Western calendar more useful or **regular**. Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance** but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

Options:

uniform, impeachments, decisions, acceptance, regular, proposals
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #3)

Multiple Choice (Single)

1. Writing in College

Original:

One of the first things you'll discover as a college student is that writing in college is different from writing in high school. Certainly a lot of what your high school writing teachers taught you will be useful to you as you approach writing in college you will want to write clearly, to have an interesting and arguable thesis, to construct paragraphs that are coherent and focused, and so on. Still, many students enter college relying on writing strategies that served them well in high school but that won't serve them well here. Old formulae, such as the five-paragraph theme, aren't sophisticated or flexible enough to provide a sound structure for a college paper. And many of the old tricks — such as using elevated language, or repeating yourself so that you might meet a ten-page requirement — will fail you now.

Question:

According to the writer, a student might repeat himself to _____ .

Options:

- A) write a conclusion for the essay
- B) remind the teacher of what he has written
- C) increase the length of essay
- D) emphasize the main argument of the essay

Answer:

C
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #118)

2. Social Scientists

Original:

Social scientists use particular methods to gather qualitative evidence, from observation to interview, but they also use autobiographical accounts, journalism, and other documentary material to flesh out and add meaning to statistics. As with reading numbers, reading textual evidence requires us to practice, to set time aside to learn how to do it, and to understand the conventions of writing which operate in the different forms of writing we encounter. One of the main problems with reading textual evidence, though, is that, unlike the relationship most of us have with numbers where we may use them at a pretty basic level, most of us are, if anything, over-familiar with words. When we want to understand their value as social science evidence we need to forget how familiar we are with first person accounts and everyday speech — for example, in newspapers, magazines, and books — and learn a different approach to them. Social scientists use observation, interviews and even print journalism as evidence for the claims they make. They may collect evidence through questionnaires with pre-set questions and by open-ended interviews which allow respondents to speak for themselves. They may observe social relations explicitly as social scientists or may participate themselves in a particular community to gain 'inside' information. Social scientists also draw on print journalism on occasion and may use the same sources, for example official statistics, and the work of other social scientists to support their claims. We need to remember, though, that journalists do not need to present the same rigorous referencing and support for their claims as social scientists are required to do. Most importantly, newspaper and magazine articles are written under commercial pressures; for example they must help to sell the newspaper by being deliberately provocative, or by reflecting the dominant views of its readers.

Question:

According to this passage, what do social scientists use written sources to do?

Options:

- A) Formulating questionnaires and interview questions.
- B) Advising them on how to collect qualitative evidence.
- C) Adding information to other data they have collected.
- D) Change their understanding of numbers.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #115)

3. John Robertson

Original:

When he was awarded an Honorary Degree by the University of Newcastle, even John Robertson himself must surely have looked back in wonder at his astonishing rise to success. The year was 1910, and those assembled were to hear not only of his generosity to the University, which enabled it to contribute to the pioneering research into tropical diseases being carried out at that time, but also of his humanitarian work in southern Africa, where he was ahead of his time in improving the working conditions of local mine workers. To those who knew John in his youth, it will have come as no surprise to hear of his success. He was now enjoying the rewards of the fierce determination, desire to succeed and extraordinary ability to acquire knowledge, which they had noticed in the young man.

Question:

What does the reader of this text learn about John Robertson?

Options:

- A) He was born in Africa.
- B) His abilities were evident at a young age.
- C) He studied medicine.
- D) He completed his degree in 1910.

Answer:

B

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #114)

4. Lighthouse (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：欧洲国家有一航空公司收购一个灯塔改造成旅馆，很多国际旅客想体验，旅游人数增加。选项：航空公司拥有这个小旅馆。（答案）

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #106)

5. Fear of Crime (Incomplete)

Points: It would come as a surprise to many that the concept of fear of crime is a recent invention. However, prior to the mid-1960s the term was never used, and certainly not in the sense we use it today. This may not on the face of it seem very significant; terms, ideas and language continually change. However, fear of crime is more than simply a term to describe a physical or psychological reaction to the threat or perceived threat of victimization. Rather, it is now seen as a quantifiable, measurable, social scientific object, a policy target and a political issue. Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. Only one response is correct. This information suggests that the key way in which the concept of fear of crime has changed is that _____ it

is now regarded as a measurable phenomenon, which can be addressed through government policies. before the 1960s it was linked to victimization without being linked to more commonly held views about violence. before the 1960s it referred to personal issues whereas now it refers to abstract issues. it was previously conceived in physical terms, whereas it is now seen in psychological terms.
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #99)

6. Euripides (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：介绍古希腊剧作家欧里庇得斯 Euripides 问该作家的作品有什么特点？不再关注英雄式的主题，更加注重平民的普通生活

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #97)



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. Sociology (Incomplete)

Points: What is sociology? Sociology is a subject that researches the structure any people are in, not very difficult. Academic construction in college is mentioned. Sociology involves various professions in the world, and is taught in many institutions around the world.

(APEUni Website / App SST #493)

2. Primary Sources (Incomplete)

Points: A lecture by an old women, rather vaguely. We should attach importance to primary sources. Even if primary sources are wrong, they are the materials that are closest to the truth then. What are the closest to the truth are textbooks, because they were written by people then. Key words: primary sources, secondary sources

(APEUni Website / App SST #492)

3. Transportation Technology (Incomplete)

Points: About some technology related with transportation. For example, a lucky American has three cars ... can go wherever he wants to go.

(APEUni Website / App SST #491)

4. Cover Letter (Incomplete)

Points: About cover letter. Information including phone numbers, school, etc., should be included. Your motivation, what you are good at, why this job suits you, and your skills and abilities should be presented. You are grateful for your cover letter is read by the employer. If the employer is interested, hope he or she contacts you.

(APEUni Website / App SST #490)

5. Patent (Incomplete)

Points: About patent (read very like 'proten' in the audio). Keywords: legal rights, invention, inventory, society, slides, perspectives, principles.

