

In God we trust

PTE Magazine

Reorder paragraph #ro

V4.0

Summary of Changes:

- All previous materials are compiled into this handout.
- Reference to the original text/article is added to most of the questions.
- The **first section** contains real exam questions that **are in an incorrect order**. In the **second part**, they **are in the correct order**.
- Some of the questions which were found in different forms are presented in **separate versions** for a better preparation.
- All 172 questions in this file are **real exam repeated questions**.

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Real Exam Questions – Jumbled Paragraphs

1. Language of Chimpanzees

- a. Perhaps they can acquire grammar and speak if they could only use grammar some way other than with a voice. The obvious alternative is sign language.
- b. Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike humans, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as well as human vocal cords.
- c. A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.
- d. It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language, that is, a human-like grammar.
- e. A simple way to disprove this Innateness Hypothesis, as linguists call it, is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.

2. Linguistics

- a. By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.
- b. For one thing, the use of language is universal—all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language, and many learn more than one.
- c. But just the opposite is true—language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.
- d. It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways
- e. Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.

3. Central Banks

- a. When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.
- b. The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.
- c. To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency
- d. But in Scotland, three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.
- e. In most countries, it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.

4. Sepahu in Peru

- a. Sepahua, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.
- b. It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.
- c. In 2001 the government egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.
- d. Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.
- e. That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally loggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town.

5. Market vs. Policy

- a. Mill was able to see an expanded role for the State in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests.
- b. They had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises who were unable to act in their own interests, against the interests of both workers and consumers.
- c. He was able to argue that the State was the only organ that was genuinely capable of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets.
- d. Markets may be good at encouraging innovation, and following trends, but there were no good at ensuring social inequality.
- e. There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers or Acts designed to prevent manufacturers from adulterating bread.

6. International Dateline

- a. The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveler crossing the dateline change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet
- b. The dateline is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.
- c. International dateline, an imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates.
- d. Traveling eastward across the line, one subtracts one calendar day; traveling westward, one adds a day.
- e. The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth, 180° of longitude distant.
- f. For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hours would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them

7. Sydney Fireworks

- a. From 8:40 pm, the bridge will be turned into a canvas showing the Welcome to Country ceremony
- b. Fireworks and special effects, including a red “waterfall” from the bridge base, will turn the structure built in 1932 into a giant Aboriginal flag shortly after the sun sets for the last time in 2015.
- c. Fireworks and special effects will also turn the bridge into a giant Aboriginal flag before the 9pm fireworks display.
- d. “It’s about how we’re all so affected by the harbor and its surrounds, how special it is to all of us and how it moves us,” said the Welcome to Country’s creative director, Rhoda Roberts.

8. Boundary of Welfare

- a. Inevitably, these discussions focus on present-day dilemmas.
- b. In the early years of the twenty-first century the impact of immigrants on the welfare state and, specifically, the capacity of the welfare state to absorb large numbers of immigrants has become a staple of discussion among policy makers and politicians.
- c. It is also a recurrent theme in the press, from the highbrow pages of Prospect to the populism of the Daily Mail.
- d. But the issues themselves are not new and have historical roots that go much deeper than have been acknowledged

9. Jet Stream

- a. Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tailwinds or headwinds are encountered, in the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.
- b. Jetstream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3–12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.

- c. Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
- d. They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses.

10. Web Security

- a. That may be changing.
- b. This presents a challenge to Google and other internet search companies, which have built a multi-billion dollar industry out of targeted advertising based on the information users reveal about themselves online.
- c. Although Google says the system is designed to filter out any scandalous or potentially compromising queries, the fact that even a fraction of searches can be seen by visitors to the world's biggest search company is likely to come as a shock to internet users who think of web browsing as a private affair.
- d. Over the past year, a series of privacy gaffes and government attempts to gain access to internet users' online histories have, along with consolidation among online search and advertising groups, thrust the issue of internet privacy into the spotlight.
- e. In the lobby of Google's headquarters in Mountain View, California, computer screens display lists of the words being entered into the company's search engine.

11. Pilot

- a. He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Peoria and Chicago, Illinois.
- b. After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.
- c. After a crash, he even salvaged stashes of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.³
- d. During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.

12. Technology Pros and Cons

- a. Someone driving a car and calling, causing an accident or hazard;
- b. Technology has drawbacks but also benefits;
- c. But we cannot deny the benefits of science and technology;
- d. For example, mobile phone;

13. Brazilian Music

- a. 1938, Brazil's music and folk's what
- b. What is the record intension 1-16 the second
- c. Their record is a natural voice, the voice of cattle and sheep
- d. Then Brazilian

14. Vegetarian

First version:

- a. Vegetarian eat things which do not include meat.
- b. But this diet still has some risk.
- c. Many vegetarians also attract nonvegetarians.
- d. The school restaurant according to their request to make the relevant food.
- e. Many vegetarians have been successful from these foods.

Second version:

- a. Many non-vegetarians also like vegetarian food.
- b. Vegetarians eat only vegetables. They do not eat meat.
- c. The school cafeteria provides food according to these vegetarian requirements.
- d. This improvement is highly relevant to the increasing population of vegetarians.

15. Sick Scientist

- a. The scientists have studied it confirmed that 100 years ago.
- b. He lost his memory and did not know where the kitchen is
- c. A scientist is sick.
- d. But when he is hungry at night, he is automatically finding the location of the kitchen.

16. Arun Maria Boston Consulting

- a. Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way. This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- b. "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself," says Mr. Maria.
- c. Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- d. He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.

17. Teenager Car Accident

First version:

- a. More car accident in the morning,
- b. Attention should be paid to the young people more concern, (More concern about them)
- c. Examples and figures, (For example in port Macquarie)
- d. New measures, recommendations more qualifications for teenager to get license (Also there is a system)
- e. In particular, teenage driver accidents, (They some other people) Link: these case

Second version:

- a. Accounting to the research, more car accident in the morning,

- b. This should draw the public attention, and people should put more concern on teenagers.
- c. Most of these accidents happen between 1am and 5am, for example in Port Macquarie ...
- d. New method, it is advised to have more qualifications for teenager to get license (Also there is a system)
- e. Especially this happens very often among teenage drivers, Keyword : these case

18. System

- a. Well, there is a direct answer to the question.
- b. These tools ...
- c. It is a system that is still in trial (Note that the pronoun refers to the first sentence of the system),
- d. Ask what system can be how?
- e. This system enables ... tools
- f. These tools ...

19. Festival

- a. What is a festival,
- b. Finally, how will the award be given
- c. and then how this festival,
- d. and then there are games,

20. Australia's Immigration Policy

- a. The rate of refugee arrivals has indeed slowed; but, as some argue, at the expense of our human rights reputation.
- b. At the same time, a raft of changes was introduced to alter Australia's migration law and policy.
- c. With the election of a new administration, all refugees were subject to detention while waiting for a decision on their application.
- d. We took even more than our share of refugees on population-weighted basic.
- e. Australia used to have a generous immigration policy for refugees fleeing violence and conflict.

21. Book List

- a. A German writer has books list for ***,
- b. it sorted by dates and category;
- c. but it doesn't provide search function
- d. The lists also have other publications...;

22. Railway Development

First version:

- a. First said before the rail with wood,
- b. Changed to steel,
- c. Finally, how can this wagon look like
- d. Later industrialized,
- e. A few years later a personal invention of the wagon,

Second version:

- a. Later on, someone invented a new wagon
- b. With the industrial development, steel railway was invented in the year ***, which then replaced wood railway.
- c. Railway is a good invention, but there is only wood railway on the beginning
- d. Railway can save time and money

Third version:

- a. These rails were too fragile to carry heavy loads, but because the initial construction cost was less, this method was sometimes used to quickly build an inexpensive rail line.
- b. However, the long-term expense involved in frequent maintenance outweighed any savings.
- c. Early rails were used on horse drawn wagon ways originally with wooden rails, but from the 1760s using strap-iron rails, which consisted of thin strips of cast iron fixed onto wooden rails.
- d. An early proponent of this design was Benjamin Outram. His partner William Jessop preferred the use of 11edge rails11 in 1789 where the wheels were flanged and, over time, it was realized that this combination worked better.
- e. These were superseded by cast iron rails that were flanged (i.e. 'L' shaped) and with the wagon wheels flat.

- f. The first steel rails were made in 1857 by Robert Forester Mushet, who laid them at Derby station in England. Steel is a much stronger material, which steadily replaced iron for use on railway rail and allowed much longer lengths of rails to be rolled.

23. Cook and Debt

- a. Leave it to the cook for X years,
- b. Take a company to do an example
- c. pull money, there are mentioned debt,
- d. That is the recipe of many....companies.

24. Environment Revolution

- a. Then a series of highly visible ecological problems created a groundswell of support for strict government regulation.
- b. The Environmental Revolution has been almost three decades in the making, and it has changed forever how companies do business.
- c. In the 1960s and 1970, corporations were in a state of denial regarding their impact on the environment.
- d. Today many companies have accepted their responsibility to do no harm to the environment.
- e. In the United States, Lake Erie was dead. In Europe, the Rhine was on fire. In Japan, people were dying of mercury poisoning.

25. German Invasion

- a. But Polish forces could not defend a long border.
- b. They lacked compact defense lines and additionally their supply line were also poorly protected.
- c. German invasion of Poland officially triggered the Second World War.
- d. In the beginning, Britain and France were hopeful that Poland should be able to defend her borders.
- e. Meanwhile, the world had woken up to the potential of atomic energy and countries were conducting tests to exploits the same.

26. Ocean Floors

- a. However, the floor of Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920.
- b. Numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor.
- c. The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas, the available surroundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart.
- d. Closely spaced surroundings show that many parts of the ocean floors are as rugged as mountainous regions of the continents.
- e. A broad, well-defined ridge - the Mid-Atlantic ridge - runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas.

27. Health

- a. The average individual is of less value to himself, to his family and to society than he could be.
- b. It is natural to be healthy, but we wandered so far astray that disease is the rule and good health the exception.
- c. There is too much illness, too much suffering.
- d. Of course, most people are well enough to attend to their work, but nearly all are suffering from some ill, mental or physical, acute or chronic.
- e. We are losing every year a vast army of individuals who are in their productive prime.

28. Top Executives

- a. The top executives of the large, mature, publicly held companies hold the conventional view when they stop to think of the equity owners' welfare.
- b. They assume that the stock market automatically penalizes any corporation that invests its resources poorly.
- c. So companies investing well grow, enriching themselves and shareholders alike, and ensure competitiveness; companies investing poorly shrink, resulting, perhaps in the replacement of management.
- d. They assume that they're using their shareholders' resources efficiently if the company's performance - especially ROE

and earnings per share - is good and if the shareholders don't rebel.

- e. In short, stock market performance and the company's financial performance are inexorably linked.

29. Purpose of Military

- a. With regard to defense, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.
- b. But in the industrial era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.
- c. The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.
- d. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.
- e. How do you battle with your enemy?
- f. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.

30. Ants

- a. The communities of ants are sometimes very large, numbering even to 500,000 individuals.
- b. It is evident, therefore, that the ants of each community all recognize one another, which is very remarkable.
- c. However, they are in hostility not only with most other insects, including ants of different species, but even with those of the same species if belonging to different communities.
- d. And it is a lesson to us that no one has ever yet seen quarrel between any two ants belonging to the same community.
- e. I have over and over again introduced ants from one my nets into another nest of the same species, and they were invariably attacked, seized by a leg or an antenna, and dragged out.

31. Recipe for Companies

- a. Add some generous helpings of debt, a few spoonful of management incentives and trim all the fat.
- b. Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.
- c. Take an underperforming company.
- d. That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.

32. Retired Engineer

- a. 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.
- b. In 1992, a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
- c. Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.
- d. It offered proof of what the US psychologists William James noticed more than a century ago – that humans “are mere walking bundles of habits”.
- e. Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.

33. Barnes's Books

- a. Unlike Barnes' previous books, Mother of Storms has a fairly large cast of viewpoint characters.
- b. They're not all necessarily good guys, either, although with the hurricanes wrecking wholesale destruction upon the world's coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant.
- c. This usually irritates me, but I didn't mind it here, and their interactions are well-handled and informative, although occasionally in moving those about the author's manipulation are a bit blatant.
- d. But even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is a pretty likable guy.

34. Asian Paradox

- a. In May 2006 researchers at Yale University School of Medicine weighed in on the issue with a review article that looked at more than 100 studies on the health benefits of green tea.
- b. The compounds may work in several ways to improve cardiovascular health, including preventing blood platelets from sticking together and improving cholesterol levels.
- c. They pointed to what they called an “Asian paradox” which refers to lower rates of heart disease and cancer in Asia despite high rates of cigarette smoking.
- d. They theorized that the 1.2 liters of green tea that is consumed by many Asians each day provides high levels of polyphenols and other antioxidants.
- e. Specifically (to be more specific), green tea may prevent the oxidation of LDL cholesterol (the bad type), which, in turn, can reduce the buildup in arteries, the researchers wrote.

35. Literacy Project

- a. “There’s no program like this in Australia,” Ms. Bocking said, who devised the project as the final component of her community education degree at the University.
- b. Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
- c. A University of Canberra student has launched the nation’s first father- led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.
- d. Teachers depend on parent helpers in the earlier school years, though research shows that nationally only five percent of these helpers are male, “she said.” A male that values reading sets a powerful role model, particularly for young boys, who are statistically more likely to end up in remedial literacy programs

- e. Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms. Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on-with the help of more male role models.

36. Volkswagen

- a. Many investors have been disappointed and frightened away.
- b. Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares trade at a discount to peers, due to bad reputation among investors.
- c. A disastrous capital hike, an expensive foray into truck business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback has in recent years left investors bewildered.
- d. The main problem with Volkswagen is the past.
- e. Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the 2002 estimated earnings, compared to BMW 's 19 and are the second cheapest in the sector.

37. Advertisement

- a. There is an increasing attempt by most companies to be seen as cool and funky.
- b. Proportionally, the numbers of ads that lack in quality have gone up exponentially as well
- c. Over the years, I have had the opportunities to observe and understand the thought process behind the ads that have been flooding both the print and the TV.
- d. Although there is a huge shift in the quality of ads that we come across on daily basis thanks essentially to improvement in technology I somehow can't help but feel that the quality of communication of the message has become diluted.
- e. Another reason could be the burgeoning number of companies, which means an exponential increase in the number of ads that are being made.

38. Money Transactions

- a. Cash transactions offer both privacy and anonymity as it does not contain information that can be used to identify the parties nor the transaction history.
- b. Electronic transactions are happening in closed group networks and Internet. Electronic commerce is one of the most important aspects of internet to emerge.
- c. Moreover, money is worth what it is because we have come to accept it.
- d. To support e-commerce, we need effective payment systems and secure communication channels and data integrity.
- e. The whole structure of traditional money is built on faith and so will electronic money have to be.

39. NASA

- a. Using observations gathered by NASA's Kepler Mission, the team found five planets orbiting a Sun-like star called Kepler-62.
- b. These new super-Earths have radii of 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, and 1.9 times that of Earth.
- c. A team of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of Sun-like star.
- d. In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth.
- e. Four of these planets are so-called super-Earths, larger than our own planet, but smaller than even the smallest ice giant planet in our Solar System.

40. Marquez

- a. Marquez arrived in October 1577 at the abandoned town of Santa Elena with two ships carrying pre-fabricated posts and heavy planking.
- b. In 1571, it became the capital of La Florida.

- c. He erected fort San Marcos in six days in defense against a Native American attack such as the one that forced the abandonment of the town a year earlier.
- d. The town had flourished, nearing 400 residents, since its establishment more than a decade earlier in 1566 by Pedro Menendez de Aviles who had founded La Florida and St. Augustine the year before.

41. Evolution Progress

- a. Paleontologists still argue about the origins of major groups; though new fossil finds since Darwin's time have cleared up many of the disparities in the fossil record. Even during Darwin's lifetime, some transitional forms were found.
- b. An evolving group may have reached a stage at which it had an advantage over other groups and was able to exploit new niches in nature. Climate change may also have produced a "spurt", as might the extinction of other groups or species, leaving many niches vacant.
- c. Others, however, believe that the fossil evidence suggests that, at various stages in the history of life, evolution progressed rapidly, in spurts, and that major changes occurred at these points.
- d. Today, many years later, many believe that evolution has progressed at the same steady rate and that the absence of transitional forms can be explained by Darwin's argument that there are huge gaps in the fossil record and that transition usually occurred in one restricted locality.

42. Foreign Aid

- a. Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected b watchdog groups.
- b. Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.
- c. But beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.

- d. Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.

43. Progress in Aviation

- a. One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner that was profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service
- b. Great progress was made in the field of aviation during the 1920s and 1930s, such as Charles Lindbergh's transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.
- c. By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.
- d. The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.

44. 3-D Print

- a. Structure built with this system could be produced faster and less expensively than traditional construction methods allow.
- b. Ultimately, the scientist say, this approach could enable the design and the construction of new buildings that would not be feasible with traditional building methods.
- c. Even the internal structure could be modified in new ways; different materials could be incorporated as the process goes along.
- d. Researchers have developed a system that can 3-D print the basic structure of an entire building.

45. Carbon Detox

- a. He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie
- b. That understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists
- c. Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix.

- d. We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action
- e. In his fascinating book *Carbon Detox*, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information
- f. Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those which offer us some reward

46. Healthy Food

- a. This is giving us the message that we need new and enhanced efforts to increase fruit and vegetable intake that we haven't been doing in the past.
- b. Larson and colleagues from the University of Minnesota undertook the study to examine whether or not teens in the state were increasing their intake of fruits and vegetables.
- c. Fruit and vegetable intake is important for the prevention of future chronic disease. So it's important to know whether intakes of teens are approaching national objectives for fruit and vegetable consumption.
- d. Ultimately, Teens in middle adolescence are eating fewer fruits and vegetables than in 1999, Larson and colleagues found.
- e. The study, part of a larger initiative on factors influencing eating habits of adolescents, gathered information about fruit and vegetable intake among 944 boys and 1,161 girls in 1999 and again in 2004.

47. Piano Keys

First version:

- a. Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood.
- b. Traditionally, the sharps (black keys) were made from ebony and the flats (white keys) were covered with strips of ivory.
- c. Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
- d. But since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.

Second version:

- a. In the early years of piano construction, keys were commonly made from sugar pine.
- b. Black keys were traditionally made of ebony, and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory. However, since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, makers use plastics almost exclusively.
- c. Today they are usually made of spruce or basswood. Spruce is typically used in high-quality pianos.
- d. Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.

48. Young People and Money

- a. spend money faster than making money
- b. and then have to be repayment.
- c. Now, young people are getting more and more money.

49. UN

- a. ... called UN;
- b. ... those problems will otherwise not able to ...
- c. for example, it invites presidents etc. to attend the conference and discuss problems as ...
- d. UN ... ;
- e. it ... to focus on world problems;

50. Sibutramine

- a. Dietary supplements can appear to be a healthful option for treating certain health conditions.
- b. The drug sibutramine is one of these substances
- c. Their labels list herbs or other natural ingredients that consumers assume are safe to take
- d. It was once approved for weight loss but was withdrawn after concerns arose that medication could increase the risk of heart attacks.
- e. But over the past several years, regulators have detected prohibited substances in some of these products that aren't included on the labels.

51. House

- a. Stephen Stanley, chief economist at RBS Greenwich Capital, said: "Builders will probably have to continue to work off bloated stocks of finished homes for most of 2007."
- b. Americans bought far fewer new homes last month, according to government data released on Wednesday that showed sales fell at the fastest rate in 13 years.
- c. However, the Federal Reserve views the overhang of unsold homes as cause for concern but remains cautiously optimistic the sector is stabilizing and will not derail the economy
- d. The biggest drop was in the west, where sales fell 37 per cent to an annual rate of 166,000.
- e. House prices also eased as the median cost of a new home fell 2.1 per cent from a year ago to \$239,800.
- f. The pace of sales fell to 937,000 from a rate of 1.1m the previous month, while inventories of unsold homes stood at 537,000.

52. Reread

- a. Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.
- b. It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.
- c. A review is a survey of what you have covered.
- d. Rereading is an important part of the review process.

53. Elephant Baby!

- a. They would walk a while and then stop and look around to see where she was.
- b. Sometimes the matriarch even fed Baby!
- c. While watching elephants in the Samburu National Reserve in northern Kenya, I noticed one that walked very slowly.
- d. Depending on how she was doing, they would either wait or go on.

- e. Elephant expert Iain Douglas-Hamilton told me that this female elephant, Babyl, had been crippled for years, but the other members of the herd never left her.

54. Journalists

- a. Practically speaking, however, it is about as easy to present all sides of an issue as it is to invite candidates from all political parties to a presidential debate.
- b. Some perspectives ultimately are not included.
- c. Journalists try to be fair and objective by presenting all sides of a particular issue.
- d. Although experts like journalists are expected to be unbiased they invariably share the system biases of the disciplines and cultures in which they work.

55. Language Learning

- a. In language learning, there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind - what he or she knows.
- b. An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the Code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.
- c. Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.
- d. Separate from actual performance - what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
- e. In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the Code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances, and may even break it from time to time.

56. The Works of Norbert Elias

- a. The site lists not only his published books and articles but also manuscripts and oral communications, in a variety of media and including reprints and translations.
- b. This site contains a comprehensive listing of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist.

- c. The material has been catalogued, cross-referenced and organized by date.
- d. There is, however, no search facility.

57. Piccadilly Circus Tube Station

- a. This is somewhat surprising, given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.
- b. But the map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.
- c. 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.
- d. This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard to the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

58. Happy Home

- a. It also will give him something worthwhile to live for.
- b. If he fails, it may have been due to troubles in his home, his school or unsympathetic and hostile relative.
- c. The finest asset any child can have is a happy home.
- d. If he exhibits good judgement in later years, much of the credit must go to those who trained him.
- e. Such environment will enable him to develop strength and stability of character thereby teaching him to face the future without fear or undue anxiety.

59. Master Hugh's Family

- a. During this time, I succeeded in learning to read and write.
- b. I lived in Master Hugh's family for seven years.
- c. I had no regular teacher.
- d. Mrs. Hugh, who had kindly consented to instruct me, had, in compliance with the advice and direction of her husband,

not only ceased to instruct, but had set her face against my being instructed by anyone else.

- e. In accomplishing this, I was compelled to resort to various stratagems.

60. Computer Users

- a. Thus, begins the search for relief: painkillers, ice, yoga, herbs, even surgery
- b. Most computer users develop disorders because they ignore warnings like tingling fingers, a numb hand or a sore shoulder.
- c. They keep pointing and dragging until tendons chafe and scar tissue forms, along with bad habits that are almost impossible to change.
- d. But cures are elusive, because repetitive stress injuries present a bag of pills that often defy easy diagnosis.

61. Skilled Negotiators

- a. The general impressions that skilled negotiators seem to convey is they are people who keep their cards close to their chest and do not reveal their feelings.
- b. Hence, they used a surrogate method- they countered the number of times that the negotiators talked about their feelings or motives.
- c. This contrasts sharply with the amount of information given about external events such as facts, clarifications and general expressions of opinion.
- d. The results showed that contrary to the general impressions, skilled negotiators are more likely to give information about internal events than are average negotiators.
- e. Feelings are in themselves not observable and Huthwaite's researchers could not measure them directly.

62. Sports Administrators

- a. The potential exchanges between the officials of IBBF and the Maharashtra Body-Building Association has all the trappings of a drama we are accustomed to.
- b. In the case of sports persons, there is room for some sympathy, but the apathy of the administrators, which has

even led to sanctions from international bodies, is unpardonable.

- c. A case in the point is the hefty penalty of US \$10,000 slapped on the Indian Body-Building Federation for not fulfilling its commitment for holding the Asian Championships in Mumbai in October.
- d. It is a matter of deep regret and concern that the sports administrators often cause more harm to the image of the country than sportsmen and sportswomen do through their dismal performances.

63. De-industrialization

- a. As manufacturing continues to shrink in an economy, overall growth will increasingly depend on boosting productivity in services.
- b. Policy should therefore focus on removing obstacles (such as trade barriers and regulation), to such productivity growth, and creating a labour market in which workers can move freely from factory employment to services.
- c. Protection and subsidies push just the wrong way.
- d. But those who would tackle this by subsidies or trade barriers are missing the point.
- e. De-industrialization causes problems in economies unable to absorb the workers released by manufacturing.

64. Innovation

- a. You have to let people think and act outside their corporate —boxesll. You have to create an atmosphere of innovation.
- b. Innovation is about doing what delights the customer, not just satisfying the customer.
- c. But you can't invent revolutionary products in a conservative environment.
- d. It's giving the customer something they didn't expect. They can't ask for it because they can't know what it is before it is created.
- e. Once it has been invented, customers can't imagine ever having lived without it.

65. The Extinct Animal

- a. The extinct animal has been described through re-examination of a specimen that's been in a museum collection since 1951.
- b. It then spent decades in the collection of the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History in Washington DC.
- c. Researchers think it is a relative of the endangered South Asian river dolphin, offering clues to the evolutionary history of modern species.
- d. The findings have been published in the journal open access Peer J.
- e. The fossil, a partial skull about 22cm (9ins) long, was discovered in southeastern Alaska by geologist Donald J Miller in 1961.

66. The Earth is Losing its Forests

- a. Timber harvesting is a major reason for the destruction of the forests.
- b. The timbers are used for building houses, making furniture, and providing pulp for paper products, such as newspapers and magazines.
- c. The earth is losing its forests. Presently, trees cover about 30 percent of the earth's surface, but they are being destroyed at an alarming rate, especially in the tropics.
- d. At least 40 hectares of rainforest are being felled every minute, mostly in order to extract the valuable timber.
- e. Another way that man is destroying the world's forests is by burning them down. In the Amazon, for example, rainforests are being burnt down at a rate of 20 hectares a minutes.

67. Schedule 2 Substances

- a. Unless they are licensed or authorized to do so under the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2002, no one may supply these Schedule 2 substances.
- b. Any breach of these regulations will result in immediate termination employment

- c. Additionally, wholesales have an obligation to ensure that the persons or companies they supply are licensed or authorized, to obtain, use, supply or possess the substance.
- d. A person or company located in New South Wales may not supply by wholesales any substance which is for their therapeutic use and included in Schedule 2 of the Poisons List.

68. Greener Technologies

- a. "Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.
- b. With the pressure of climate change, funding from the research council has probably doubled.
- c. Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies, he says.
- d. "The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years," he says.

69. Historical Records

- a. For example, tree rings, Dendrochronology (literally, —tree timell) dates wooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years.
- b. The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.
- c. However, when archaeologists want know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.
- d. Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help - if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records - written in nature's hand.

70. Festival in Desert

First version:

- a. It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger River.

- b. The reward of navigating this rough terrain comes in the form of a three-day feast of music and dance.
- c. Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.
- d. The "Festival in The Desert" is a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people.

Second version:

- a. The reward is a three-day feast of music that has now become so popular that this year 4,000 people turned up.
- b. It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles (65km) north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger river.
- c. Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.
- d. It is mainly a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people who live in the area.
- e. AS a very cold wind swept across the sand dunes in the early hours, the time had come for the last concert of this year's "Festival in the Desert".

71. English

- a. Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.
- b. Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.
- c. Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.
- d. This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.
- e. Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.

72. Embryonic Stem Cells

- a. They might thus be used as treatments for diseases that require the replacement of a particular, lost cell type.
- b. Some example cited for a possible treatment using these cells are diabetes, motor neuron disease and Parkinson's disease.
- c. Embryonic stem cells are valued by scientists because the cells' descendant can turn into any other sort of body cell.
- d. These stem cells have been found in tissues such as the brain, bone marrow, blood, blood vessels, skeletal muscles, skin, and the liver.

73. Fence

- a. It was built with good intentions, to keep people a safe distance from the colony.
- b. It might even funnel people towards that area, as they try to find viewing spots closer than the fence would allow.
- c. The researchers think that a fence, initially constructed in the late 1990s, is to blame.
- d. But the fence isn't long enough to keep people away from the most critical part of the habitat.

74. Earth's Orbit

- a. Planetary scientists have long hypothesized this behavior of Jupiter, Venus and Sun.
- b. Sediment records have confirmed that Jupiter and Venus change Earth's orbit from virtually circular to noticeably elliptical every year.
- c. But they were unable to verify existence of this behavior among planets in other planetary systems apart from ours.
- d. Just like them the Sun also exerts an enormous and obvious influence on the Earth, with its gravity and light.

75. Africa

- a. Number one, we've got a massive view of untapped scientific talent. Secondly, a wave of youngsters are coming to explore various opportunities. Lastly, the opportunities are abundant here.
- b. What we need to do is to provide these young people with the equal system within which they can flourish as great and successful scientists.
- c. How to make this happen is going to take three things in my view.
- d. Our Africa is going to be the global hub for science discoveries in this century.

76. Pigeons

- a. So there's a big incentive to breed faster birds. And to illegally obtain performance-enhancing drugs for them.
- b. Some doctors make precipitations that are supposedly for the humans, for the owners of the pigeons. And then the owners of the pigeons administer those drugs to the animals.
- c. To stop this from happening, there's a way to quantify drug residues in pigeon poop.
- d. Pigeon racing is big business. A bird named Bolt-as in Usain-sold for nearly half a million dollars a few years back.
- e. How bird owners obtain those drugs was a mystery, which just resolved.

77. Brown Bear Extinction

- a. When those large mammals are hunted, evolution might select for speedier life cycles.
- b. In North America, many species mostly brown bear are now being hunted into extinction.
- c. But hunting bears can have impacts that are far more subtle.

- d. That is, in order to successfully reproduce before they risk getting shot, bears might begin having cubs at a younger age.

78. Eating Healthfully

- a. A lot of foods made with GMOs might come with pesticide residues. That's a kind of **clue** actually.
- b. When you read the labels while in a veggie shop you should really read them very carefully.
- c. Nutritionist advised that, eating healthfully means you can't ever let down your guard when shopping.
- d. Because they'll give you all kinds of clues that you didn't expect to see.

79. Uses of the Voice

- a. You can tell I'm making a statement versus asking a question by the tone of my voice.
- b. I wonder if we practice whistling the same way, can we master the whistle language?
- c. As I'm speaking now I'm placing emphasis on certain words, stress on certain syllables.
- d. That is because these are very subtle uses of the voice that have tons of practice with, much more so probably than whistling.

80. Mice

- a. Mice got those genes through a process called selective evolution.
- b. Mice harbor an array of disease causing bacteria, like shigella.
- c. Thus antibiotics do not affect a healthy colony of mice in modern times.
- d. They also carry a suite of antibiotics-resistance genes, and viruses associated with insects.

81. Animals' Sound

- a. Those North Atlantic whales thus are hard to tag and identify, because of a difference in the sound frequency that they are making as they age.
- b. That's true for humans, and now it turns out to be true for North Atlantic right whales, too.
- c. As animals grow, the sounds they make change.
- d. But some sounds continue to change, even after an animal matures.

82. Mastodon Rib Weapon

- a. One find was a mastodon rib with a bony weapon in it.
- b. There was a DNA match between the weapon and the body, thus the individual was killed using the same mastodon rib weapon.
- c. Archaeologists have found stone tools and cave sites 12,000 to 13,000 years old in the coastal Pacific Northwest.
- d. An ancient grave was later discovered 250 miles south from the site where they found this bony weapon.

83. Drones

- a. Now most drones these days are controlled remotely by a human and make use of advanced computer technology to carry out their designed function, which is either surveillance or combat.
- b. In the 1984 movie, the Terminator, starring Arnold Schwarzenegger, artificially intelligent machines take over the earth in 2029 and attempt to exterminate the human race.
- c. And although robots come in many different shapes and forms, we've heard more and more about the type called 'drone' in the recent news.
- d. And while that was originally a science fiction fantasy, the fact is that robotics technology has advanced tremendously over the past 30 years since that movie was made.

- e. A drone is basically an unmanned aerial vehicle, that is, it's a flying robot with no onboard pilot.