(APEUni Website / App SST #489)

6. Salt (Incomplete)

Points: We can run faster because we sweat more than other animals. When we sweat, we lose lots of water and salt from our bodies. People love sweet and salt. we love eating salty food. One third of ... markets produce salty food, so many people have high blood pressure. Physical exercises have impact on the heart and the blood pressure. One third of Americans have excessive intake of ... Humans can run longer because we sweat. But it's important to take some salt after long time exercises to prevent dehydration. Salt was as valuable as gold in ancient history. We need to be cautious when using salt because it can cause high blood pressure and other diseases.

(APEUni Website / App SST #488)

7. Biggish City (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App SST #450)

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

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. 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)

11. 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)

12. 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)

13. 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.

14. Downtown (Incomplete)

Points: A lecture by a female. 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. They are modeling downtown. But there are still many challenges and debates for the government who want this downtown area to be walkable and want people to ride bicycles there, as more sidewalks will be needed and major streets are all narrow, particularly in the suburban areas, and people living in suburbs will suffer from longer commuting time. Key words: bicycle lane, sidewalk.

(APEUni Website / App SST #425)

15. 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)

16. Exercise (Incomplete)

Points: About exercise. A research group studies blood vessels and how high the blood pressure is when having physical activities. They compare blood pressures under two conditions. Exercise has two conditions, one of which is healthy exercise. It is recommended by an investigation to exercise for at least half an hour a day. Exercises before sitting can protect blood vessels, like people apply sunscreens before going to beach. It also depends how much exercise people can tolerate. Finally, remember to apply sunscreen when having outdoor exercise on beach.

(APEUni Website / App SST #423)

17. Law Students (Incomplete)

Points: The lecture is likely to be held in a college auditorium with heavy echo in it. A male lecturer. About how students can be successful as a law student. And the one-word answer would be the

commitment. Students should attend lectures, write essays, go to workshops, take tests... If you do the work, you will be the people who succeed.

(APEUni Website / App SST #422)

18. 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)

19. 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.](#)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. 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)

23. 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)

24. 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)

25. Ugly Building (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Today I would like to talk about a book in this class. This book focuses on architecture design in London. Not just any place in London. It is in the West side of London called West Street of London. The architecture made a very poor design of the buildings there. This can cause a mood swing. An awful design of the building can have a negative influence on people's mood. If you want some beautiful designs, then you must visit Stanford and Frankfurt. They are good examples of the best architectural designs. Different architects have different perspectives on beauty, which is an arrogant word since is in the eye of the beholder. One can write the ... out in the play, but how one can design bad and ugly buildings. Well, it is difficult for architects to realize a bad architectural design.

(APEUni Website / App SST #342)

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

26. Artificial Intelligence (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

For many, these have been vital considerations for the future of artificial intelligence. But British computer scientist Alan Turing decided to disregard all these questions. In favor of a much simpler one: can a computer talk like a human? This question led to an idea for measuring artificial intelligence that would famously come to be known as the Turing test. In the 1950 paper, *Computing Machinery and Intelligence*, Turing proposed the following game. A human judge has a text conversation with unseen players and evaluates their responses. To pass the test, a computer must be able to replace one of the players without substantially changing the results. In other words, a computer would be considered intelligent if its conversation couldn't be easily distinguished from a human's. Turing predicted that by the year 2000, machines with 100 megabytes of memory would be able to easily pass his test. But he may have jumped the gun.

(APEUni Website / App SST #334)

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

27. Inequality in Children (Incomplete)

Points: A professor's sociology find out the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they are born. The life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a very compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society.

(APEUni Website / App SST #330)

28. Decision Making (Incomplete)

Points: About decision making. There should be decision making in some occasions, like when starting a company, doing research or studying abroad, but people don't know if their decisions are right or wrong. 'long decisions' is stressed by the lecturer. 'making decision' is repeatedly mentioned in the middle of the lecture, along with some words of little meaning. Usually the decisions that are thought to be right initially turn out to be wrong. It takes a great team, whose members are great people who are powerful or have power, to make right decisions, and discussing issues with successful minds and information also helps. Finally, making a rigorous decision is mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #312)

29. 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)

30. 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.](#)

31. Internet and Journalism (Incomplete)

Points: A sluggish conversation between a man and a women about the popularity of the Internet. Journalism faces challenges because the internet democratize people. It has a great impact on journalism about its production and consumption. It took steps for people to enthusiastically feel the change in journalism. The internet not only speeds up news spreading, but also helps people gain information in various ways. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be of a new type of journalism. Key words: collaborative process, what happened to journalism.

(APEUni Website / App SST #292)

32. 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.](#)

33. 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)

34. 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)

35. 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.](#)

36. Approach and Avoidance (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Approach and avoidance motivation is composed of three conceptually distinct components. Approach indicates a propensity to move toward (or maintain contact with) a desired stimulus, such as vocational plans. Avoidance indicates a propensity to move away from (or maintain distance from) an undesired stimulus in order to reduce anxiety. Motivation is defined as the energization and direction of behavior. The valence of stimuli is at the core of the distinction between approach and avoidance, with positively valenced stimuli typically leading to approach and negatively valenced stimuli typically leading to avoidance. Stimuli can be external or internal, implicit or explicit, conscious or non-conscious.

(APEUni Website / App SST #283)

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

37. Boys and Girls (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The research shows that girls have a higher level of English results than boys in the same class, because boys and girls are different in learning styles, and their brain functions are different in mechanisms. Male students were detected to be significantly more aware of the developments in the field of physics than female students. According to the content analysis results concerning this finding, unlike female students male students were more interested in technological developments. This finding is not surprising when the passive social role of females and the general social structure in which they tend to more sociable fields are considered. This finding may have occurred due to the fact that males are generally more interested in technology than females. Previous studies support this finding. Boys are more simplified, and teachers’ teaching style normally suits girls better than boys. Teachers should find different teaching approaches respectively for boys and girls.