84. The town of Liberal

- a. Liberal's mayor, Joe Denoyer, who was raised in a Democratic family near Chicago and moved to Liberal in search of work.
- b. The town of Liberal is said to have been named for an early settler famous among travelers for being free with drinking water.
- c. Liberal is conservative in a moderate Midwestern kind of way which is changing fast due to big National Beef Packing plant which relies on Hispanic migrants
- d. Mr. Denoyer voted for Mr. Trump by being impressed by his promise, though he thinks it's unlikely that the president will keep his promises.
- e. This should make the town receptive to Democrats, but Mr. Trump easily won the county of which it forms part.

85. Language and Future Planning

- a. In his research Chen found that, some languages such as Mandarin and Finnish don't have a future tense, while other languages, such as French and English, do have a future tense that is clearly different than the present tense.
- b. Chen believes that this example shows, lack of a clear future tense causes people to see less of a separation between the present and the future, and this causes them to make better decisions today that will affect them tomorrow.
- c. Keith Chen is an economist who has researched the relationship between language and future planning.
- d. For instance, an English speaker would say "Today is cold and tomorrow will be cold", while a Finnish speaker would say, "Today be cold and tomorrow be cold."

86. Trade

- a. Before the creation of money, people traded for what they wanted.
- b. If the cattle farmer didn't want apples, you couldn't easily get what you wanted.
- c. Of course, this exchange trade wasn't efficient always.
- d. Everyone knows that we need money to buy and sell things, but it wasn't always necessary.
- e. If you had apples, but wanted beef, you found another farmer who had cows and tried to exchange the meat for your fruit.

87. Young Employees

- a. They can be surprised by the results.
- b. Employers are often reluctant to hire young people, even though there are more than 850,000 unemployed 16-24 year olds and UK businesses are struggling to fill one in five vacancies because of skill shortages.
- c. But a growing number of companies are setting up schemes to recruit young workers.
- d. They are skeptical about young people's skills and their readiness for work.

88. Definition of superpower

- a. The superpower has international text which means having control power and political power
- b. It's including
- c. In terms of green superpower
- d. In addition to the green energy superpower companies should meet above global average... emission and....

89. Mike Spencer

- a. While a few people may have visited an equal number of places, he says that most of them are Just tourists, not true travellers.
- b. Mike Spencer has been on the road for 23 years and has visited over 190 countries.
- c. But he considers himself a true traveller for having travelled extensively in all the countries he's visited, not just staying for a few days like most people would.
- d. Having travelled non-stop since he was 21, he is now being called The World's Most Travelled Man.

90. Number of Countries

- a. Then there are places like Taiwan that have an independent government and military.
- b. According to the U.N., there are 193 countries, but this doesn't really give us a complete answer.
- c. For example, both Kosovo and Vatican City are independent countries, but they are not represented at the U.N.
- d. But many countries do not recognize Taiwan as actually being separate from China.
- e. One of the most difficult questions to answer is, "How many countries are there?"

91. Art

- a. In fact, they even make a living from it. We call them critics.
- b. Everybody enjoys music and art. But can some people experience music more deeply than others? And when we look at great art, are we experiencing it at a more meaningful level than others?
- c. Art critics supposedly know more about art, music critics know more about music, and wine critics, of course, know more about wine.

- d. Their knowledge and experience is supposedly so much deeper than ours that we listen to their opinions, hoping they will guide us to make better choices.
- e. Well, there are actually people who say they experience things more deeply.

92. China's Child Policy

- a. Even though people living in Chinese rural areas are exempt from this rule, the Chinese government says that the one child policy has prevented 400 million births in Chinese cities from 1979 to 2011.
- b. Because of a cultural preference towards having boys that can help support parents as they age, some families have chosen to abort female babies in China.
- c. As you might know, China has one child policy. It taxes people severely for having more than one child.
- d. While this policy has lessened some of the social, economic and environmental stresses created by a population well over a billion, It has also caused problems.

93. Our Galaxy

- a. Too close and water evaporates; too far away and water freezes.
- b. These planets are said to be in a habitable zone, which means they have the correct temperature to maintain liquid water.
- c. New research says that our Milky Way Galaxy may be home to 2 billion planets that have the right conditions to support life.
- d. While no one knows what alien life would look like, if it is anything like life on earth, it would need water to survive. The possibility of liquid water depends on the planet's distance from the nearest star.

94. Children

- a. After two decades, they had altogether 16 sons and daughters and became the subjects of a 1-hour TV documentary about their unusually large family.
- b. Michelle Duggar, the mother of one of America's most famous large families, says that she leaves that question for God to answer.
- c. Having children is a precious thing. No one would argue with that, but how many children is enough?
- d. And when they had 17 children, they became the stars of a weekly reality TV program.
- e. In 1988, Michelle and Jim Bob Duggar had the first of their many children.

95. Money

- a. That is the Incan Empire stretched through much of South America, including parts of modern day Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru.
- b. Some people think that money is necessary for a society to grow, but one of the biggest empires of the 15th and 16th century survived without any form of money.
- c. Amazingly, they built this all without any form of money.
- d. At its height, it had a population of 12 million and was incredibly rich in textiles, food and gold. They had complex agriculture and were master builders of cities, pyramids and highways.

96. Consumers spent money

- a. "We're seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure," Duke said at an event in New York. "There's no doubt that rising fuel prices are having an impact."
- b. Wal-Mart shoppers. Many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their paychecks come in.

- c. Lately, they're "running out of money" at a faster clip, he said.
- d. Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running out of money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday.

97. American Civil Right Movement

First version:

- a. Parks was chosen by King as the face for his campaign because of Parks' good standing with the community, her employment and her marital status.
- b. She was arrested for her civil disobedience.
- c. Parks' arrest, a coordinated tactic meant to spark a grassroots movement, succeeded in catalyzing the Montgomery bus boycott.
- d. Earlier in 1955, Claudette Colvin, a 15-year old African American girl, had been arrested for the same crime; however, King and his civil rights compatriots did not feel that she would serve as an effective face for their civil rights campaign.
- e. It was there that Rosa Parks, an African American woman, refused to vacate her seat in the middle of the bus so that a white man could sit in her place.

Second version:

- a. Rose Parks has a great impact on the civil rights movements.
- b. She refused to give her bus seat to a white man.
- c. The bus driver arrested her.
- d. Her arrested was ... by Martin Luther King.
- e. King then ... a boycott on the bus system.

98. A problematic boy

First version:

- a. Moreover his academic performance was not good.
- b. Moreover, he had been studying in four different schools.
- c. He was sent to his relatives' family to take care of him

- d. There is one 11-year-old boy who had been adopted by five families.
- e. The consequence is that he has problem fitting in the society.

Second version:

- a. One of the recommendations was to send him to his relatives who were willing to take care until he was 18. This resulted a positive outcome in academic achievement.
- b. Children like him involved with child protective services were shown to have consistently low average math and reading standardized test scores.
- c. But upbringing in the foster care system means he has no-one to help him. It's not his fault, yet he is being penalized for something he can't change.
- d. According to the Australian Institute of Family Studies in 2014 an 11-year-old boy was unable to live with his family, due to child abuse.
- e. He went to two schools while he was in foster care and one was Barr Beacon School, formerly Barr Beacon Language College, is a mixed comprehensive for foster children.

99. Sea level Raise

- a. Scientists predict that every 0.5 cm sea level rises will lead *** lives in risk.
- b. There would be more people living in risk once the sea level rises.
- c. Many people are living under the threat of flood.
- d. And every 1 cm sea level rise will lead *** lives in risk

100. Characters

- a. This is because, with characters people can record
- b. With the advent of ... invention
- c. Overtime, people benefit from characters.
- d. Now music can be recorded
- e. However, because ... Are hard to be recorded

101. Karl Marx

- a. Particularly moving pieces highlight social inequality and starvation in Britain, while others explore his ground-breaking views on the slave and opium trades – Marx believed Western powers relied on these and would stop at nothing to protect their interests.
- b. Karl Marx (1818-1883) is arguably the most famous political philosopher of all time, but he was also one of the great foreign correspondents of the nineteenth century.
- c. During his eleven 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.
- d. Above all, Marx's fresh perspective on nineteenth-century events encouraged his readers to think, and his writing is surprisingly relevant today.

102. NSW

- a. Wholesalers have responsibilities to check if the customers have a license to get this thing.
- b. Unless license been get or approved by specific department.
- c. There is one thing that has been banned in NSW, companies and individuals cannot get it from the wholesale.
- d. Anyone who has been caught using this thing will lose their jobs

103. Sea Life

- a. This complicated analysis was published in a journal
- b. To find out if sea lives is as diverse as land lives, some biologists started to do a research.
- c. The range is extremely wide, from those ones in the history to the ones in restaurants
- d. They had spent 3 years counting all living beings that they can count.

104. Mário de Andrade

- a. His intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.
- b. Early in 1938, Mário de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four-member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.
- c. Regrettably, Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.
- d. Traveling by truck, horse and donkey, they recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.

105. Teenager Diet

- a. Moreover, they also found the vegetable intake of teenagers was even less.
- b. Therefore, both parents and families should take measures to above phenomenon.
- c. They found that many teenagers do not like vegetables and fruit in their beginning and end puberty, which is the result of researches in 1999.
- d. Researchers do loads of researches about teenagers.

106. Time Management for employees

- a. Many managers find the employee's performance column is decreasing
- b. They go to work very early, from 7:00 am to 8:00 pm
- c. They (managers) should avoid this phenomenon, because this is not good for the company.
- d. Because of great demand, more and more employees are putting themselves into limit.
- e. And went home very late, some even overwork

107. Stored food

- a. So, while some nomadic hunter-gatherers may occasionally bag more food than they can consume in a few days, such a bonanza is of little use to them because they cannot protect it.
- b. Hence nomadic hunter-gatherer societies have few or no such full-time specialists, who instead first appear in sedentary societies.
- c. A separate consequence of a settled existence is that it permits one to store food surpluses, since storage would be pointless if one didn't remain nearby to guard the stored food.
- d. But stored food is essential for feeding non-food-producing specialists, and certainly for supporting whole towns of them.

108. Weather in Delhi

- a. As a result dust was everywhere and the city's trees and flowers all looked as if they had been lightly sprinkled with talcum powder.
- b. Normally in Delhi, September is a month of almost equatorial fertility and the land seems refreshed and newly-washed.
- c. But in the year of our arrival, after a parching summer, the rains had lasted for only three weeks.
- d. Nevertheless, the air was still sticky with damp-heat, and it was in a cloud of perspiration that we began to unpack.

109. Hypothesis

- a. 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.
- b. Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- c. 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.

- d. The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.
- e. Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.

110. False Memories

- a. During the process, individuals may forget the source of the information.
- b. False memories are constructed by combining actual memories with the content of suggestions received from others.
- c. This is a classic example of source confusion, in which the content and the source become dissociated.
- d. Put another way, although experimental work on the creation of false memories may raise doubt about the validity
- e. Of course, because we can implant false childhood memories in some individuals in no way implies that all memories that arise after suggestion are necessarily false.

111. A history of God

- a. My study of the history of religion has revealed that human beings are spiritual animals. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that Homo sapiens is also Homo religious.
- b. This was not simply because they wanted to propitiate powerful forces.
- c. These early faiths expressed the wonder and mystery that seems always to have been an essential component of the human experience of this beautiful yet terrifying world.
- d. Men and women started to worship gods as soon as they became recognisably human; they created religions at the same time as they created works of art.

112. Opinion compromise

- a. It is not just a matter of putting forward a set of facts and expecting the other person immediately to accept the logic of the exposition.
- b. People need time to make this adjustment in attitude and react badly to any attempt to rush them into an agreement.

- c. They (and probably you) have to be persuaded and helped to feel comfortable about the outcome that is eventually agreed.
- d. The reason is that achieving agreement requires people to accept the reality of views different from their own and to accept change or compromise.
- e. In general, there is a tendency to underestimate how long it takes to discuss and resolve an issue on which two people initially have different views.

113. Meeting

- a. Employees may encounter troubles such as contact and organize a date and time, arrange accommodation, etc.
- b. This is especially true when employees work with a large number of partners
- c. People always think it's easy to organize a meeting; however, there are many potentials can hinder the start time.
- d. In addition, sometimes you have to find children facility or other health care for the meeting participants

114. Sherbet powder

- a. For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.
- b. A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.
- c. 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 like an ice pack.
- d. Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water.
- e. When it is mixed with water in your mouth an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.

115. Immigration Policy

- a. Their various efforts have focused on a wide variety of changes in current policy, including improving border security, strengthening employer verification of employment, establishing a new temporary guest worker program, and offering some level of amnesty to illegal immigrants currently living in the United States.
- b. In 2005, immigration policy received far more genuine attention on Capitol Hill, and Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle are now considering what to do about immigration policy.
- c. However, to achieve results, immigration reform must be comprehensive
- d. At present, these proposals are working their way through the legislative process.
- e. A lopsided, ideological approach that focuses exclusively on border security while ignoring migrant workers (or vice versa) is bound to fail.

116. Comet

- a. Since only a few objects of this type are known, 288P presents itself as an extremely important system for future studies.
- b. Among the questions main-belt comets can help to answer is how water came to Earth.
- c. Understanding the origin and evolution of main-belt comets – asteroids orbiting between Mars and Jupiter that show comet-like activity – is a crucial element in our understanding of the formation and evolution of the whole Solar system.
- d. The various features of 288P – wide separation of the two components, near-equal component size, high eccentricity and comet-like activity – also make it unique among the few known wide asteroid binaries in the system.

117. Educational Scholars

- a. Last summer the editors of the Harvard Educational Review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.
- b. And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.
- c. Mr. Bloomberg's small-schools initiative has drawn criticism, yet the mayor, when faced with complaints, has usually forged ahead.
- d. All this must be weighed up by the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for renewal—or scrapping.
- e. Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts, but they are starting to utter warnings

118. Trains

- a. Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
- b. In 1825, George Stephenson designed locomotives that could pull 21 coal wagons 25 miles at 8mph – unheard of at the time.
- c. These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads.
- d. In 1813 The 'Puffing Billy' was built by William Hedley to pull coal wagons at the Wylam Colliery in Northumberland.

119. Bankrupt

First version:

- a. If the small companies got bankrupt, they don't have the ability to payback. The government will need to help them clear up.
- b. Both ways, governments need to help to clean up.
- c. Introduction

- d. If a big company got bankrupt, government have to help clean up the mess as well.

Second version:

- a. Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for cleanup at the old mine.
- b. In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government (hence ultimately all taxpayers) pay for the cleanup through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund.
- c. In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup in either of two ways.
- d. If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by cleanup costs (as in the case of ARCO that I shall discuss below), the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.

120. Brand

- a. So a made-up word or a compound word can be a good idea – such as Tesco or Pepsi.
- b. However, if your brand name reflects a key benefit of your service, such as 'Budget Car Rental' then you may want to consider translating it for other markets, though multiple brand names will require more effort to manage.
- c. In other words, one that's simple, easy to pronounce and has no inherent meaning.
- d. Ideally, the brand name you choose should be one that doesn't require translation.

121. Aviation

- a. By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, beginning with the de Havilland Comet, though the first widely used passenger jet was the Boeing 707, because it was much more economical than other aircraft at that time.
- b. After World War 11, especially in North America, there was a boom in general aviation, both private and commercial, as thousands of pilots were released from military service and many inexpensive war-surplus transport and training aircraft became available.
- c. At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small-volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions
- d. Manufacturers such as Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle-class market.

122. A persuasive paper

- a. The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
- b. The final draft is due one week before the final exam.
- c. Requirement of humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
- d. The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.

123. Learning to read and write

- a. Mrs. Hugh, who had kindly consented to instruct me, had, in compliance with the advice and direction of her husband, not only ceased to instruct, but had set her face against my being instructed by anyone else.
- b. During this time, I succeeded in learning to read and write.
- c. I had no regular teacher.
- d. In accomplishing this, I was compelled to resort to various stratagems.
- e. I lived in Master Hugh's family for seven years.

124. Neutron Summer School

- a. The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.
- b. The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8 - 13, 2011
- c. For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.
- d. The lectures are aimed at beginning graduate students who have a wide variety of backgrounds in the sciences, such as physics, chemistry, materials science, structural biology, mineralogy.

125. Global Health

- a. They have also forged relationships and collaborations with research and aid agencies around the world.
- b. For the past seven years Professor Philip Hill has been part of a collaborative tuberculosis research project in Indonesia, with the University of Padjadjaran in Bandung, West Java.
- c. University of Otago Centre for International Health co-directors Professor Philip Hill and Professor John Crump share a view that global health is a multidisciplinary activity.
- d. In their work - from Tanzania to the Gambia, from Myanmar to Indonesia and beyond - they tap into a wide range of expertise from across the University, including clinicians, microbiologists and molecular microbiologists, public health experts, economists and mathematicians.

126. Eating Fruits and Vegetables

- a. When they surveyed the same group five years later, most of the teenagers were eating fewer fruits and vegetables.
- b. Researchers surveyed more than 2,000 young people about their eating habits in 1999
- c. The researchers, led by Nicole I. Larson of University of Minnesota School of Public Health, found two dips in the intake of fruits and vegetables during the teenage years

- d. The study which appears in the February issue of the American journal of Preventive medicine, looked at eating habits among adolescents in junior high and high school in Minnesota.

127. Neurologgers

- a. Now, John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tammar wallabies in Australia.
- b. Three toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.
- c. A technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals could awaken a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep. Studies using miniature sleep-recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several long-held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.
- d. And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time.

128. A \$300 House

- a. When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooted the idea of a "\$300-house for they were merely expressing a suggestion."
- b. Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
- c. Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations.
- d. "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.

129. Arcelor

Version 1

- a. It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.
- b. Arcelor, established in Dutch, had been the largest European steel maker by 2006.
- c. The Arcelor-Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.
- d. The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.

Version 2

- a. First, shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.
- b. The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.
- c. The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.
- d. It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.

130. E-Waste

First version:

- a. The amount of e-waste has been growing by 3% to 5% every year.
- b. But how to deal with these e-waste has become a problem.
- c. Such as washing machine, video game players, etc.
- d. The invention of electronic devices is a huge step and advancement of humans.

Second version:

- a. The invention of electronics has become a challenge.

- b. An Indian university persuaded IT service department to have an Electronic Recycling Collection Day.
- c. During these days, ... people are encouraged to recycle their e- waste instead of throwing them into the bin.
- d. On certain days throughout the year, many electronic devices like ... from families and households ... have been recycled ... 200,000 electronic products had been recycled in 2010.

Third version:

- a. The current global production of E-waste is estimated to be 20-25 million tons per year, with most E-waste being produced in Europe, the United States and Australasia.
- b. The global market for electrical and electronic equipment continues to expand, while the lifespan of many products becomes shorter.
- c. Consequently, large amounts of “e-waste” are constantly generated worldwide, posing an increasing global challenge for their disposal.
- d. In Europe e-waste is increasing at three to five percent a year, almost three times faster than the total waste stream.

131. Animals Exploratory Urge

- a. It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.
- b. 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.
- c. All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.
- d. So long as the ant eater has its ants and the koala bear is gum leaves, then they are satisfied and the living is easy.
- e. The non-specialists, however, the opportunists of the animal world, can never afford to relax.

132. Carbon Pricing in Canada

- a. There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.
- b. Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon, the effects will be uneven across sectors, and lobbying efforts by relatively more-affected sectors might threaten the political viability of the policy.
- c. There is a growing consensus that, if serious action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada, a price must be applied to those emissions.
- d. If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.

133. International Students

- a. They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.
- b. All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.
- c. They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.
- d. Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.
- e. Some students go overseas because they love travel.

134. Heart Attack

- a. When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.
- b. Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.
- c. Heart attack is the caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.
- d. The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.

135. Choosing a school

- a. You can see the facilities and accommodations around the school.
- b. Do not ever choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.
- c. There are more than 100 schools in the country.
- d. And they can be helpful to your study as well.
- e. Because you might be living there.

136. Location of a restaurant

- f. Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.
- g. 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.
- h. This happens particularly when they see themselves as being in competition with out-of-town or suburban centres with ample parking
- i. All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.
- j. Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location.

137. Rugby in Wales

- a. Rugby in Wales is a particularly strong example of this phenomenon, being perhaps the main thing that unites people in Wales.
- b. In many ways rugby in Wales defines what Wales is and what people in Wales share.
- c. 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).

- d. 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.

138. California dreaming

- a. Ne, an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.

139. Sustainable Development

- a. 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.
- b. Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both.
- c. 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.
- d. Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?
- e. Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.

140. Elephants

- a. 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. 'She had her baby with her', said Missy Cummings, the director of Duke's Robotics Lab.
- b. Only things didn't exactly go as planned.
- c. The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees.
- d. 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.

141. A tutorial

- a. Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
- b. Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.
- c. They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.
- d. Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.
- e. Why is that?

142. Artificial Intelligence

- a. Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- b. Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.

- c. Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front. They are the undisputed champions in draughts and Othello.
- d. They also hold out the tantalizing possibility of fame and fortune should the program ever clobber a human champion.
- e. Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.

143. The formation of the moon

- a. 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.
- b. For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the "giant impact hypothesis".
- c. In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth-sized and the other approximately Mars-sized.
- d. 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".

144. The Job of a Manager

- a. In order to accomplish this, the manager should be able to motivate employees.
- b. Motivation practice and theory are difficult subjects, encompassing various disciplines.
- c. The job of a manager in the workplace is to get things done through employees.
- d. That is, however, easier said than done.

145. New Ventures

- a. Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
- b. 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.

- c. 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.
- d. 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.

146. Airbnb

- a. Fast forward to 2016 and the big, successful Airbnb is considered a mainstay of what we now call "the sharing economy".
- b. People with spare bedrooms would welcome strangers into their homes and share restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee.
- c. Back in 2008, a small company in San Francisco Called Airbnb had a dream.
- d. It is also the business that defines the mentality of the millennial generation.

147. The mantle

- a. The mantle makes up 84% of Earth's volume, and though it's solid rock, over the course of millions of years, it behaves like a liquid.
- b. The movement also creates gaps in tectonic plates, which reduce pressure on the mantle beneath it, allowing it to melt and push through.
- c. This leads the tectonic plates on top to slowly jostle one another.
- d. The buildup and sudden release of friction from this movement can cause an earthquake.

148. Ecological Footprint accounting

- a. On the demand side, the Ecological Footprint measures the ecological assets that a given population requires to produce the natural resources it consumes (including plant-based food and fiber products, livestock and fish products, timber and other forest products, space for urban infrastructure) and to absorb its waste, especially carbon emissions.
- b. Ecological Footprint accounting measures the demand on and supply of nature.
- c. Both the Ecological Footprint and biocapacity are expressed in global hectares-globally comparable, standardized hectares with world average productivity.
- d. On the supply side, a city, state or nation's biocapacity represents the productivity of its ecological assets (including cropland, grazing land, forest land, fishing grounds, and built-up land). These areas, especially if left unharvested, can also absorb much of the waste we generate, especially our carbon emissions.
- e. The Ecological Footprint tracks the use of six categories of productive surface areas: cropland, grazing land, fishing grounds, built-up land, forest area, and carbon demand on land.

149. Neutron Scattering

- a. The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering.
- b. For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.
- c. The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8-13, 2011. The school will be organized by the NRC Canadian Neutron Beam Centre.
- d. The lectures are aimed at beginning graduate students who have a wide variety of backgrounds in the sciences, such as physics, chemistry, materials science, structural biology, mineralogy. Therefore, graduate students, postdocs, faculty and industrial scientists should profit from attending the

school. The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.

150. International Economics

- a. New for the Eighth Edition, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into MyEconlab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text.
- b. 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.
- c. Students get instant, targeted feedback, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand. For more information visit MyEconlab.
- d. 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.

151. Fibers

- a. He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.
- b. The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk, but up to 30 times cheaper.
- c. Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
- d. Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

152. Global Tree Search

- a. 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.
- b. The organization, which ... has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
- c. The data will be kept updated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of some, said the researchers. All

the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.

- d. The BCGI, a charity group, has compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 member organizations.
- e. The results of the research were published in the Journal of Sustainable Forestry.

153. Sojourner

- a. (Dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.
- b. Similarly the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site.
- c. The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader).
- d. Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twelve times its expected lifetime.
- e. More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.

154. Achieving high marks in exams

- a. Actually, you don't have to write down everything you know.
- b. Students may don't know how to achieve high marks in exams.
- c. And then you will have an idea of what you should write.
- d. For example,
- e. Before writing, you should figure out what the question is after, and what is not relevant.

155. Financial crisis

- a. Although they can have student loan, people should ... (giving suggestion)

- b. This is because they do not really pay attention to their daily spending, and has poured their spending on buying.
- c. Many people face serious financial crisis when they are only 20-30 years old.
- d. This will lead to them paying piling credit card loan and monthly payments.

156. Emotions

- a. The way they deal with emotions is not as good as adults.
- b. Young children are inexperienced with dealing with emotions.
- c. As a result,
- d. This will lead to some dangerous behaviors.
- e. Especially those who haven't learned to speak cannot use language to express.

157. Lighting a fire

- a. Then they learned how to light a fire.
- b. And they also learned to cook many other food.
- c. Many years ago, humans had been eating raw meat only.
- d. Since then humans started eating cooked meat.
- e. (to be confirmed)

158. Color TV

- a. (Further development of color TV)
- b. There are many color such as red and blue in the color system behind the camera.
- c. And then there comes the color TV/And that's how color TV was invented.
- d. Use the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image.

159. Science

- a. I think we should be wary of the reporting of science - it is often over-dramatized in order to secure an audience - but not of science itself.
- b. All development will have a distaff side, but mobile phones can save lives: a 999 call from a remote location on a dark night.
- c. While there may be the extremely rare example of scientific dishonesty (which will be seized upon by the news organisations}, the role of science within modern society remains valuable.
- d. In other words I firmly believe that the development of science and the extension of understanding is a public good.

160. Recycling electronic waste

- a. The challenge didn't deter IU students, who persuaded the IT Services department to launch its Electronic Waste Collection Days program.
- b. Recycling electronic waste such as old computers, TVs, and monitors is a daunting challenge considering how much technology we all use today.
- c. Collection days netted more than 650,000 pounds of waste in 2010.
- d. On numerous dates throughout the year, students, faculty, and staff can drop off their old equipment to be completely recycled nothing ends up in a landfill.

161. Science and Technology

- a. But the fact that science underlies our lives, our health, our work, our communications, our entertainment and our transport is undeniable
- b. Human existence in the developed world is entirely dependent on some fairly recent developments in science and technology
- c. It is a truism to say that in 21st century society science and technology are important
- d. Whether this is good or bad is, of course, up for argument

162. Motivation

- a. To do this, the manager should be able to motivate employees.
- b. The job of a manager in a workplace is to get things done through employees.
- c. Motivation is a complicated internal situation that people have. It cannot be observed directly, but it can affect their behaviour.
- d. Motivation is something that everyone needs. However, this is easier said than done.

163. Internet of Things

- a. But what does this really mean to you, your company, and your country?
- b. What are the possibilities it offers, and the threats it poses?
- c. Decades ago, we connected computers and got today's powerful Internet.
- d. However, it has only been over the last few years that we have started to connect everyday objects using machine-to-machine (M2M) technologies to create the Internet of Things.

164. UN Conference

- a. UN Conference venues are designated United Nations territory and governed by the rules and regulations of the international body.
- b. These conferences have turned into a high-profile level in need to resolve security issues and make progress in every aspect of human development.
- c. Conferences have played a key role in guiding the work of the UN since its inception.
- d. The Summits involve Heads of states and governments and other high-profile world leaders from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

165. E-Waste

- a. Consequently, large amounts of "e-waste" are constantly generated worldwide, posing an increasing global challenge for their disposal.
- b. The global market for electrical and electronic equipment continues to expand, while the lifespan of many products becomes shorter.
- c. The current global production of E-waste is estimated to be 20025 million tonnes per year, with most E-waste being produced in Europe, the United States and Australasia.
- d. In Europe e-waste is increasing at three to five percent a year, almost three times faster than the total waste stream.

166. The Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake

First Version:

- a. The main temblor, having a 7.7-7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault.

- b. At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
- c. The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage.
- d. But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.

Second Version:

- a. This leads the tectonic plates on top to slowly jostle one another.
- b. They build up and sudden release of friction from this movement can cause an earthquake.
- c. The movement also creates gaps in tectonic plates, which reduce pressure on the mantle beneath it, allowing it to melt and push through.
- d. The mantle makes up 84% of Earth's volume, and though it's solid rock, over the course of millions of years, it behaves like a liquid.

167. United Nations Conference

- a. The conference by 50 nations established the United Nation.
- b. The recent focus is on ... issue
- c. Without UN, this problem cannot be solved.
- d. UN conference can ...
- e. For example, president was involved to set the priority of affairs.

168. Voice higher than 5mhz

- a. A study showed man cannot hear voice higher than 5mhz ...
- b. As to the previous study, the volunteers
- c. As this frequency is too high that ...

- d. To test this theory xxx from xxx university gathered 6 students
...

169. Describing Music

- a. But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.
- b. Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.
- c. In particular, a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.
- d. It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.
- e. Now music could be communicated efficiently, and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.

170. Validity and Reliability

- a. Psychologists measure results in terms of validity and reliability.
- b. For example, when a survey is asking about someone's personality, it shouldn't ask him chemistry questions.
- c. Validity is defined as ...
- d. Meanwhile, a survey also values reliability.

171. Client Management System

- a. If we have such a system ...
- b. You may have heard about a client management system that can collaborate clients' data.
- c. Now we have this system ...
- d. Once you have this system, even those people who don't understand management can use it well.
- e. This system can benefit ...

172. Railway Engineers

- a. The question was this: did the railway's creator, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, really have the tunnel carved in such a way that when the sun rose on his birthday – April 9th – it would be flooded with light?
- b. While the west side's view wasn't quite so impressive, the engineers generously chalked that up to centuries of dirt and grime.
- c. Ever since the completion of the Great Western Railway, in the 1840s, intrigue has swirled around the Box Tunnel, a long, steep bypass near Bath, England.
- d. "when you look from the east portal, the cutting provides a lovely V-shape," communications manager Paul Gentleman told the Guardian.
- e. This past Sunday, April 9th, the railway's current engineers decided to test the rumor once and for all. They weren't disappointed.

Real Exam Questions – in correct order

1 Language of Chimpanzees

1. A simple way to disprove this Innateness Hypothesis, as linguists call it, is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.
2. A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.
3. Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike humans, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as well as human vocal cords.
4. It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language, that is, a human-like grammar.
5. Perhaps they can acquire grammar and speak if they could only use grammar some way other than with a voice. The obvious alternative is sign language.

<http://www.researchomatic.com/Applied-Linguistics-20885.html>

2 Linguistics

1. It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.
2. For one thing, the use of language is universal—all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language, and many learn more than one.
3. By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.
4. Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.
5. But just the opposite is true—language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.

<http://www.ling.fju.edu.tw/biolinguistic/data/dimension/micro-lgprocessing.htm>

3 Central Banks

1. In most countries, it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.
2. But in Scotland, three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.
3. The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.
4. When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.
5. To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency.

<http://www.scotland.org/features/a-mint-from-a-print>

4 Sepahua in Peru

1. Sepahua, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.
2. That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally loggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town.
3. In 2001 the government egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.
4. It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.
5. Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

<http://www.economist.com/node/9910163>

5 Market vs. Policy

1. Markets may be good at encouraging innovation, and following trends, but there were no good at ensuring social inequality.
2. They had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises who were unable to act in their own interests, against the interests of both workers and consumers.
3. There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers, or Acts designed to prevent manufacturers from adulterating bread.
4. Mill was able to see an expanded role for the State in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests.

5. He was able to argue that the State was the only organ that was genuinely capable of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets.

<http://www.arasite.org/statelp.htm>

6 International Dateline

1. International dateline, imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates.
2. Traveling eastward across the line, one subtracts one calendar day; traveling westward, one adds a day.
3. The date line is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.
4. For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hours would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them.
5. The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth, 180° of longitude distant.
6. The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveler crossing the date line change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet.

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/earth-and-environment/geography/maps-and-mapping/international-date-line>

7 Sydney Fireworks

1. Fireworks and special effects, including a red “waterfall” from the bridge base, will turn the structure built in 1932 into a giant Aboriginal flag shortly after the sun sets for the last time in 2015.
2. “It’s about how we’re all so affected by the harbor and its surrounds, how special it is to all of us and how it moves us,” said the Welcome to Country’s creative director, Rhoda Roberts.
3. From 8:40pm, the bridge will be turned into a canvas showing the Welcome to Country ceremony.
4. Fireworks and special effects will also turn the bridge into a giant Aboriginal flag before the 9pm fireworks display.