(APEUni Website / App SST #282)

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

38. 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)

39. 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)

40. 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.](#)

41. 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.](#)

42. 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)

43. 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.](#)

44. 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)

45. 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)

46. 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.

47. 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)

48. 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)

49. 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)

50. 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)

51. 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.](#)

52. 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.](#)

53. 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.](#)

54. Inhabitants in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Whether these first migrations involved one or several successive waves and distinct peoples is still subject to academic debate, as is its timing. The minimum widely accepted time frame places presence of humans in Australia at 40,000 to 43,000 years Before Present, while the upper range supported by others is 60,000 to 70,000 years BP. In any event, this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch, when sea levels were typically much lower than they are today. Repeated episodes of extended glaciation resulted in decreases of sea levels by some 100150 m. The continental coastline therefore extended much further out into the Timor Sea than it does today, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass (known as Sahul), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. The ancestral Australian Aboriginal peoples were thus long established and continued to develop, diversify and settle through much of the continent. As the sea levels again rose at the terminus of the most recent glacial period some 10,000 years ago the Australian continent once more became a separated landmass. However, the newly formed 150 km wide Torres Strait with its chain of islands still provided the means for cultural contact and trade between New Guinea and the northern Cape York Peninsula. During the 1970s and 1980s around 120,000 southern Asian refugees migrated to Australia. During that twenty years, Australia first began to adopt a policy of what Minister of Immigration Al Grassby termed "multiculturalism". In 2004–05, Australia accepted 123,000 new settlers, a 40% increase over the past 10 years. The largest number of immigrants (40,000 in 2004/05) moved to Sydney. The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the first inhabitants in Australia. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Also, he mentions that this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch. Lastly, the speaker believes that the majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #82)

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

55. Mars (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about Mars. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is often referred to as a red planet because of the iron oxide prevalent on its surface. Also, he mentions that the rotational period and the season cycles of the Mars are similar of those of earth. Lastly, the speaker believes that Mars once had a large scale of water coverage. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #231)

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

56. 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.](#)

57. 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.](#)

58. HTML (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Well, the 90s came around and finally it clicked that normal people could get online, which hadn't really clicked before. And the little trick that finally put it together was Tim Berners Lee HTML, so thank you to the UK for providing the fellow who finally put the missing link in place. And then what happened in the 90s was this extraordinary outpouring of creativity and constructiveness from millions and millions of people. There were millions of people making Web pages, creating content online, creating social experiments, creating lessons—all sorts of things. And the first decade of the web took place without much of a profit motive, without any particular charismatic figures driving it, without fear, without a desire for an afterlife or any other religious gambits, without advertising, without any of the traditional motivational schemes. It simply happened because people enjoyed it and it was a good idea.

(APEUni Website / App SST #220)

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

59. 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.](#)

60. 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.](#)

61. 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.](#)

62. 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.](#)

63. Organization Study (Incomplete)

Points: The two male speakers are talking quickly about organization study and how they appreciate it. Organization study is about a whole family of disciplines, such as social science, psychology, sociology, history, and cultural studies. The speaker enjoys studying organization study because of its broad range and its breadth. What organization study has taught him is liberating ideas without disciplinary boundaries.

(APEUni Website / App SST #176)

64. 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.](#)

65. 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.](#)

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. The Republic (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Why should we read the Republic? I image lots of students asked this question to me when they're given it as a set book at the beginning of their university course, but in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. And first one I would pick on is just that it is immensely readable. It's not Plato did not write philosophy like a dry text book. He wrote it like a living conversation. The whole of the Republic which is fairly fat book is a living conversation written in short almost soundbite type answers, but nevertheless, developing some very important ideas so my first answer then we should read the Republic just because it is readable. It is readable it was written by a genius and it's worth reading. It's easy to read. It's not difficult. But then there's also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book and he's asking this absolutely fundamental question why should we bother to be good, what's in it for us effectively. It seems when we look at the world, it looks as though injustice pays. It looks as though crime pays or as the good people get trodden down. So, Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why should we be good. I'm not going to tell you his answer. Read the book.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Republic. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. Also, he mentions that there are also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book. Lastly, the speaker believes that Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why we should be good. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #169)

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

69. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville (Audio Available)

Original:

But if you were to go to a library at the end Of the 1300s, or through the 1400s, you would probably find a book that was then, way more popular than those titles we still read, a book that purported to be a description of the world, a guide the traveling and distant lands of BC area and Almanac of everything that was just off the horizon. I am not talking about Marco Polo. No, I'm talking about something far, far weirder and far, far less tethered to reality, a volume of medieval fantasy masquerading as a field guide called The Travels of Sir John Mandeville, supposedly the titular night set out from England in the 1330s and embarked on a journey that would take him to the Middle East, Africa and Asia, though as it will become apparent, not a Middle East, not in Africa and not an Asia that we would recognize here in reality. No Mandeville spoke is not really about actually real foreign lands. It's about what European's thought that was just outside the bounds of their civilizations. It's about what's beyond that mountain range that marks the borders of the lands you know. It's about what medieval people thought the foreign looks like. And all of it is mysterious, alluring, and intimidating unknown.

(APEUni Website / App SST #167)

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

70. Children's Life Quality (Incomplete)

Points: A male professor is giving his lectrue. Well educated families have well-educated children who have sufficient education resources and support since they were born. According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by 5 years old, which is a very disturbing fact. There is no obvious way to address the problem of life quality in society.

(APEUni Website / App SST #162)

71. Traveling & Transport in Paris (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There are a number of possible purposes for a social network. You now have a good understanding of how to analyze the basic characteristics of your social network or that of another individual. Network is a social relationship which helps transfer information such as travelling from one place to another. It also helps people get to different destinations more quickly if they need to travel in a long distance or two destinations. It is suitable for old cities with high-density population like Paris. There are thousands of trips and too many travelers everyday in Paris. The transportation network in Paris provides thousands of public services and links them together. A good network can help people with long-distance or multi-destination trips. In cities with high-density population such as Paris, people would better carefully plan their journeys by looking at the routes of the network in advance, to reduce the density of commuters at the same time.