<http://www.smh.com.au/nsw/sydney-new-years-eve-2015-welcome-to-country-ceremony-to-be-seen-around-the-world-20151231-glxe01.html>

8 Boundary of Welfare

1. In the early years of the twenty-first century the impact of immigrants on the welfare state and, specifically, the capacity of the welfare state to absorb large numbers of immigrants has become a staple of discussion among policy makers and politicians.
2. It is also a recurrent theme in the press, from the highbrow pages of Prospect to the populism of the Daily Mail.
3. Inevitably, these discussions focus on present-day dilemmas.
4. But the issues themselves are not new and have historical roots that go much deeper than have been acknowledged.

<https://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/Migration/articles/feldman.html>

9 Jet Stream

1. Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3–12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.
2. They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses.
3. Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
4. Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered, in the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.

<https://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/earth-and-the-environment/atmosphere-and-weather/atmospheric-and-space-sciences-atmosphere/jet-stream>

10 Web Security

1. In the lobby of Google's headquarters in Mountain View, California, computer screens display lists of the words being entered into the company's search engine.
2. Although Google says the system is designed to filter out any scandalous or potentially compromising queries, the fact that even a fraction of searches can be seen by visitors to the world's biggest search company is likely to come as a shock to internet users who think of web browsing as a private affair.
3. That may be changing.
4. Over the past year, a series of privacy gaffes and government attempts to gain access to internet users' online histories have, along

with consolidation among online search and advertising groups, thrust the issue of internet privacy into the spotlight.

5. This presents a challenge to Google and other internet search companies, which have built a multi-billion dollar industry out of targeted advertising based on the information users reveal about themselves online.

<https://www.ft.com/content/a2081b34-69ff-11dc-a571-0000779fd2ac>

11 Pilot

1. After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.
2. He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Peoria and Chicago, Illinois.
3. During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.
4. After a crash, he even salvaged stashes of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.

https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Lindbergh

12 Technology Pros and Cons

1. Technology has drawbacks but also benefits;
2. For example, mobile phone;
3. Someone driving a car and calling, causing an accident or hazard;
4. But we cannot deny the benefits of science and technology;

13 Brazilian Music

1. 1938, Brazil's music and folk's what
2. Then Brazilian
3. Their record is a natural voice, the voice of cattle and sheep
4. What is the record intension 1-16 the second

14 Vegetarian

First version:

1. Vegetarian eat things which do not include meat.
2. The school restaurant according to their request to make the relevant food.
3. Many vegetarians also attract nonvegetarians.
4. Many vegetarians have been successful from these foods.
5. But this diet still has some risk.

Second version:

1. Vegetarians eat only vegetables. They do not eat meat.
2. The school cafeteria provides food according to these vegetarian requirements.
3. Many non-vegetarians also like vegetarian food.
4. This improvement is highly relevant to the increasing population of vegetarians.

<https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/healthyliving/vegetarian-and-vegan-eating>

15 Sick Scientist

1. A scientist is sick.
2. He lost his memory and does not know where the kitchen is
3. But when he is hungry at night, he is automatically finding the location of the kitchen.
4. The scientists have studied it confirmed that 100 years ago.

16 Arun Maria Boston Consulting

1. Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
2. Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way. This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
3. He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
4. "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself," says Mr. Maria.

<http://m.ftchinese.com/story/001014703/ce>

17 Car Accident

First version:

1. More car accident in the morning,
2. Examples and figures, (For example in port Macquarie)
3. In particular, teenage driver accidents, (They some other people) Link: these case
4. Attention should be paid to the young people more concern, (More concern about them)
5. New measures, recommendations more qualifications for teenager to get license (Also there is a system)

Second version:

1. Accounting to the research, more car accident in the morning,
2. Most of these accidents happen between 1am and 5am, for example in Port Macquarie ...
3. Especially this happens very often among teenage drivers, Keyword : these case
4. This should draw the public attention, and people should put more concern on teenagers.
5. New method, it is advised to have more qualifications for teenager to get license (Also there is a system)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3503410/>

18 System

1. Ask what system can be how?
2. Well, there is a direct answer to the question.
3. It is a system that is still in trial (Note that the pronoun refers to the first sentence of the system),
4. This system enables ... tools
5. These tools

19 Festival

1. What is a festival,
2. and then how this festival,
3. and then there are games,
4. Finally how will the award be given

20 Australia's Immigration Policy

1. Australia used to have a generous immigration policy for refugees fleeing violence and conflict.

2. We took even more than our share of refugees on population-weighted basic.
3. With the election of a new administration, all refugees were subject to detention while waiting for a decision on their application.
4. At the same time, a raft of changes was introduced to alter Australia's migration law and policy.
5. The rate of refugee arrivals has indeed slowed; but, as some argue, at the expense of our human rights reputation.

21 Book List

1. A German writer has books list for ***,
2. The lists also have other publications...;
3. it sorted by dates and category;
4. but it doesn't provide search function

22 Railway Development

First Version:

1. First said before the rail with wood,
2. Later industrialized,
3. Changed to steel,
4. A few years later a personal invention of the wagon,
5. Finally, how can this wagon look like

Second Version:

1. Railway is a good invention, but there is only wood railway on the beginning
2. Railway can save time and money
3. Later on, someone invented a new wagon
4. With the industrial development, steel railway was invented in the year ***, which then replaced wood railway.

Third Version:

1. Early rails were used on horse drawn wagon ways originally with wooden rails, but from the 1760s using strap-iron rails, which consisted of thin strips of cast iron fixed onto wooden rails.
2. These rails were too fragile to carry heavy loads, but because the initial construction cost was less, this method was sometimes used to quickly build an inexpensive rail line.
3. However, the long-term expense involved in frequent maintenance outweighed any savings.

4. These were superseded by cast iron rails that were flanged (i.e. 'L' shaped) and with the wagon wheels flat.
5. An early proponent of this design was Benjamin Outram. His partner William Jessop preferred the use of 11 edge rails 11 in 1789 where the wheels were flanged and, over time, it was realized that this combination worked better.
6. The first steel rails were made in 1857 by Robert Forester Mushet, who laid them at Derby station in England. Steel is a much stronger material, which steadily replaced iron for use on railway rail and allowed much longer lengths of rails to be rolled.

https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Rail_profile

23 Cook and Debt

1. Take a company to do an example,
2. pull money, there are mentioned debt,
3. Leave it to the cook for X years,
4. That is the recipe of many....companies.

24 Environment Revolution

1. The Environmental Revolution has been almost three decades in the making, and it has changed forever how companies do business.
2. In the 1960s and 1970, corporations were in a state of denial regarding their impact on the environment.
3. Then a series of highly visible ecological problems created a groundswell of support for strict government regulation.
4. In the United States, Lake Erie was dead. In Europe, the Rhine was on fire. In Japan, people were dying of mercury poisoning.
5. Today many companies have accepted their responsibility to do no harm to the environment.

<https://hbr.org/1997/01/beyond-greening-strategies-for-a-sustainable-world>

25 German Invasion

1. German invasion of Poland officially triggered the Second World War.
2. In the beginning, Britain and France were hopeful that Poland should be able to defend her borders.
3. But Polish forces could not defend a long border.
4. They lacked compact defense lines and additionally their supply line were also poorly protected.
5. Meanwhile, the world had woken up to the potential of atomic energy and countries were conducting tests to exploits the same.

26 Ocean Floors

1. The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas, the available surroundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart.
2. However, the floor of Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920.
3. A broad, well-defined ridge - the Mid-Atlantic ridge - runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas.
4. Numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor.
5. Closely spaced surroundings show that many parts of the ocean floors are as rugged as mountainous regions of the continents.

<https://wk.baidu.com/view/8a45164033687e21af45a917?pcf=2>

27 Health

1. It is natural to be healthy, but we wandered so far astray that disease is the rule and good health the exception.
2. Of course, most people are well enough to attend to their work, but nearly all are suffering from some ill, mental or physical, acute or chronic.
3. There is too much illness, too much suffering.
4. We are losing every year a vast army of individuals who are in their productive prime.
5. The average individual is of less value to himself, to his family and to society than he could be.

<https://www.tcyonline.com/discuss/que/37221/directions-read-the-passage-below-and-summarize-it-using-one-sentence-type>

28 Top Executives

1. The top executives of the large, mature, publicly held companies hold the conventional view when they stop to think of the equity owners' welfare.
2. They assume that they're using their shareholders' resources efficiently if the company's performance - especially ROE and earnings per share - is good and if the shareholders don't rebel.
3. They assume that the stock market automatically penalizes any corporation that invests its resources poorly.
4. So companies investing well grow, enriching themselves and shareholders alike, and ensure competitiveness; companies investing poorly shrink, resulting, perhaps in the replacement of management.
5. In short, stock market performance and the company's financial performance are inexorably linked.

<https://hbr.org/search?term=ben+c.+ball,+jr.>

29 Purpose of Military

1. With regard to defense, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.
2. How do you battle with your enemy?
3. The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.
4. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.
5. But in the industrial era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.
6. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=kVEvDwAAQBAJ>

30 Ants

1. The communities of ants are sometimes very large, numbering even to 500,000 individuals.
2. And it is a lesson to us that no one has ever yet seen quarrel between any two ants belonging to the same community.
3. However, they are in hostility not only with most other insects, including ants of different species, but even with those of the same species if belonging to different communities.
4. I have over and over again introduced ants from one my nets into another nest of the same species, and they were invariably attacked, seized by a leg or an antenna, and dragged out.
5. It is evident, therefore, that the ants of each community all recognize one another, which is very remarkable.

<http://www.bartleby.com/library/prose/3286.html>

31 Recipe for Companies

1. Take an underperforming company.
2. Add some generous helpings of debt, a few spoonful of management incentives and trim all the fat.
3. Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.
4. That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.

<https://www.economist.com/node/8668971>

32 Retired Engineer

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 psychologists William James noticed more than a century ago – that humans “are mere walking bundles of habits”.

<https://www.ft.com/content/d3617516-728a-11e1-9c23-00144feab49a>

33 Barnes's Books

1. Unlike Barnes' previous books, *Mother of Storms* has a fairly large cast of viewpoint characters.
2. This usually irritates me, but I didn't mind it here, and their interactions are well-handled and informative, although occasionally in moving those about the author's manipulation are a bit blatant.
3. They're not all necessarily good guys, either, although with the hurricanes wrecking wholesale destruction upon the world's coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant.
4. But even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is a pretty likable guy.

<http://www.epiphyte.net/SF/mother-of-storms.html>

34 Asian Paradox

1. In May 2006 researchers at Yale University School of Medicine weighed in on the issue with a review article that looked at more than 100 studies on the health benefits of green tea.
2. They pointed to what they called an “Asian paradox” which refers to lower rates of heart disease and cancer in Asia despite high rates of cigarette smoking.
3. They theorized that the 1.2 liters of green tea that is consumed by many Asians each day provides high levels of polyphenols and other antioxidants.
4. The compounds may work in several ways to improve cardiovascular health, including preventing blood platelets from sticking together and improving cholesterol levels.

5. Specifically (to be more specific), green tea may prevent the oxidation of LDL cholesterol (the bad type), which, in turn, can reduce the buildup in arteries, the researchers wrote.

<http://www.viconyteas.com/directory/tea-encyclopedia/gtea-weight-loss.html>

35 Literacy Project

1. A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.
2. Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
3. "There's no program like this in Australia," Ms. Bocking said, who devised the project as the final component of her community education degree at the University.
4. Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms. Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on-with the help of more male role models.
5. Teachers depend on parent helpers in the earlier school years, though research shows that nationally only five percent of these helpers are male, "she said." A male that values reading sets a powerful role model, particularly for young boys, who are statistically more likely to end up in remedial literacy programs.

<https://www.canberra.edu.au/monitor/2010/oct/19-lads>

36 Volkswagen

1. Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares trade at a discount to pears, due to bad reputation among investors.
2. A disastrous capital hike, an expensive foray into truck business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback has in recent years left investors bewildered.
3. The main problem with Volkswagen is the past.
4. Many investors have been disappointed and frightened away.
5. Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the 2002 estimated earnings, compared to BMW 's 19 and are the second cheapest in the sector.

<https://www.theautochannel.com/news/2002/02/19/035954.html>

37 Advertisement

1. Over the years, I have had the opportunities to observe and understand the thought process behind the ads that have been flooding both the print and the TV.
2. Although there is a huge shift in the quality of ads that we come across on daily basis thanks essentially to improvement in technology, I somehow can't help but feel that the quality of communication of the message has become diluted.
3. There is an increasing attempt by most companies to be seen as cool and funky.
4. Another reason could be the burgeoning number of companies, which means an exponential increase in the number of ads that are being made.
5. Proportionally, the numbers of ads that lack in quality have gone up exponentially as well

38 Money Transactions

1. Cash transactions offer both privacy and anonymity as it does not contain information that can be used to identify the parties nor the transaction history.
2. Moreover, money is worth what it is because we have come to accept it.
3. The whole structure of traditional money is built on faith and so will electronic money have to be.
4. Electronic transactions are happening in closed group networks and Internet. Electronic commerce is one of the most important aspects of internet to emerge.
5. To support e-commerce, we need effective payment systems and secure communication channels and data integrity.

39 NASA

1. A team of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of Sun-like star.
2. Using observations gathered by NASA's Kepler Mission, the team found five planets orbiting a Sun-like star called Kepler-62.
3. Four of these planets are so-called super-Earths, larger than our own planet, but smaller than even the smallest ice giant planet in our Solar System.
4. These new super-Earths have radii of 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, and 1.9 times that of Earth.
5. In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/04/130418140957.htm>

40 Marquez

1. Marquez arrived in October 1577 at the abandoned town of Santa Elena with two ships carrying pre-fabricated posts and heavy planking.
2. He erected fort San Marcos in six days in defense against a Native American attack such as the one that forced the abandonment of the town a year earlier.
3. The town had flourished, nearing 400 residents, since its establishment more than a decade earlier in 1566 by Pedro Menendez de Aviles who had founded La Florida and St. Augustine the year before.
4. In 1571, it became the capital of La Florida.

<http://www.blufftontoday.com/beaufort/2016-08-03/santa-elena-fort-discovered-parris-island>

41 Evolution Progress

1. Paleontologists still argue about the origins of major groups, though new fossil finds since Darwin's time have cleared up many of the disparities in the fossil record. Even during Darwin's lifetime, some transitional forms were found.
2. Today, many years later, many believe that evolution has progressed at the same steady rate and that the absence of transitional forms can be explained by Darwin's argument that there are huge gaps in the fossil record and that transition usually occurred in one restricted locality.
3. Others, however, believe that the fossil evidence suggests that, at various stages in the history of life, evolution progressed rapidly, in spurts, and that major changes occurred at these points.
4. An evolving group may have reached a stage at which it had an advantage over other groups and was able to exploit new niches in nature. Climate change may also have produced a "spurt", as might the extinction of other groups or species, leaving many niches vacant.

42 Foreign Aid

1. But beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.
2. Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
3. Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
4. Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/02/15/opinion/15naim.html>

43 Progress in Aviation

1. Great progress was made in the field of aviation during the 1920s and 1930s, such as Charles Lindbergh's transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.
2. One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner that was profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.
3. By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.
4. The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.

<http://www.slotconsulting.eu/glossary/aviation/>

44 3-D Print

1. Researchers have developed a system that can 3-D print the basic structure of an entire building.
2. Structure built with this system could be produced faster and less expensively than traditional construction methods allow.
3. Even the internal structure could be modified in new ways; different materials could be incorporated as the process goes along.
4. Ultimately, the scientist say, this approach could enable the design and the construction of new buildings that would not be feasible with traditional building methods.

<http://news.mit.edu/2017/3-d-printing-buildings-0426>

45 Carbon Detox

1. In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.
2. Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix.
3. Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those which offer us some reward.
4. He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie.
5. That understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists.
6. We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.

<http://www.truthmove.org/forum/topic/1357>

46 Healthy Food

1. Fruit and vegetable intake is important for the prevention of future chronic disease. So it's important to know whether intakes of teens are approaching national objectives for fruit and vegetable consumption.
2. Larson and colleagues from the University of Minnesota undertook the study to examine whether or not teens in the state were increasing their intake of fruits and vegetables.
3. The study, part of a larger initiative on factors influencing eating habits of adolescents, gathered information about fruit and vegetable intake among 944 boys and 1,161 girls in 1999 and again in 2004.
4. Ultimately, Teens in middle adolescence are eating fewer fruits and vegetables than in 1999, Larson and colleagues found.
5. This is giving us the message that we need new and enhanced efforts to increase fruit and vegetable intake that we haven't been doing in the past.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/01/070128141337.htm>

47 Piano Keys

First Version:

1. Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood.
2. Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
3. Traditionally, the sharps (black keys) were made from ebony and the flats (white keys) were covered with strips of ivory.
4. But since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.

Second Version:

1. In the early years of piano construction, keys were commonly made from sugar pine.
2. Today they are usually made of spruce or basswood. Spruce is typically used in high-quality pianos.
3. Black keys were traditionally made of ebony, and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory. However, since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, makers use plastics almost exclusively.
4. Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.

<http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Piano>

48 Young People and Money

1. Now, young people are getting more and more money.
2. spend money faster than making money
3. and then have to be repayment.

<https://thegarage.jalopnik.com/young-people-stop-blowing-your-paycheck-on-car-payment-1657810900>

49 UN

1. ... called UN;
2. UN ... ;
3. it ... to focus on world problems;
4. for example, it invites presidents etc. to attend the conference and discuss problems as ...
5. ... those problems will otherwise not able to ...

50 Sibutramine

1. Dietary supplements can appear to be a healthful option for treating certain health conditions.
2. Their labels list herbs or other natural ingredients that consumers assume are safe to take.
3. But over the past several years, regulators have detected prohibited substances in some of these products that aren't included on the labels.
4. The drug sibutramine is one of these substances
5. It was once approved for weight loss but was withdrawn after concerns arose that medication could increase the risk of heart attacks.

<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/pressroom/presspacs/2015/acs-presspac-august-5-2015/rooting-out-viagra-and-other-hidden-ingredients-from-dietary-sup.html>

51 House

1. Americans bought far fewer new homes last month, according to government data released on Wednesday that showed sales fell at the fastest rate in 13 years.
2. House prices also eased as the median cost of a new home fell 2.1 per cent from a year ago to \$239,800.
3. The pace of sales fell to 937,000 from a rate of 1.1m the previous month, while inventories of unsold homes stood at 537,000.
4. The biggest drop was in the west, where sales fell 37 per cent to an annual rate of 166,000.
5. Stephen Stanley, chief economist at RBS Greenwich Capital, said: "Builders will probably have to continue to work off bloated stocks of finished homes for most of 2007."
6. However, the Federal Reserve views the overhang of unsold homes as cause for concern but remains cautiously.

<https://www.ft.com/content/64ddeb84-c73a-11db-8078-000b5df10621>

52 Reread

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.

<http://www.adprima.com/studyout.htm>

53 Elephant Baby

1. While watching elephants in the Samburu National Reserve in northern Kenya, I noticed one that walked very slowly.
2. Elephant expert Iain Douglas-Hamilton told me that this female elephant, Babyl, had been crippled for years, but the other members of the herd never left her.
3. They would walk a while and then stop and look around to see where she was.
4. Depending on how she was doing, they would either wait or go on.
5. Sometimes the matriarch even fed Babyl.

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg19426051-300-do-animals-have-emotions/>

54 Journalists

1. Although experts like journalists are expected to be unbiased they invariably share the system biases of the disciplines and cultures in which they work.
2. Journalists try to be fair and objective by presenting all sides of a particular issue.
3. Practically speaking, however, it is about as easy to present all sides of an issue as it is to invite candidates from all political parties to a presidential debate.
4. Some perspectives ultimately are not included.

<https://epdf.tips/the-power-of-impossible-thinking-transform-the-business-of-your-life-and-the-lif.html>

55 Language Learning

1. In language learning, there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind - what he or she knows.
2. Separate from actual performance - what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
3. An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the Code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.
4. In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the Code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances, and may even break it from time to time.
5. Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.

56 The Works of Norbert Elias

1. This site contains a comprehensive listing of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist.
2. The site lists not only his published books and articles but also manuscripts and oral communications, in a variety of media and including reprints and translations.
3. The material has been catalogued, cross-referenced and organized by date.
4. There is, however, no search facility.

57 Piccadilly Circus Tube Station

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 the 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 to the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

<https://www.ft.com/content/e76a817e-6655-11dc-9fbb-0000779fd2ac>

58 Happy Home

1. The finest asset any child can have is a happy home.
2. Such environment will enable him to develop strength and stability of character thereby teaching him to face the future without fear or undue anxiety.
3. It also will give him something worthwhile to live for.
4. If he fails, it may have been due to troubles in his home, his school or unsympathetic and hostile relative.
5. If he exhibits good judgement in later years, much of the credit must go to those who trained him.

<http://itende.blogspot.com/2015/09/building-happy-home.html>

59 Master Hugh's Family

1. I lived in Master Hugh's family for seven years.
2. During this time, I succeeded in learning to read and write.
3. In accomplishing this, I was compelled to resort to various stratagems.
4. I had no regular teacher.
5. Mrs. Hugh, who had kindly consented to instruct me, had, in compliance with the advice and direction of her husband, not only ceased to instruct, but had set her face against my being instructed by anyone else.

<http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/abolitn/abaufda9t.html>

60 Computer Users

1. Most computer users develop disorders because they ignore warnings like tingling fingers, a numb hand or a sore shoulder.
2. They keep pointing and dragging until tendons chafe and scar tissue forms, along with bad habits that are almost impossible to change.
3. Thus begins the search for relief: painkillers, ice, yoga, herbs, even surgery
4. But cures are elusive, because repetitive stress injuries present a bag of pills that often defy easy diagnosis.

<https://books.google.com/books?isbn=9387421619>

61 Skilled Negotiators

1. The general impressions that skilled negotiators seem to convey is they are people who keep their cards close to their chest and do not reveal their feelings.
2. Feelings are in themselves not observable and Huthwaite's researchers could not measure them directly.
3. Hence, they used a surrogate method- they countered the number of times that the negotiators talked about their feelings or motives.
4. The results showed that contrary to the general impressions, skilled negotiators are more likely to give information about internal events than are average negotiators.
5. This contrasts sharply with the amount of information given about external events such as facts, clarifications and general expressions of opinion.

<https://system.netsuite.com/core/media/media.nl?id=9041&c=1035604&h=47e32ba37e2a3295bec0&xt=.pdf>

62 Sports Administrators

1. It is a matter of deep regret and concern that the sports administrators often cause more harm to the image of the country than sportsmen and sportswomen do through their dismal performances.
2. In the case of sports persons, there is room for some sympathy, but the apathy of the administrators, which has even led to sanctions from international bodies, is unpardonable.
3. A case in the point is the hefty penalty of US \$10,000 slapped on the Indian Body-Building Federation for not fulfilling its commitment for holding the Asian Championships in Mumbai in October.
4. The potential exchanges between the officials of IBBF and the Maharashtra Body-Building Association has all the trappings of a drama we are accustomed to.

63 De-industrialization

1. De-industrialization causes problems in economies unable to absorb the workers released by manufacturing.
2. But those who would tackle this by subsidies or trade barriers are missing the point.
3. As manufacturing continues to shrink in an economy, overall growth will increasingly depend on boosting productivity in services.
4. Policy should therefore focus on removing obstacles (such as trade barriers and regulation), to such productivity growth, and creating a labour market in which workers can move freely from factory employment to services.
5. Protection and subsidies push just the wrong way.

<https://www.economist.com/node/147956>

64 Innovation

1. Innovation is about doing what delights the customer, not just satisfying the customer.
2. It's giving the customer something they didn't expect. They can't ask for it because they can't know what it is before it is created.
3. Once it has been invented, customers can't imagine ever having lived without it.
4. But you can't invent revolutionary products in a conservative environment.
5. You have to let people think and act outside their corporate —boxes. You have to create an atmosphere of innovation.

65 The Extinct Animal

1. The extinct animal has been described through re-examination of a specimen that's been in a museum collection since 1951.
2. Researchers think it is a relative of the endangered South Asian river dolphin, offering clues to the evolutionary history of modern species.
3. The findings have been published in the journal open access Peer J.
4. The fossil, a partial skull about 22cm (9ins) long, was discovered in southeastern Alaska by geologist Donald J Miller in 1961.
5. It then spent decades in the collection of the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History in Washington DC.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-37108207>

66 The Earth is Losing its Forests

1. The earth is losing its forests. Presently, trees cover about 30 percent of the earth's surface, but they are being destroyed at an alarming rate, especially in the tropics.
2. Timber harvesting is a major reason for the destruction of the forests.
3. The timbers are used for building houses, making furniture, and providing pulp for paper products, such as newspapers and magazines.
4. At least 40 hectares of rainforest are being felled every minute, mostly in order to extract the valuable timber.
5. Another way that man is destroying the world's forests is by burning them down. In the Amazon, for example, rainforests are being burnt down at a rate of 20 hectares a minutes.

<http://www.englishdaily626.com/comprehension.php?303>

67 Schedule 2 Substances

1. A person or company located in New South Wales may not supply by wholesales any substance which is for their therapeutic use and included in Schedule 2 of the Poisons List.
2. Unless they are licensed or authorized to do so under the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2002, no one may supply these Schedule 2 substances.
3. Additionally, wholesales have an obligation to ensure that the persons or companies they supply are licensed or authorized, to obtain, use, supply or possess the substance.
4. Any breach of these regulations will result in immediate termination employment

www.health.nsw.gov.au/pharmaceutical/.../wholesalers-supplyofsubstances.pdf

68 Greener Technologies

1. Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies, he says.
2. "The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years," he says.
3. "Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.
4. With the pressure of climate change, funding from the research council has probably doubled.

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg19325892-400-four-examples-of-a-new-breed-of-engineer-discuss-their-work/>

69 Historical Records

1. Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help - if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records - written in nature's hand.
2. The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.
3. However, when archaeologists want know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.
4. For example, tree rings, Dendrochronology (literally, —tree timell) dates wooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years.

70 Festival in the Desert

First version:

1. The "Festival in the Desert" is a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people.
2. It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger River.
3. Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.
4. The reward of navigating this rough terrain comes in the form of a three-day feast of music and dance.

Second version:

1. The reward is a three-day feast of music that has now become so popular that this year 4,000 people turned up.
2. It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles (65km) north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger river.
3. Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.
4. It is mainly a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people who live in the area.
5. As a very cold wind swept across the sand dunes in the early hours, the time had come for the last concert of this year's "Festival in the Desert".

<https://www.economist.com/node/8568149>

<https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2007/01/18/desert-discs>

71 English

1. Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.
2. Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.

3. Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.
4. Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.
5. This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.

<https://www.ft.com/content/18a5b79e-77fa-11e1-b237-00144feab49a>
[

72 Embryonic Stem Cells

1. Embryonic stem cells are valued by scientists because the cells' descendant can turn into any other sort of body cell.
2. These stem cells have been found in tissues such as the brain, bone marrow, blood, blood vessels, skeletal muscles, skin, and the liver.
3. They might thus be used as treatments for diseases that require the replacement of a particular, lost cell type.
4. Some example cited for a possible treatment using these cells are diabetes, motor neuron disease and Parkinson's disease.

<https://www.economist.com/node/8527437>

73 Fence

5. The researchers think that a fence, initially constructed in the late 1990s, is to blame.
6. It was built with good intentions, to keep people a safe distance from the colony.
7. But the fence isn't long enough to keep people away from the most critical part of the habitat.
8. It might even funnel people towards that area, as they try to find viewing spots closer than the fence would allow.

74 Earth's Orbit

1. Sediment records have confirmed that Jupiter and Venus change Earth's orbit from virtually circular to noticeably elliptical every year.
2. Just like them the Sun also exerts an enormous and obvious influence on the Earth, with its gravity and light.
3. Planetary scientists have long hypothesized this behavior of Jupiter, Venus and Sun.
4. But they were unable to verify existence of this behavior among planets in other planetary systems apart from ours.

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/jupiter-and-venus-squeeze-earths-orbit/>

75 Africa

1. Our Africa is going to be the global hub for science discoveries in this century.
2. How to make this happen is going to take three things in my view.
3. Number one, we've got a massive view of untapped scientific talent. Secondly, a wave of youngsters are coming to explore various opportunities. Lastly, the opportunities are abundant here.
4. What we need to do is to provide these young people with the equal system within which they can flourish as great and successful scientists.

76 Pigeons

1. Pigeon racing is big business. A bird named Bolt-as in Usain-sold for nearly half a million dollars a few years back.
2. So there's a big incentive to breed faster birds. And to illegally obtain performance-enhancing drugs for them.
3. How bird owners obtain those drugs was a mystery, which just resolved.
4. Some doctors make precipitations that are supposedly for the humans, for the owners of the pigeons. And then the owners of the pigeons administer those drugs to the animals.
5. To stop this from happening, there's a way to quantify drug residues in pigeon poop.

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/stool-pigeon-poop-reveals-bird-racing-fouls/#>

77 Brown Bear Extinction

1. In North America, many species mostly brown bear are now being hunted into extinction.
2. But hunting bears can have impacts that are far more subtle.
3. When those large mammals are hunted, evolution might select for speedier life cycles.
4. That is, in order to successfully reproduce before they risk getting shot, bears might begin having cubs at a younger age.

78 Eating Healthfully

1. Nutritionist advised that, eating healthfully means you can't ever let down your guard when shopping.
2. When you read the labels while in a veggie shop you should really read them very carefully.
3. Because they'll give you all kinds of clues that you didn't expect to see.
4. A lot of foods made with GMOs might come with pesticide residues. That's a kind of clue actually.

79 Uses of the Voice

1. As I'm speaking now I'm placing emphasis on certain words, stress on certain syllables.
2. You can tell I'm making a statement versus asking a question by the tone of my voice.
3. That is because these are very subtle uses of the voice that have tons of practice with, much more so probably than whistling.
4. I wonder if we practice whistling the same way, can we master the whistle language?

80 Mice

1. Mice harbor an array of disease causing bacteria, like shigella.
2. They also carry a suite of antibiotics-resistance genes, and viruses associated with insects.
3. Mice got those genes through a process called selective evolution.
4. Thus antibiotics do not affect a healthy colony of mice in modern times.

81 Animals' Sound

1. As animals grow, the sounds they make change.
2. But some sounds continue to change, even after an animal matures.
3. That's true for humans, and now it turns out to be true for North Atlantic right whales, too.
4. Those North Atlantic whales thus are hard to tag and identify, because of a difference in the sound frequency that they are making as they age.

82 Mastodon Rib Weapon

1. Archaeologists have found stone tools and cave sites 12,000 to 13,000 years old in the coastal Pacific Northwest.
2. One find was a mastodon rib with a bony weapon in it.
3. An ancient grave was later discovered 250 miles south from the site where they found this bony weapon.
4. There was a DNA match between the weapon and the body, thus the individual was killed using the same mastodon rib weapon.

83 Drones

5. In the 1984 movie, the Terminator, starring Arnold Schwarzenegger, artificially intelligent machines take over the earth in 2029 and attempt to exterminate the human race.
6. And while that was originally a science fiction fantasy, the fact is that robotics technology has advanced tremendously over the past 30 years since that movie was made.
7. And although robots come in many different shapes and forms, we've heard more and more about the type called 'drone' in the recent news.
8. A drone is basically an unmanned aerial vehicle, that is, it's a flying robot with no onboard pilot.
9. Now most drones these days are controlled remotely by a human and make use of advanced computer technology to carry out their designed function, which is either surveillance or combat.

<https://deepenglish.com/2013/09/this-drone-could-save-your-life-listening-fluency-76/>

84 The town of Liberal

1. The town of Liberal is said to have been named for an early settler famous among travelers for being free with drinking water.
2. Liberal is conservative in a moderate Midwestern kind of way which is changing fast due to big National Beef Packing plant which relies on Hispanic migrants
3. This should make the town receptive to Democrats, but Mr. Trump easily won the county of which it forms part.
4. Liberal's mayor, Joe Denoyer, who was raised in a Democratic family near Chicago and moved to Liberal in search of work.
5. Mr Denoyer voted for Mr. Trump by being impressed by his promise, though he thinks it's unlikely that the president will keep his promises.