(APEUni Website / App SST #159)

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

72. Youth Communities (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

A research on 7000 young students and children in the United Kingdom is about how they participate in their communities, how they form values with character education and what influence them most. The outcomes involve parents, friends, schools and siblings, and researchers figure out which factors are essential and more important than others. Successful schools depend on the resources and support of their communities and schools at the centre of their communities are often the most successful schools.

In turn, schools are vital to the social health of their local communities. Also, families are the first social unit in which children learn and develop. Good parenting can take different forms and be shaped by various social and cultural forces, but it invariably involves providing children with the support, care, love, guidance and protection that set the conditions for healthy physical, mental and social development. The research has also attracted attention and interest from many national policy makers and contacted me. (APEUni Website / App SST #155)

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

73. Science (Incomplete)

Points: About ... science. Many subjects are mentioned, such as sociology, literacy, philosophy. ... do not need to be restricted, ... liberty.

(APEUni Website / App SST #114)

74. 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.](#)

75. 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.](#)

76. Vitamin D (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

I'm going to start with Vitamin D today, and I think probably most of you know that vitamin D is called the "sunshine vitamin". And it's called that because there is absolutely no dietary need for vitamin D if you get adequate sunshine. And I think the real important words there is "if" because it turns out that in certain climates which aren't near the equator, there's a big question as to whether or not you do get adequate sunshine. So vitamin D really isn't actually a vitamin. It's a pro-hormone. When human beings evolve, we evolved in tropical climates and ran around naked with plenty of skin exposure to sunlight and so there was no dietary need for vitamin D at all. As humans migrated away from equatorial regions, they actually created a need for vitamin D in food because the sunlight wasn't adequate, I mean certainly, particularly during the winter months, it wasn't adequate at all.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about Vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes there is no dietary need for vitamin D if you get adequate sunshine. Also, she mentions that vitamin D really isn't the vitamin and it's a pro-hormone. Lastly, the speaker believes that humans created a need for vitamin D in food. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #148)

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

77. 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.

78. 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.

79. 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.

80. 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.](#)

81. 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.](#)

82. 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.](#)

83. Negative Emotions (Incomplete)

Points: Positive emotions, such as contentment and pleasure, are more frequently and more lightly experienced, and cannot be easily recalled. Negative emotions, like fears, are less frequently experienced, strong and intense, and can stay in our minds for long. They can help us evaluate the

environment, avoid life-threatening issues, and survive.
(APEUni Website / App SST #123)

84. Time Machine (Incomplete)

Points: Seemly about telescope, but not heard in the lecture. Some device can measure speed and see things from far away. But there are some bad things regarding universe (like, too far to see it clearly) . But we don't have time machine to check history. You will see the universe unfolding. Key words: finite speed, look back, universe history, look for fossil, can observe fossil evidence, 8-dimensions, long distance objects, fast speed, get away from the past, look into(?) universe, in folding.
(APEUni Website / App SST #121)

85. 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)

86. 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.](#)

87. 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.](#)

88. 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.](#)

89. 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.](#)

90. 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.](#)

91. 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.](#)

92. Canned Food (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

One of the things that was going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology that rules, you know, the way Americans eat today. That is there are a lot of canned foods were being – coming onto the market at the time. And also, refrigerators were really becoming very, very popular during the Great Depression, both in cities and in rural parts of the country. Thanks to electrification, the Rural Electrification Administration, people could buy appliances. You know, farmers could buy appliances. And that meant frozen foods were becoming big. And, you know, at that time, few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. But, you know, gradually, these things picked up. And so this was, like, the sort of beginning of the era when people were starting to think about supermarkets with rows and rows of freezer cases and rows and rows of canned foods.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about canned food. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes one of the things going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology ruling the way Americans eat today. Also, he mentions refrigerators were becoming popular. Lastly, the speaker believes few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #120)

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

93. 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.](#)

94. 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.](#)

95. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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.](#)

98. 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.](#)

99. 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.](#)

100. Hypersomnia (Explanation) (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.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about hypersomnia. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the majority of sleep-clinic patients suffer from disorders of excessive sleep. Also, he mentions they are incapacitated by irresistible urges to sleep during the day. Lastly, the speaker believes there are certain drugs that can help, and specialists suggest voluntary napping. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #27)

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

101. Technological Nature (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Technological nature ... you may have heard this term... it's a term used to describe a picture of a natural scene that's been produced using computer graphics so that basically it isn't a real view – say of a garden or field – it's a virtual one – it's a picture that looks like a real scene, Now, looking at scenes of nature is known to have an effect on people's health and well-being. So for someone who's ill, for a patient in a hospital, does a virtual view of a garden have the same impact as a real one? Does it have the same beneficial effects when you look at it? Because that would be good. Well, um, if you test this out, if you put a group of people in a room with a real view and another group of people in a room with a virtual view – an unreal view – you can see what happens when they get stressed. If you give both groups a task that is slightly stressful and increases their heart rate and, um, what you'll find is that the

people who have the real garden scene outside their window to look at – their heart rate goes back to normal more quickly than those of the people in the other group who only have a virtual view to look at. So, yes, there is a difference – people’s recovery from stress is faster in the room with the real view.

Answer:

Technological nature refers to a computerized picture of a natural scene. To find out if this has the same beneficial effect as a real scene, we can put a group of people in a room with a real view and another group in a room with a virtual view. The group in the room with the real view will recover more quickly from stress than the other group.

(APEUni Website / App SST #1)

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



Multiple Choice (Multiple)

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

1. Light Pollution (Incomplete)

Points: About light pollution and using a device to find who uses more light, homes or companies.
(APEUni Website / App LMCM #125)

2. Language (Incomplete)

Points: About language and same and different ancient artificial both can be translated ...
(APEUni Website / App LMCM #124)

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)

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. 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.](#)

4. Recycling (Audio Available)

Every year, about 10 million tons of paper winds up in American landfills and incinerators, which is not only wasteful but adds CO₂ to the **atmosphere** . Recycling helps, but even that material has to be repulped and paperized before you can use it to print out that recipe you'll never make. But what if you could wipe the page clean and use it again? Light amplification by simulated emission of radiation to the rescue. A new study shows that laser light can **erase** the toner from a piece of printed paper. The approach appears in the Proceedings of the Royal Society A. Taking a page from the art restoration handbook scientists sampled a variety of light sources to see if any could be used to strip the ink from laser printed documents without damaging or discoloring the paper. UV and infrared were too harsh. But a bright green laser applied in 4 nanosecond pulses vaporize the print, leaving paper that looks as good as new. Such imprinters will probably run about 30,000 bucks, so they probably will not catch on for home use. But people in the recycling world might find that the green laser fits the **bill** for making paper that's really green.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #163)

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

5. 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.](#)

6. Unstoppable (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: Unstoppable, disables, nauseating.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #159)

7. 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.](#)

8. 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.](#)

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Tesla (Incomplete)

Points: Tesla showed that you could make a luxury **{{1}}** car for a profit. That got the attention of other luxury carmakers – also, government **{{2}}** from California and other states that promote electric vehicles. Automakers used to respond to these **{{3}}**. They'd build what's called a compliance car. Chelsea Sexton, an industry consultant and electric vehicle advocate, explains. It is expensive. It's low volume. It's hard to get. It's somehow engineered to be a little bit **{{4}}** in some way, very low range.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #131)

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.](#)

15. Phone Users (Audio Available)

You know, without getting into the details of **exactly** how that happened or how she got it out, let's just say it was a bad situation. And she panicked because, like for many of us, her phone is one of the most used and **essential** tools in her life. But, on the other hand, she had no idea how to fix it, because it's a completely **mysterious** black box. So, think about it: what would you do? What do you really understand about how your phone works? What are you willing to test or fix? For most people, the answer is, nothing. In fact, one survey found that almost 80 percent of smartphone users in this country have never even replaced their phone **batteries** , and 25 percent didn't even know this was **possible** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #116)

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

16. 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.](#)

17. 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.](#)

18. 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.](#)

19. Economists (Audio Available)

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro-economic toolkit. That involves things like thinking at the **margin**, rationality, opportunity cost, trade-offs. Economists like any other discipline rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to **apply** micro-economic concepts like that to explain the way humans **behave** and to make predictions about the future.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #104)

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

20. Interest Rates (Audio Available)

Higher interest rates have knocked investors **confidence** in putting their money into property, evidence suggests. The **insurance** company standard life says that the rate rises since last summer have led more people to question the wisdom of property **investment**.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #101)

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

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. E-Library (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于图书馆电子化, 四个空为: subscribe, electronically, search, listed。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #93)

26. 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.](#)

27. 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)

28. Planting Bananas (Incomplete)

Points: 关于香蕉种植史。 单词有: communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #90)

29. 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.](#)

30. 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.](#)

31. 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.](#)

32. 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.](#)

33. 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.](#)

34. 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.](#)

35. (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)

36. 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.](#)

37. 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.](#)

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. 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)

2. 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.

3. 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](http://www.apeuni.com) to listen.

Multiple Choice (Single)

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

1. Lost Dog (Incomplete)

Points: Your neighbor's dog is missing and you help him by finding and returning it to him. He is very grateful and treat you with cakes as rewards. Such things happen many times, and every time he is grateful. But once, you send his lost dog back to him as usual, but he expresses no thanks, offers no reward, and give no explanation. You are unhappy. Next time such a thing happens, will you help him? Wasn't a right thing you help him for the first time? Question: What's the main purpose of the speaker? Options: analyze behavior; predict result; criticize action; question motivate (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #87)

2. Children Genders (Incomplete)

Points: Nowadays marketers will muddle up the concept of children's genders. Question: The speaker thinks marketers_____ Options: distrusted; fearful (correct answer); (commendatory term 1); (APEUni Website / App LMCS #86)

3. Timetable (Incomplete)

Points: A conversation between a boy and a girl. The boy complains that he has classes throughout the five week days and has to go to lectures on Mondays. The girl says that's common. Options: Full timetable (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #85)

4. Wright Brothers (Incomplete)

Points: About Wright Brothers, who invented the airplane. The invention of the airplane got inspirations from the bicycle, and 'bicycle' and 'balance' are mentioned a couple of times. Options: Different two things can be of the reference to each other. (including a word inter-...) (APEUni Website / App LMCS #75)

5. Bibliography and Reference (Incomplete)

Points: About the difference between bibliography and reference. Options: The scopes are different (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #64)