<https://www.economist.com/special-report/2017/07/01/where-big-government-conservatism-rules>

85 Language and Future Planning

1. Keith Chen is an economist who has researched the relationship between language and future planning.
2. In his research Chen found that, some languages such as Mandarin and Finnish don't have a future tense, while other languages, such as French and English, do have a future tense that is clearly different than the present tense.

3. For instance, an English speaker would say "Today is cold and tomorrow will be cold", while a Finnish speaker would say, "Today be cold and tomorrow be cold."
4. Chen believes that this example shows, lack of a clear future tense causes people to see less of a separation between the present and the future, and this causes them to make better decisions today that will affect them tomorrow.

<https://deepenglish.com/2013/09/can-the-language-you-speak-make-you-healthier-listening-fluency-75/>

86 Trade

1. Everyone knows that we need money to buy and sell things, but it wasn't always necessary.
2. Before the creation of money, people traded for what they wanted.
3. If you had apples, but wanted beef, you found another farmer who had cows and tried to exchange the meat for your fruit.
4. Of course, this exchange trade wasn't efficient always.
5. If the cattle farmer didn't want apples, you couldn't easily get what you wanted.

<https://deepenglish.com/2013/09/what-is-money-listening-fluency-74/>

87 Young Employees

1. Employers are often reluctant to hire young people, even though there are more than 850,000 unemployed 16-24 year olds and UK businesses are struggling to fill one in five vacancies because of skill 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.

<https://www.ft.com/content/6c0873c8-ed8b-11e3-8a1e-00144feabdc0>

88 Definition of superpower

1. The superpower has international text which means having control power and political power
2. It's including
3. In terms of green superpower
4. In addition to the green energy superpower companies should meet above global average... emission and....

89 Mike Spencer

1. Mike Spencer has been on the road for 23 years and has visited over 190 countries.
2. Having travelled non-stop since he was 21, he is now being called The World's Most Travelled Man.
3. While a few people may have visited an equal number of places, he says that most of them are Just tourists, not true travellers.
4. But he considers himself a true traveller for having travelled extensively in all the countries he's visited, not just staying for a few days like most people would.

<https://deepenglish.com/2013/10/traveled-man-world-listening-fluency-81/>

90 Number of Countries

1. One of the most difficult questions to answer is, "How many countries are there?"
2. According to the U.N., there are 193 countries, but this doesn't really give us a complete answer.
3. For example, both Kosovo and Vatican City are independent countries, but they are not represented at the U.N.
4. Then there are places like Taiwan that have an independent government and military.
5. But many countries do not recognize Taiwan as actually being separate from China.

<https://deepenglish.com/2013/10/traveled-man-world-listening-fluency-81/>

91 Art

1. Everybody enjoys music and art. But can some people experience music more deeply than others? And when we look at great art, are we experiencing it at a more meaningful level than others?
2. Well, there are actually people who say they experience things more deeply.
3. In fact, they even make a living from it. We call them critics.
4. Art critics supposedly know more about art, music critics know more about music, and wine critics, of course, know more about wine.
5. Their knowledge and experience is supposedly so much deeper than ours that we listen to their opinions, hoping they will guide us to make better choices.

92 China's Child Policy

1. As you might know, China has one child policy. It taxes people severely for having more than one child.
2. Even though people living in Chinese rural areas are exempt from this rule, the Chinese government says that the one child policy has prevented 400 million births in Chinese cities from 1979 to 2011.
3. While this policy has lessened some of the social, economic and environmental stresses created by a population well over a billion, It has also caused problems.
4. Because of a cultural preference towards having boys that can help support parents as they age, some families have chosen to abort female babies in China.

93 Our Galaxy

1. New research says that our Milky Way Galaxy may be home to 2 billion planets that have the right conditions to support life.
2. These planets are said to be in a habitable zone, which means they have the correct temperature to maintain liquid water.
3. While no one knows what alien life would look like, if it is anything like life on earth, it would need water to survive. The possibility of liquid water depends on the planet's distance from the nearest star.
4. Too close and water evaporates; too far away and water freezes.

94 Children

1. Having children is a precious thing. No one would argue with that, but how many children is enough?
2. Michelle Duggar, the mother of one of America's most famous large families, says that she leaves that question for God to answer.
3. In 1988, Michelle and Jim Bob Duggar had the first of their many children.
4. After two decades, they had altogether 16 sons and daughters and became the subjects of a 1-hour TV documentary about their unusually large family.
5. And when they had 17 children, they became the stars of a weekly reality TV program.

<https://deepenglish.com/2013/10/how-many-is-enough-listening-fluency-79/>

95 Money

1. Some people think that money is necessary for a society to grow, but one of the biggest empires of the 15th and 16th century survived without any form of money.
2. That is the Incan Empire stretched through much of South America, including parts of modern day Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru.
3. At its height, it had a population of 12 million and was incredibly rich in textiles, food and gold. They had complex agriculture and were master builders of cities, pyramids and highways.
4. Amazingly, they built this all without any form of money.

96 Consumers spent money

1. Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running out of money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday.
2. "We're seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure," Duke said at an event in New York. "There's no doubt that rising fuel prices are having an impact."
3. Wal-Mart shoppers. Many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their paychecks come in.
4. Lately, they're "running out of money" at a faster clip, he said.

https://money.cnn.com/2011/04/27/news/companies/walmart_ceo_consumers_under_pressure/index.htm

97 American Civil Right Movement**First Version:**

1. It was there that Rosa Parks, an African American woman, refused to vacate her seat in the middle of the bus so that a white man could sit in her place.
2. She was arrested for her civil disobedience.
3. Parks' arrest, a coordinated tactic meant to spark a grassroots movement, succeeded in catalyzing the Montgomery bus boycott.
4. Parks was chosen by King as the face for his campaign because of Parks' good standing with the community, her employment and her marital status.
5. Earlier in 1955, Claudette Colvin, a 15-year old African American girl, had been arrested for the same crime; however, King and his civil rights compatriots did not feel that she would serve as an effective face for their civil rights campaign.

Second Version:

1. Rosa Parks has a great impact on the civil rights movements.
2. She refused to give her bus seat to a white man.
3. The bus driver arrested her.
4. Her arrest was ... by Martin Luther King.
5. King then ... a boycott on the bus system.

<https://tavaana.org/en/en/content/martin-luther-king-jr-fighting-equal-rights-america-0>

98 A problematic boy**First Version:**

1. There is one 11-year-old boy who had been adopted by five families.
2. Moreover, he had been studying in four different schools.
3. The consequence is that he has problem fitting in the society.
4. Moreover his academic performance was not good.
5. He was sent to his relatives' family to take care of him

Second Version:

1. According to the Australian Institute of Family Studies in 2014 an 11-year-old boy was unable to live with his family, due to child abuse.
2. But upbringing in the foster care system means he has no-one to help him. It's not his fault, yet he is being penalized for something he can't change.
3. One of the recommendations was to send him to his relatives who were willing to take care until he was 18. This resulted a positive outcome in academic achievement.
4. He went to two schools while he was in foster care and one was Barr Beacon School, formerly Barr Beacon Language College, is a mixed comprehensive for foster children.
5. Children like him involved with child protective services were shown to have consistently low average math and reading standardized test scores.

99 Sea level Raise

1. Many people are living under the threat of flood.
2. There would be more people living in risk once the sea level rises.
3. Scientists predict that every 0.5 cm sea level rises will lead *** lives in risk.
4. And every 1 cm sea level rise will lead *** lives in risk

100 Characters

1. Overtime, people benefit from characters.
2. This is because, with characters people can record
3. However, because ... Are hard to be recorded
4. With the advent of ... invention
5. Now music can be recorded

101 Karl Marx

1. Karl Marx (1818-1883) is arguably 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 eleven 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 ground-breaking 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.

<https://www.amazon.com/Dispatches-New-York-Tribune-Journalism/dp/0141441925>

102 NSW

1. There is one thing that has been banned in NSW, companies and individuals cannot get it from the wholesale.
2. Wholesalers have responsibilities to check if the customers have license to get this thing.
3. Anyone who has been caught using this thing will lose their jobs
4. Unless license been get or approved by specific department.

103 Sea Life

1. To find out if sea lives is as diverse as land lives, some biologists started to do a research.
2. They had spent 3 years counting all living beings that they can count.
3. The range is extremely wide, from those ones in the history to the ones in restaurants
4. This complicated analysis was published in a journal

104 Mário de Andrade

1. Early in 1938, Mário de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four-member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.
2. His intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.
3. Traveling by truck, horse and donkey, they recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.
4. Regrettably, Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/learning/teachers/feature_d_articles/20070126friday.html

105 Teenager Diet

1. Researchers do loads of researches about teenagers.
2. They found that many teenagers do not like vegetables and fruit in their beginning and end puberty, which is the result of researches in 1999.
3. Moreover, they also found the vegetable intake of teenagers was even less.
4. Therefore, both parents and families should take measures to above phenomenon.

106 Time Management for employees

1. Because of great demand, more and more employees are putting themselves into limit.
2. They go to work very early, from 7:00 am to 8:00 pm
3. And went home very late, some even overwork
4. Many managers find the employee's performance column is decreasing
5. They (managers) should avoid this phenomenon, because this is not good for the company.

107 Stored food

1. A separate consequence of a settled existence is that it permits one to store food surpluses, since storage would be pointless if one didn't remain nearby to guard the stored food.
2. So, while some nomadic hunter-gatherers may occasionally bag more food than they can consume in a few days, such a bonanza is of little use to them because they cannot protect it.

3. But stored food is essential for feeding non-food-producing specialists, and certainly for supporting whole towns of them.
4. Hence nomadic hunter-gatherer societies have few or no such full-time specialists, who instead first appear in sedentary societies.

<http://www.uefap.com/writing/exercise/report/food1.htm>

108 Weather in Delhi

1. Normally in Delhi, September is a month of almost equatorial fertility and the land seems refreshed and newly-washed.
2. But in the year of our arrival, after a parching summer, the rains had lasted for only three weeks.
3. As a result, dust was everywhere and the city's trees and flowers all looked as if they had been lightly sprinkled with talcum powder.
4. Nevertheless, the air was still sticky with damp-heat, and it was in a cloud of perspiration that we began to unpack.

<https://pastpapers.co/aqa/A-Level/English-Lang-and-Lit-A-2720/AQA-ELLA3-QP-JAN12-CR.PDF>

109 Hypothesis

1. Another 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.

<http://blog1.miami.edu/sharklab/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2018/07/MODULE-5-Management-Conservation-Research-and-Actions-SECTION-1-The-Scientific-Method.pdf>

110 False Memories

1. False memories are constructed by combining actual memories with the content of suggestions received from others.
2. During the process, individuals may forget the source of the information.
3. This is a classic example of source confusion, in which the content and the source become dissociated.
4. Of course, because we can implant false childhood memories in some individuals in no way implies that all memories that arise after suggestion are necessarily false.
5. Put another way, although experimental work on the creation of false memories may raise doubt about the validity

<http://www.uky.edu/~bdabra2/HowFalseMemoriesFormLoftus.htm>

111 A history of God

1. My study of the history of religion has revealed that human beings are spiritual animals. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that Homo sapiens is also Homo religious.
2. Men and women started to worship gods as soon as they became recognisably human; they created religions at the same time as they created works of art.
3. This was not simply because they wanted to propitiate powerful forces.
4. These early faiths expressed the wonder and mystery that seems always to have been an essential component of the human experience of this beautiful yet terrifying world.

<http://www.metaphysicspirit.com/books/A%20History%20of%20God.pdf>

112 Opinion compromise

1. In general, there is a tendency to underestimate how long it takes to discuss and resolve an issue on which two people initially have different views.
2. The reason is that achieving agreement requires people to accept the reality of views different from their own and to accept change or compromise.
3. It is not just a matter of putting forward a set of facts and expecting the other person immediately to accept the logic of the exposition.
4. They (and probably you) have to be persuaded and helped to feel comfortable about the outcome that is eventually agreed.
5. People need time to make this adjustment in attitude and react badly to any attempt to rush them into an agreement.

113 Meeting

1. People always think it's easy to organize a meeting; however, there are many potentials can hinder the start time
2. This is especially true when employees work with a large number of partners
3. Employees may encounter troubles such as contact and organize a date and time, arrange accommodation, etc.
4. In addition, sometimes you have to find children facility or other health care for the meeting participants

114 Sherbet powder

1. A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.
2. For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.
3. When it is mixed with water in your mouth an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
4. Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water.
5. This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way the cold pack acts like an ice pack.

115 Immigration Policy

1. In 2005, immigration policy received far more genuine attention on Capitol Hill, and Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle are now considering what to do about immigration policy.
2. Their various efforts have focused on a wide variety of changes in current policy, including improving border security, strengthening employer verification of employment, establishing a new temporary guest worker program, and offering some level of amnesty to illegal immigrants currently living in the United States.
3. At present, these proposals are working their way through the legislative process.
4. However, to achieve results, immigration reform must be comprehensive
5. A lopsided, ideological approach that focuses exclusively on border security while ignoring migrant workers (or vice versa) is bound to fail.

116 Comet

1. Understanding the origin and evolution of main-belt comets – asteroids orbiting between Mars and Jupiter that show comet-like activity – is a crucial element in our understanding of the formation and evolution of the whole Solar system.
2. Among the questions main-belt comets can help to answer is how water came to Earth.
3. Since only a few objects of this type are known, 288P presents itself as an extremely important system for future studies.
4. The various features of 288P – wide separation of the two components, near-equal component size, high eccentricity and comet-like activity – also make it unique among the few known wide asteroid binaries in the system.

<https://www.spacetelescope.org/news/heic1715/>

117 Educational Scholars

1. Mr. Bloomberg's small-schools initiative has drawn criticism, yet the mayor, when faced with complaints, has usually forged ahead.
2. Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts, but they are starting to utter warnings.
3. Last summer the editors of the Harvard Educational Review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.
4. And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.
5. All this must be weighed up by the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for renewal—or scrapping.

<https://www.economist.com/united-states/2007/01/18/teach-us-mr-mayor>

118 Trains

1. Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
2. These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads.
3. In 1813 The 'Puffing Billy' was built by William Hedley to pull coal wagons at the Wylam Colliery in Northumberland.
4. In 1825, George Stephenson designed locomotives that could pull 21 coal wagons 25 miles at 8mph –unheard of at the time.

119 Bankrupt**First Version:**

1. Introduction
2. If the small companies got bankrupt, they don't have the ability to payback. The government will need to help them clear up.
3. If a big company got bankrupt, government have to help clean up the mess as well
4. Both ways, governments need to help to clean up.

Second Version:

1. In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup in either of two ways.
2. Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for cleanup at the old mine.
3. If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by cleanup costs (as in the case of ARCO that I shall discuss below), the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.
4. In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government (hence ultimately all taxpayers) pay for the cleanup through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund.

<http://europe.theoil drum.com/node/5677>

120 Brand

1. Ideally, the brand name you choose should be one that doesn't require translation
2. In other words, one that's simple, easy to pronounce and has no inherent meaning.
3. So a made-up word or a compound word can be a good idea – such as Tesco or Pepsi.
4. However, if your brand name reflects a key benefit of your service, such as 'Budget Car Rental' then you may want to consider translating it for other markets, though multiple brand names will require more effort to manage.

121 Aviation

1. After World War 11, especially in North America, there was a boom in general aviation, both private and commercial, as thousands of pilots were released from military service and many inexpensive war-surplus transport and training aircraft became available.
2. Manufacturers such as Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle-class market.
3. By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, beginning with the de Havilland Comet, though the first widely used passenger jet was the Boeing 707, because it was much more economical than other aircraft at that time.
4. At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small-volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions

<http://www.slotconsulting.eu/glossary/aviation/>

122 A persuasive paper

1. 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.