Select Missing Word

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

1. 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. The library is open only on Mondays and Fridays. #1992 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. Be careful when you use English translators. #1991 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
3. **Points:** ... key ... writing ... is ... thought. #1990 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
4. Many governments found that it was difficult to reduce poverty in our society. #1989 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. The new lecture theater accommodates a large number of students. #1988 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
6. The election of president is held once every four years. #1987 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. A good academic essay should have a clear argument. #1986 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
8. Before writing down your notes, check the accuracy of your data. #1985 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
9. Certain films are hard to be classified into one single genre. #1984 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. Marketing is a very important activity for many businesses. #1982 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
11. All of your arguments must be supported by evidence and relevant theories. #1981 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. A treaty deal built between two countries was just announced. #1980 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
13. **Points:** Becoming a scientist ... timing dedication. #1978 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
14. Political assumptions are based on voting behaviors. #1977 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. I cannot hand out my dissertation this week. #1974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. Average earning has risen slightly over the decades. #1976 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. His analysis appeared to be based on the fourth premise. #1975 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies. #1973 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break. #1972 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. The introduction of railway greatly contributed to the revolution of train industry. #1971 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. One student representative will be selected from each class. #1970 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. Researchers found that trees can relieve stress and anxiety. #1969 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. You must wear clean shoes when working in the lab. #1967 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
24. **Points:** Any gains from the property should be promptly ... #1966 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
25. **Points:** Propagation must be ... #1965 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
26. Each organ of your body is a complex living system. #1964 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
27. Learning a foreign language takes a lot of effort. #1963 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. Please note that the seminar has been cancelled now. #1962 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. We are considering all candidates' backgrounds and identities. #1961 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. The company has not achieved success despite good reputation. #1960 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. Working with these kinds of students is not enough. #1959 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
32. **Points:** All analysis ... to be placed by analysts. #1958 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
33. The geography examination will take place in the sports hall. #1957 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor. #1956 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. The students should visit the lecture hall behind the building. #1955 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. Each department has their own style of guidelines for assignments. #1954 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
37. The field of journalism has been seen in decline in the decades. #1953 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
38. Some people argue that science is more important than art. #1952 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
39. **Points:** Our librarian ... in charge. #1951 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
40. You need student identification to borrow books from the library. #1950 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
41. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #1949

(Audio Available)

42. **Points:** ... tree cloning and grafting ... #1948 **(Incomplete)**
43. If you need any assistance please get help from the general office. #1947 **(Audio Available)**
44. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web. #1946 **(Audio Available)**
45. All students and staff have the access to printers and scanners. #1945 **(Audio Available)**
46. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #1944 **(Audio Available)**
47. She is an expert in the eighteenth-century French literature. #1943 **(Audio Available)**
48. Newspapers across the country have been reporting stories of the president. #1942 **(Audio Available)**
49. Students must clean their hands before attending the engineering workshop. #1941 **(Audio Available)**
50. Many people think they are more talented than others. #1940 **(Audio Available)**
51. You should be careful when searching internet sources. #1939 **(Audio Available)**
52. Apple is expected to announce several new products this fall. #1937 **(Audio Available)**
53. During that time people had large families as an insurance against some children loss. #1936 **(Audio Available)**
54. Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #1935 **(Audio Available)**
55. The postgraduate education depends entirely on private funding. #1934 **(Audio Available)**
56. The instant availability of information has radically changed people's lives. #1908 **(Audio Available)**
57. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies. #1907 **(Audio Available)**
58. In computer science degree, there is a new module in artificial intelligence. #1881 **(Audio Available)**
59. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #1861 **(Audio Available)**
60. Students must present a valid identification to enroll in this course. #1848 **(Audio Available)**
61. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #1847 **(Audio Available)**
62. It is not always possible to find patterns in data. #1814 **(Audio Available)**
63. Understanding ancient poetry is efficient for the project. #1813 **(Audio Available)**
64. The rising temperature has led to lower agricultural output. #1812 **(Audio Available)**
65. Application forms for sharing accommodations must be completed two months in advance. #1765 **(Audio Available)**
66. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #1730 **(Audio Available)**
67. Studying philosophy can help learners think in new ways. #1729 **(Audio Available)**
68. The university will seek a colossal renovation to the plain empty theater. #1727 **(Audio Available)**
69. The lecture is intended to promote serious thoughts and discussions. #1670 **(Audio Available)**
70. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1666 **(Audio Available)**
71. Most penguins live in southern Atlantic sea. #1664 **(Audio Available)**
72. Fee is the key factor for university students to choose courses. #1583 **(Audio Available)**
73. The university lecture theater will be closed for colossal renovation. #1182 **(Audio Available)**
74. A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject. #1164 **(Audio Available)**
75. The lecture will take place in the main hall. #1135 **(Audio Available)**
76. Online courses enable people to improve their skills while employed. #1096 **(Audio Available)**
77. The field of journalism has been seeing job declines for decades. #1080 **(Audio Available)**
78. We have to reduce the use of our plastic material. #1075 **(Audio Available)**
79. Many businesses near the campus offer students discounts. #1054 **(Audio Available)**
80. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge. #1015 **(Audio Available)**
81. Some people regarded it as care, while others regarded it as recklessness. #952 **(Audio Available)**

82. **Points:** Archaeologists (are) ... by unexpected previously overlooked foundation(s). #856
(Incomplete)
83. **Points:** Digital gadgets ... what we react. #781 (Incomplete)
84. The teacher asked the group to complete the task. #762 (Audio Available)
85. The elephant is the largest animal living on land. #739 (Audio Available)
86. The speaker began the outlines before the presentation. #713 (Audio Available)
87. The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts. #541
(Audio Available)
88. You should submit your term papers to the general office. #475 (Audio Available)
89. In language learning, a systematic method of organizing new categories is essential. #440
(Audio Available)
90. The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases. #373
(Audio Available)
91. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training. #217 (Audio Available)
92. Science is found everywhere in society today. #215 (Audio Available)
93. Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of mathematics. #101 (Audio Available)
94. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media. #98
(Audio Available)
95. There are still some tickets available for the concert next Wednesday. #72 (Audio Available)
96. The program must be conducted in abidance with general regulations. #8 (Audio Available)
97. Scientists have found all parts of science. #549 (Audio Available)
98. Climate change is not a pure reason for this scientific research. #532 (Audio Available)
99. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theater. #36 (Audio Available)
100. Before submitting the paper, your thesis must be approved by your tutor. #1521 (Audio Available)
101. The study center in the library has all the latest technologies. #1511 (Audio Available)
102. The blue whale is the largest animal that ever lived. #15 (Audio Available)
103. The typical part of this course involves the study of society. #142 (Audio Available)
104. The untapped potential use of sunrays is phenomenal. #1485 (Audio Available)
105. New materials and techniques are changing the style of architecture. #1484 (Audio Available)
106. Lecture outlines are available on the faculty board and the internal website. #1481
(Audio Available)
107. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life. #1478 (Audio Available)
108. Archaeologists discover tools and fossils from ancient times. #1477 (Audio Available)
109. This is a compulsory course, so make sure you attend. #1473 (Audio Available)
110. We aim to develop the partnership with the government and financial institutions. #1466
(Audio Available)
111. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined. #1465
(Audio Available)
112. Scientists were unsure when the early man first left Africa. #1463 (Audio Available)
113. Advanced technology will grow the economy. #1459 (Audio Available)
114. Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media. #1378
(Audio Available)
115. Many food crops require a large amount of water and fertilizer. #1449 (Audio Available)
116. You will study two core and three optional modules. #1445 (Audio Available)
117. Information technology has changed the way people study today. #1444 (Audio Available)
118. A world-renowned expert of financial management will give a guest lecture. #1442
(Audio Available)
119. Statistically speaking, the likelihood of this result is extremely low. #795 (Audio Available)