123 Learning to read and write

1. I lived in Master Hugh's family for seven years.
2. During this time, I succeeded in learning to read and write.
3. In accomplishing this, I was compelled to resort to various stratagems.
4. I had no regular teacher.
5. Mrs. Hugh, who had kindly consented to instruct me, had, in compliance with the advice and direction of her husband, not only ceased to instruct, but had set her face against my being instructed by anyone else.

<https://tmiller.faculty.arizona.edu/sites/tmiller.faculty.arizona.edu/files/13%20course%20packet.doc>

124 Neutron Summer School

1. The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8 - 13, 2011
2. The lectures are aimed at beginning graduate students who have a wide variety of backgrounds in the sciences, such as physics, chemistry, materials science, structural biology, mineralogy.
3. The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.
4. For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.

<https://www.otago.ac.nz/dsm-psm/people/profiles/otago451203.html>

125 Global Health

1. University of Otago Centre for International Health co-directors Professor Philip Hill and Professor John Crump share a view that global health is a multidisciplinary activity.
2. In their work - from Tanzania to the Gambia, from Myanmar to Indonesia and beyond - they tap into a wide range of expertise from across the University, including clinicians, microbiologists and molecular microbiologists, public health experts, economists and mathematicians.
3. They have also forged relationships and collaborations with research and aid agencies around the world.
4. For the past seven years Professor Philip Hill has been part of a collaborative tuberculosis research project in Indonesia, with the University of Padjadjaran in Bandung, West Java.

<https://www.otago.ac.nz/dsm-psm/people/profiles/otago451203.html>

126 Eating Fruits and Vegetables

1. Researchers surveyed more than 2,000 young people about their eating habits in 1999
2. When they surveyed the same group five years later, most of the teenagers were eating fewer fruits and vegetables.
3. The study which appears in the February issue of the American journal of Preventive medicine, looked at eating habits among adolescents in junior high and high school in Minnesota.
4. The researchers, led by Nicole I. Larson of University of Minnesota School of Public Health, found two dips in the intake of fruits and vegetables during the teenage years

<https://www.nytimes.com/2007/02/06/health/nutrition/06nutr.html>

127 Neurologgers

1. A technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals could awaken a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep. Studies using miniature sleep-recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several long-held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.
2. Three toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.
3. And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time.
4. Now, John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tammar wallabies in Australia.

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/2096392-wallaby-wearable-tech-probes-how-light-pollution-affects-sleep/>

128 A \$300 House

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 they were merely expressing a suggestion"
2. Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
3. Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations"
4. "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.

<https://www.ft.com/content/8b83eb62-5321-11e1-8aa1-00144feabdc0>

129 Arcelor

Version 1

1. Arcelor, established in Dutch, had been the largest European steel maker by 2006.
2. It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.
3. The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.
4. The Arcelor-Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.

Version 2

1. It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.

2. The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.
3. The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.
4. First, shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.

<https://www.economist.com/special-report/2007/02/08/tomorrow-the-world>

130 E-Waste

First Version:

1. The invention of electronic devices is a huge step and advancement of humans.
2. Such as washing machine, video game players, etc.
3. But how to deal with these e-waste has become a problem.
4. The amount of e-waste has been growing by 3% to 5% every year.

Second Version:

1. The invention of electronics has become a challenge.
2. An Indian university persuaded IT service department to have an Electronic Recycling Collection Day.
3. During these days, ... people are encouraged to recycle their e-waste instead of throwing them into the bin.
4. On certain days throughout the year, many electronic devices like ... from families and households ... have been recycled ... 200,000 electronic products had been recycled in 2010.

Third Version:

1. The global market for electrical and electronic equipment continues to expand, while the lifespan of many products becomes shorter.
2. The current global production of E-waste is estimated to be 20-25 million tons per year, with most E-waste being produced in Europe, the United States and Australasia.
3. In Europe e-waste is increasing at three to five percent a year, almost three times faster than the total waste stream.
4. Consequently, large amounts of "e-waste" are constantly generated worldwide, posing an increasing global challenge for their disposal.

131 Animals Exploratory Urge

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 has its ants and the koala bear is gum leaves, then they are satisfied and the living is easy.
5. The non-specialists, however, the opportunists of the animal world, can never afford to relax.

<https://www.archilovers.com/stories/605/new-expression-on-the-ipad.html>

132 Carbon Pricing in Canada

1. There is a growing consensus that, if serious action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada, a price must be applied to those emissions.
2. There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.
3. If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.
4. Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon, the effects will be uneven across sectors, and lobbying efforts by relatively more-affected sectors might threaten the political viability of the policy.

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/24016399_Pricing_Greenhouse
Gas_Emissions_The_Impact_on_Canada's_Competitiveness](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/24016399_Pricing_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions_The_Impact_on_Canada's_Competitiveness)

133 International Students

1. All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.
2. They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.
3. They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.
4. Some students go overseas because they love travel.
5. Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.

[https://www.macmillanihe.com/studentstudyskills/page/international-
students-lectures/](https://www.macmillanihe.com/studentstudyskills/page/international-students-lectures/)

134 Heart Attack

1. Heart attack is the caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.
2. When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.
3. The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.
4. Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.

135 Choosing a school

1. There are more than 100 schools in the country.
2. Do not ever 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.

136 Location of a restaurant

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.
5. This happens particularly when they see themselves as being in competition with out-of-town or suburban centres with ample parking

<http://theconversation.com/parking-isnt-as-important-for-restaurants-as-the-owners-think-it-is-74750>

137 Rugby in Wales

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.

<https://www.open.edu/openlearn/people-politics-law/politics-policy-people/sociology/contemporary-wales/content-section-1#>

138 California dreaming

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, 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.

<https://files.monash.edu/records-archives/archives/memo-archive/2004-2007/stories/20090318/abroad.html>

139 Sustainable Development

1. Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both
2. 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
3. Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?
4. Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards
5. 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

<http://www.thegreatdebate.org.uk/MoralCodeDO.html>

140 Elephants

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. 'She had her baby with her', said Missy Cummings, the director of Duke's Robotics Lab

4. The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees

<https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2016/05/elephant-vs-drone/481701/>

141 A tutorial

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

<https://www.macmillanihe.com/studentstudyskills/page/international-students-lectures/>

142 Artificial Intelligence

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 tantalizing 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, then 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. They are the undisputed champions in draughts and Othello

<https://www.economist.com/science-and-technology/2007/01/25/winning-ways>

143 The formation of the moon

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

<https://theconversation.com/how-old-is-our-moon-71036>

144 The Job of a Manager

1. The job of a manager in the workplace is to get things done through employees
2. In order to accomplish this, the manager should be able to motivate employees
3. That is, however, easier said than done
4. Motivation practice and theory are difficult subjects, encompassing various disciplines

https://books.google.com/books?id=-88uDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT24&lpg=PT24&dq=%22Motivation+practice+and+theory+are+difficult+subjects,+encompassing+various+disciplines%22&source=bl&ots=QOR1dJ8bC7&sig=ACfU3U0qKqbVfYuWNooQY7wdp_Tn7_C-UA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjPo7uF9v7fAhWGblAKHT05DPcQ6AEwAHoECAAQAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false

145 New Ventures

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

<https://www.wri.org/blog/2010/11/qa-kirsty-jenkinson-new-ventures-and-environmental-entrepreneurship>

146 Airbnb

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 generation

<https://www.afr.com/real-estate/airbnb-has-lost-its-soul--and-its-gonna-cost-you-20160415-go7j7s>

147 The mantle

1. The mantle makes up 84% of Earth's volume, and though it's solid rock, over the course of millions of years, it behaves like a liquid
2. This leads the tectonic plates on top to slowly jostle one another
3. The buildup and sudden release of friction from this movement can cause earthquakes
4. The movement also creates gaps in tectonic plates, which reduce pressure on the mantle beneath it, allowing it to melt and push through

<https://www.msn.com/en-us/weather/topstories/volcanoes-are-awe-inspiring-here-are-7-things-to-know-about-them/ar-AAx8kAG>

148 Ecological Footprint accounting

1. Ecological Footprint accounting measures the demand on and supply of nature
2. On the demand side, the Ecological Footprint measures the ecological assets that a given population requires to produce the natural resources it consumes (including plant-based food and fiber products, livestock and fish products, timber and other forest products, space for urban infrastructure) and to absorb its waste, especially carbon emissions
3. The Ecological Footprint tracks the use of six categories of productive surface areas: cropland, grazing land, fishing grounds, built-up land, forest area, and carbon demand on land

4. On the supply side, a city, state or nation's biocapacity represents the productivity of its ecological assets (including cropland, grazing land, forest land, fishing grounds, and built-up land). These areas, especially if left unharvested, can also absorb much of the waste we generate, especially our carbon emissions
5. Both the Ecological Footprint and biocapacity are expressed in global hectares-globally comparable, standardized hectares with world average productivity

<https://www.footprintnetwork.org/our-work/ecological-footprint/>

149 Neutron Scattering

1. The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8 -13, 2011. The school will be organized by the NRC Canadian Neutron Beam Centre
2. The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering
3. The lectures are aimed at beginning graduate students who have a wide variety of backgrounds in the sciences, such as physics, chemistry, materials science, structural biology, mineralogy. Therefore, graduate students, postdocs, faculty and industrial scientists should profit from attending the school. The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields
4. For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School

<https://www.canada.ca/en/news/archive/2011/03/neutron-summer-school-2011.html>

150 International Economics

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

<https://www.pearson.com/us/higher-education/product/Krugman-International-Economics-Theory-and-Policy-plus-My-Lab-Economics-plus-e-Text-1-semester-Student-Access-Kit-8th-Edition/9780321488831.html>

151 Fibers

1. Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
2. The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk, but up to 30 times cheaper.
3. Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.
4. He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.

<https://www.celiac.com/forums/topic/30356-clothes-and-sutures-made-from-gluten/>

152 Global Tree Search

1. The organization, which ... has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
2. The BCGI, a charity group, has compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 member 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. All the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.
5. The results of the research were published in the Journal of Sustainable Forestry.

<http://www.sciencetimes.com/articles/12334/20170414/over-60-000-species-trees-inhabit-earth.htm>

153 Sojourner

1. More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.
2. Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twelve times its expected lifetime.
3. Similarly the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site
4. (Dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.
5. The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader)

154 Achieving high marks in exams

1. Students may don't know how to achieve high marks in exams.
2. Actually, you don't have to write down everything you know.
3. Before writing, you should figure out what the question is after, and what is not relevant.
4. And then you will have an idea of what you should write.
5. For example,

155 Financial crisis

1. Many people face serious financial crisis when they are only 20-30 years old.
2. This is because they do not really pay attention to their daily spending, and has poured their spending on buying.
3. This will lead to them paying piling credit card loan and monthly payments.
4. Although they can have student loan, people should ... (giving suggestion)

156 Emotions

1. Young children are inexperienced with dealing with emotions.

2. Especially those who haven't learned to speak cannot use language to express.
3. This will lead to some dangerous behaviors
4. As a result,
5. The way they deal with emotions is not as good as adults

157 Lighting a fire

1. Many years ago, humans had been eating raw meat only
2. (to be confirmed)
3. Then they learned how to light a fire
4. Since then humans started eating cooked meat
5. And they also learned to cook many other food

158 Color TV

1. There are many color such as red and blue in the color system behind the camera
2. Use the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image
3. And then there comes the color TV/And that's how color TV was invented
4. (Further development of color TV)

159 Science

1. I think we should be wary of the reporting of science - it is often over-dramatized in order to secure an audience - but not of science itself
2. While there may be the extremely rare example of scientific dishonesty (which will be seized upon by the news organisations), the role of science within modern society remains valuable
3. All development will have a distaff side, but mobile phones can save lives: a 999 call from a remote location on a dark night
4. In other words I firmly believe that the development of science and the extension of understanding is a public good

<http://www.thegreatdebate.org.uk/BoyneInterview.html>

160 Recycling electronic waste

1. Recycling electronic waste such as old computers, TVs, and monitors is a daunting challenge considering how much technology we all use today

2. The challenge didn't deter IU students, who persuaded the IT Services department to launch its Electronic Waste Collection Days program
3. On numerous dates throughout the year, students, faculty, and staff can drop off their old equipment to be completely recycled nothing ends up in a landfill
4. Collection days netted more than 650,000 pounds of waste in 2010

<https://campustechnology.com/Articles/2011/04/01/Lean-Green-Machines.aspx?Page=3>

161 Science and Technology

1. It is a truism to say that in 21st century society science and technology are important
2. 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

<https://m.blog.naver.com/cinemaorbit/90010171310>

162 Motivation

1. Motivation is something that everyone needs. However, this is easier said than done
2. Motivation is a complicated internal situation that people have. It cannot be observed directly, but it can affect their behaviour
3. The job of a manager in a workplace is to get things done through employees
4. To do this, the manager should be able to motivate employees

<http://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=QC2009200581>

163 Internet of Things

1. Decades ago, we connected computers and got today's powerful Internet
2. However, it has only been over the last few years that we have started to connect everyday objects using machine-to-machine (M2M) technologies to create the Internet of Things

3. But what does this really mean to you, your company, and your country?
4. What are the possibilities it offers, and the threats it poses?

<https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/internet-of-things>

164 UN Conference

1. Conferences have played a key role in guiding the work of the UN since its inception
2. These conferences have turned into a high-profile level in need to resolve security issues and make progress in every aspect of human development
3. The Summits involve Heads of states and governments and other high-profile world leaders from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
4. UN Conference venues are designated United Nations territory and governed by the rules and regulations of the international body

<https://www.itu.int/net/wsis/basic/un-summits.html>

165 E-Waste

1. The global market for electrical and electronic equipment continues to expand, while the lifespan of many products becomes shorter
2. The current global production of E-waste is estimated to be 20-25 million tonnes per year, with most E-waste being produced in Europe, the United States and Australasia
3. In Europe e-waste is increasing at three to five percent a year, almost three times faster than the total waste stream
4. Consequently, large amounts of "e-waste" are constantly generated worldwide, posing an increasing global challenge for their disposal

166 The Great 1906 San Francisco Earthquake

First Version:

1. At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city

2. The main temblor, having a 7.7-7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault
3. But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed
4. The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property-they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage

<https://www.infoplease.com/world/disasters/earthquakes/great-1906-san-francisco-earthquake>

Second Version:

1. The mantle makes up 84% of Earth's volume, and though it's solid rock, over the course of millions of years, it behaves like a liquid.
2. This leads the tectonic plates on top to slowly jostle one another.
3. They build up and sudden release of friction from this movement can cause an earthquake.
4. The movement also creates gaps in tectonic plates, which reduce pressure on the mantle beneath it, allowing it to melt and push through.

167 United Nations Conference

1. The conference by 50 nations established the United Nation.
2. UN conference can ...
3. The recent focus is on ... issue
4. Without UN, this problem cannot be solved.
5. For example, president was involved to set the priority of affairs.

168 Voice higher than 5mhz

1. A study showed man cannot hear voice higher than 5mhz ...
2. As this frequency is too high that ...
3. To test this theory xxx from xxx university gathered 6 students ...
4. As to the previous study, the volunteers

169 Describe Music

1. Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.
2. In particular, a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.
3. But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.
4. It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.
5. Now music could be communicated efficiently, and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.

170 Validity and Reliability

1. Psychologists measure results in terms of validity and reliability.
2. Validity is defined as ...
3. For example, when a survey is asking about someone's personality, it shouldn't ask him chemistry questions.
4. Meanwhile, a survey also values reliability.

171 Client Management System

1. If we have such a system ...
2. You may have heard about a client management system that can collaborate clients' data.
3. Now we have this system ...
4. Once you have this system, even those people who don't understand management can use it well.
5. This system can benefit ...

172 Railway Engineers

1. Ever since the completion of the Great Western Railway, in the 1840s, intrigue has swirled around the Box Tunnel, a long, steep bypass near Bath, England.
2. The question was this: did the railway's creator, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, really have the tunnel carved in such a way that when the sun rose on his birthday – April 9th – it would be flooded with light?

3. This past Sunday, April 9th, the railway's current engineers decided to test the rumor once and for all. They weren't disappointed.
4. "when you look from the east portal, the cutting provides a lovely V-shape," communications manager Paul Gentleman told the Guardian.
5. While the west side's view wasn't quite so impressive, the engineers generously chalked that up to centuries of dirt and grime.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/box-tunnel-birthday-sun>