120. Students are advised that all the lectures today have been canceled. #1438 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. Advanced technology will create growth in the economy. #1433 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course. #1425 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. There is an accounting assignment for finance students. #1417 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
124. A pie chart provides a useful means of data comparison. #1405 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. Essays and assignments spread out across the academic year. #1400 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology. #1399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. Calculators may not be used in the examination. #1398 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. University departments carefully monitor articles and other publications by faculty. #1385 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. All industries consist of systems of inputs, processes, outputs and feedback. #1359 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal. #1347 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. Employment opportunities available in engineering are increasing rapidly. #1338 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. New media has an impact on human communications. #1085 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. Scientists were unsure when the early man left Africa. #1329 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. All new medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses. #1310 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #1302 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. Plants are the living things that can grow in land or in water. #1297 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. The employment demand in engineering is increasing rapidly. #1225 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #1278 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers. #1238 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. #1234 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. Theater study courses encourage students to exercise creativity. #1218 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. We are phasing out the disposable cups on campus. #1200 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. Rising inflation means increasing goods' prices and decreasing demand for products. #1183 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. All students have their own styles of learning. #1115 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. These three separate resources are not enough for this assessment. #1091 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. Experts of the financial department will give the guests a lecture. #1089 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. Students would develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #1087 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing in our society today. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. It takes a long time to walk to the university. #1073 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. Measures must be taken to prevent unemployment rate from increasing. #1072 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. There is no fixed career path for a qualified journalist. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. Philosophy uses logic and reasons to analyze human experience. #1059 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the sovereignties. #1052 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. You will be tested via continuous assessment and examinations. #1045 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #1035 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film. #1032 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. Relying on natural ability will not get you far on science. #1025 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. The project is divided into four main sections. #1024 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. Undergraduates may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs. #323 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. Classical mechanics is considered as a branch of mathematical physics. #936 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

161. New developments in manufacturing are constantly changing the way we live. #930
(Audio Available)
162. This advanced course requires a basic knowledge of economic theory. #888 (Audio Available)
163. Air pollution is a serious problem all over the world. #866 (Audio Available)
164. Neuroscience is a compound of completely separate parts. #860 (Audio Available)
165. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week. #755 (Audio Available)
166. Banks charge interest for money they loan to their customers. #737 (Audio Available)
167. We can all meet in the office after the lecture. #729 (Audio Available)
168. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduation ceremony. #728 (Audio Available)
169. Physics is a key subject to understand the world and the universe. #725 (Audio Available)
170. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday. #1000 (Audio Available)
171. The course tomorrow will require higher skill levels. #987 (Audio Available)
172. The bus to London will leave ten minutes later than expected. #978 (Audio Available)
173. The printers automatically print two sides of each page. #977 (Audio Available)
174. Archeologists discovered tools and artifacts in ancient tombs. #974 (Audio Available)
175. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #963 (Audio Available)
176. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts. #959 (Audio Available)
177. Much of the research is carried out in the laboratory. #957 (Audio Available)
178. Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently. #943 (Audio Available)
179. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history. #919 (Audio Available)
180. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #911 (Audio Available)
181. The summer course was canceled due to insufficient enrollments. #892 (Audio Available)
182. The new media has transformed the traditional national boundaries. #885 (Audio Available)
183. Students' representatives will visit classes with voting forms. #883 (Audio Available)
184. We have sufficient ways to study in brain action. #882 (Audio Available)
185. This class will look at the structure of the essay. #850 (Audio Available)
186. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room. #764 (Audio Available)
187. When parents talk to children, the tense is simplified. #749 (Audio Available)
188. We were able to contact a number of research subjects. #748 (Audio Available)
189. The history of the university is a long and interesting one. #735 (Audio Available)
190. Sports teams practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #718 (Audio Available)
191. Many vocational courses in the institution are funded by private enterprises. #701 (Audio Available)
192. Despite their differences, all forms of lives share the same characteristics. #698 (Audio Available)
193. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills. #669 (Audio Available)
194. There are more opportunities to receive the grants in most artistic fields. #663 (Audio Available)
195. The visiting speaker used to be a lecturer in this department. #659 (Audio Available)
196. The site is designed to be highly interactive. #653 (Audio Available)
197. Several candidates will be qualified as the greatest scientists of all time. #636 (Audio Available)
198. Peer review is an essential part of the scientific method. #627 (Audio Available)
199. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge. #626 (Audio Available)
200. It would be extremely beneficial to work together. #615 (Audio Available)
201. In his lifetime, he composed most of the works. #611 (Audio Available)
202. Economic development needs to be supported by the government. #603 (Audio Available)
203. As student union members, we can influence the change of the university. #604 (Audio Available)
204. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments. #601
(Audio Available)
205. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms. #600 (Audio Available)
206. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands. #599 (Audio Available)

207. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. #592 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. You will need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #590 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. You should submit your team papers to the general office. #587 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. You need to hand in the essay next semester. #584 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
211. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #582 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
212. Banks charged interest from whom they lent money to. #417 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
213. His appointment as Minister of Culture was seen as a demotion. #186 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
214. Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination. #518 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
215. A lack of sleep can increase the chance of some illnesses. #135 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. Writing an essay is easy once the research is finished. #571 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. When launching a product, researching and marketing are very vital. #564 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
218. We have not yet achieved equality in our society. #557 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
219. We can work together to achieve the higher educational standards. #555 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
220. University fees are expected to increase next year. #551 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. Undergraduates pursue their interests in special stages within the program. #547 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
222. Undergraduate students may participate in specific stages within the program. #544 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
223. Travelling by boat on the river is not possible in winter. #540 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
224. Tomorrow's lecture will discuss educational policy in the United States. #536 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
225. Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk. #531 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
226. Those seeking for formal extension should contact their faculty for information. #530 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
227. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience. #522 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
228. There is a welcome party for all new students each term. #508 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
229. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore. #507 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
230. There is a clear need for further research in this field. #505 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
231. There are some doubts about whether these events actually occurred. #503 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
232. The university theatre group will be performing in the concert hall. #490 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
233. The university library has most of the necessary books. #488 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
234. The teacher asked the group to commence the task. #473 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
235. The summer course was canceled due to insufficient re-enrollments. #468 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
236. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies. #459 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
237. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population. #454 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
238. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
239. The other book is not thorough but it's more insightful. #435 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
240. The new paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #430 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
241. The most popular courses still have a few places left. #424 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
242. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument. #420 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
243. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #416 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
244. The lecture will cover the reason of climate change. #415 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
245. The key findings seemed to contradict our initial hypothesis. #413 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
246. The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment. #412 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
247. The island is located at the south end of the bay. #411 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
248. The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly. #399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
249. The exam system has been upgraded due to professional exams. #395 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

250. The equality has not yet been achieved in this society. #391 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
251. The economy is now on its first signs of recovery. #387 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
252. The earth's atmosphere is mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen. #385 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
253. The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation. #382 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
254. The designers will complete the plan later today. #379 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
255. The dance department stages elaborated performances each semester. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
256. The courses cover several aspects of the subject. #372 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
257. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them. #357 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
258. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #356 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
259. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm. #354 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
260. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental. #350 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
261. The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas or places. #335 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
262. The archaeologist's new discoveries stand out in previously overlooked foundations. #333 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
263. The aim is to reduce the risk that people take. #331 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
264. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. #328 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
265. Studies show there is a positive correlation between two variables. #317 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
266. Students will focus on reporting news on the changing media world. #316 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
267. Students must pass all the qualifying examinations. #309 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
268. Student concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form. #307 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
269. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #303 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
270. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project. #300 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
271. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances. #297 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
272. Some students find true-or-false questions harder than short answer questions. #295 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
273. Some economists argue that the entire financial system is fatally flawed. #289 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
274. Some departments have their own special book collections. #288 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
275. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry. #285 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
276. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century. #280 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
277. Scientists learned through the observations and the analysis of the human behavior. #279 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
278. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #276 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
279. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #273 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
280. Review all resources before drawing your conclusions. #269 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
281. Read the student safety instructions before using any equipment in the workshops. #261 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
282. Read the first section before the next meeting. #260 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
283. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. #258 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
284. Public perception about biotechnology is crucial for developing scientific consensus. #257 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
285. Please remember to bring a highlighter and your textbook to class next Thursday. #247 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
286. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #246 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

287. Please make sure you correctly cited all the necessary materials. #243 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
288. Peer group pressure has a great effect on young people. #236 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
289. Parents' talk to children tends to be simplified. #233 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
290. Parents are financially responsible for their children until they reach adulthood. #232 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
291. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. #231 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
292. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #221 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
293. One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax. #218 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
294. Novelists write things about things they know about. #212 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
295. Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars. #205 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
296. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth. #201 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
297. Most of the students have not considered this issue before. #198 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
298. Many birds migrate to warmer areas for the winter. #189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
299. Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from it. #188 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
300. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history. #184 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
301. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react. #175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
302. It is really a comprehensive program comprising both theory and practice. #170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
303. It is important to make clear notes while you are reading. #169 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
304. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy. #158 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
305. In addition to the requirements, students must pass the qualifying examinations. #157 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
306. Important details from the argument are missing in the summary. #155 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
307. If you need additional help, please visit the university resources center. #153 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
308. Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally. #311 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
309. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style. #478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
310. Student representatives will be visiting classes with voting forms. #299 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
311. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action. #558 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
312. Please check the information on the website for the opening time. #241 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
313. The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate. #397 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
314. Students requiring an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #310 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
315. Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience. #262 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
316. He landed his job in a very prestigious law firm. #136 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
317. The bar chart provides useful means of data comparison. #351 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
318. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #128 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
319. Find out how to get your resources before your research. #124 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
320. Efforts are being made to reduce harmful emissions. #107 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
321. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. #106 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
322. Economic streams of early Roman Republic will be examined. #105 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
323. Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment. #104 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
324. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills. #97 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
325. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain. #94 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
326. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level of accuracy. #93 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
327. Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales. #92 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
328. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. #87 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
329. Please click the logo above to enter the site. #83 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

330. And in that regard, as well as in other regards, it stands as an important contribution. #58

[\(Audio Available\)](#)

331. An introduction is an essential element of presentation. #57 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

332. An architect is required of problem-solving skills and an eye of design. #56 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

333. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. #51

[\(Audio Available\)](#)

334. All the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented. #49 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

335. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester. #46 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

336. All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. #43 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

337. All lectures and learning materials can be found on the internet. #42 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

338. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

339. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

340. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

341. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. #40 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

342. Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by a logical deduction. #81

[\(Audio Available\)](#)

343. Building trust is something that cannot be achieved overnight. #76 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

344. Please confirm that you have received the textbook. #2 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

345. The artists and conservative politicians earn their rules of politics. #1 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

346. The results of the study underscore the discoveries from early detection. #7 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

